Abstract

The objectives of the study are to assess the level of knowledge on childhood poisoning among mothers of under five children; to find out the association between level of knowledge on childhood poisoning and selected demographical variables of mother of under-five children. The sampling technique was non probability convenient sampling technique with the sample of 95 mothers; structured interview schedule were used to assess the knowledge. The collected data was tabulated. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyses the data. The study shows that 92.6% of the mothers are having adequate knowledge and 5.2% having moderately adequate knowledge and 2.1% having inadequate knowledge, so that health education for the mother can be incorporate to improve the mother’s knowledge who are having moderate and inadequate knowledge.

I. INTRODUCTION

Poisoning in toddlers and infants is almost always unintentional due to their exploratory behavior, which is different from adults. Most poisonings occur in a child between the ages of 0 to 5 dies from poisoning and 1,600 children in this age group are admitted to a
hospital due to serious cases of poisoning. Almost all of the poisonings occur in the home and a caregiver was present in 94% of incidents. In the majority of the cases the child was under limited supervision due to circumstances or other duties being performed by the caregiver at the time of the poisoning.

Sources of childhood poisoning are Bathroom: Cleaners, sprays, perfume, hairspray, and mouthwash. Household products: Cleaners, polishes, solvents, and products with lye and acids. Garage, work room: Insect sprays, lamp oil, kerosene, lighter fluid, turpentine, paint, glue, batteries, tire fluid and antifreeze. Laundry room: Detergents, bleach, fabric softeners, and pet products. Outdoors: Fertilizers, pesticides, plants, and berries. Carbon monoxide, an odorless and colorless gas that is produced during any combustion process, is also a cause of poisoning.

The symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are similar to early signs of the flu and include: fatigue, chest pain in people with heart disease, headache, nausea, dizziness, confusion, and impaired vision and coordination. It can lead to even death.

This present study planned and assessed the knowledge of mothers of under five children towards childhood poisoning. Demographic variables used in this study are age of the mother, education background of the mother, occupation, type of family, number of children in the family, sex of the child (Bhakialakshmi, S.Eswari, & Kogila.P, 2015), (Kogila.P, monisha, Daisy.A, & Dineshkumar.S, 2016).

The investigator is interested in conducting this research study because of the fact that children are the most vulnerable group of facing emergencies due to poisoning, foreign body aspiration, burns and drowning due to their exploratory nature. And lack of emergency management may lead to an increasing rate of mortality and lifelong disabilities, so there is a great need for the mother’s to be educated about the childhood poisoning.

II. MAIN OBJECTIVES

1) To assess the level of knowledge on childhood poisoning among mothers of under five children.

2) To find out the association between level of knowledge on childhood poisoning among mothers with selected demographical variable.

III. HYPOTHESIS

H0: There will be no significant association between level of knowledge on childhood poisoning among mothers with selected demographic variable.

H1: There is a significant association between level of knowledge on childhood poisoning among mothers with selected demographic variable.

IV. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Research design
A descriptive correlational Research design

Setting:
Present study were conducted at pooncherry village, Kanchipuram District,

Population:
Mothers having children either male or female under the age of five years available at pooncherry village, Kanchipuram District

Sample size:
Sample size $n = \frac{\text{DEFF}\times N_p(1-p)}{d^2 \times z^2} + p(1-p)$
Confidence level: 95%
Confidence interval: 5%
Population: 120, at 95% confidence level the sample size was 95

Sample technique:
Non probability- purposive sampling technique was adopted.

Sampling Criteria:

- Inclusive Criteria:
The study includes mothers who were having the children less than the age of 5 years. Who able to understand Tamil or English. Women who are available at the time of data collection. All the women willing to participate in the study.

- Exclusive Criteria:
The study excludes mothers who were having critically ill children

Selection and development of study instrument
As the study aimed to evaluate the level of knowledge on childhood poisoning among mothers of under five children, researcher constructed the demographic variable proforma and structured interview schedule. Tools were validated (20) by the experts and checked reliability too.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.no</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Level of knowledge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>Less than 50</td>
<td>Inadequate knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>51-75</td>
<td>Moderately adequate Knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>Adequate knowledge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data collection procedure:
Researchers received written consent from the mothers of children who are screened for study structured interview schedule was used to assess the demographic variables of mothers of children and to assess the mother’s knowledge on childhood poisoning.

V. DATA ANALYSIS & RESULTS
The study reveals that 92.6% of mothers of under five children were having adequate knowledge, 5.2% moderate knowledge,2.1% inadequate knowledge. The mean score for knowledge on selected childhood poisoning was 13.82 and the mean percentage was
27.64% and standard deviation was 3.4759%. The study result also revealed that majority of the mothers of under five children belongs to nuclear family. there was no significant association between selected demographic variables and the level of knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding childhood poisoning, hence the research hypothesis H1 is strongly rejected at p<0.5.

Table-2: Over All Knowledge Aspects of Mothers of Under five Children On Childhood Poisoning (N=95)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.no</th>
<th>Level of knowledge</th>
<th>Number of mothers of under five children</th>
<th>Total number of question</th>
<th>Score Range</th>
<th>Total score</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mean%</th>
<th>Knowledge% Individual Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adequate Knowledge</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>2.557%</td>
<td>2.1052</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moderate Knowledge</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>2.557%</td>
<td>5.2631 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Inadequate Knowledge</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>83600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: Percentage distribution of sample according to their education

Figure 2 shows the educational qualification of the mothers, up to 10th; 48 (50%) are up to 12th; 26 (27%) are degree; 21 (22%) are post graduate (0%).
VI. CONCLUSION:
Childhood poisoning is an main cause of morbidity and mortality among under five children, the members of health sector should have an adequate Knowledge on childhood poisoning for instructing the mothers to prevent under five morbidity and mortality due to childhood poisoning through health education in the community setup.

VII. RECOMMENDATION
1) A structured teaching program regarding childhood poisoning and its prevention and management can be taught to the under-five mothers.
2) Similar study on large population with a follow up to find out number of mothers. With a good knowledge regarding childhood poisoning.

VIII. REFERENCES

AUTHORS BIOGRAPHY
Jessily Elsa George born on 21-6-1995 from pathanamthitta district Kerala BSc Nursing and the area of research interest are preterm care, breast feeding technique, cardiac disorders professional activities are published one research article in international peer review journal and Delegate in international conference: Transforming Nursing Practice-Research And Dissemination held on 23rd June, 2017 and delegate National Level Nursing Conference “Non Communicable Disease- A Race against Time” held on 30th June, 2016 This is to share, I am positive person I am positive person and I am interested to learn new conditions daily.

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A study to assess the level of knowledge on childhood poisoning among mothers of under five children, at selected tertiary hospital Kelambakkam, Kanchipuram District, Tamil Nadu India