

Mother's Education and her Knowledge about Home Accident Prevention among Preschool Children in Rural Area in Sharkia Governorate

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Abstract: Unintentional injury remains the leading cause of morbidity and mortality among children worldwide. **The aim of this study** was to describe the mother's education and her knowledge in relation to home accidents prevention in rural area in Sharkia Governorate. **Study design,** a cross-sectional descriptive study design was adopted in this study. The sample size was 150 mothers from Kafr Mohsen village, this number was drawn by a systematic random by visiting every 5 house in the village, those mother's were inter-viewed in their homes through home visits. Structured interview sheet was developed based on relevant literature ,it contained the following data: A) The first part included socio-demographic characteristics of the families as mother's age, educational level, occupation, family size and number of children .B) The second part included mother knowledge towards home accidents among children and its occurrence, types and mother's knowledge regarding causes of home accidents. C) The third part included mother's practice or first aid measures she followed towards her child in case of exposure to any type of home accidents. The study result indicated that, the mean age of the mothers was (34.1±9.6) years. Regarding educational level, 33.3% had completed university education, while 25.3% of them were illiterate. Occupational status showed that more than one half of the studied mothers (58%) didn't work, while 14% worked as health care personnel. 61.3% were of middle socio economic status. More than half of the injured children (59.3%) were aged 3years or less, over half of them (58.7%) were males. The majority of the mothers (84.7%) reported that the child had suffered an injury at home. Cut/wound represented the highest percentage of home injury (37.3%) followed by fall (29.3%), burn (12%), animal bite (3.3%) then poisoning (1.3%). The study revealed that the majority of mothers (80%) heard of the term of first aid and the main source of their knowledge was from "radio and television" (24%) then "doctors and nurses" (15.3%) , "part of curriculum" nearly(14%) and the lowest source was from "books" (6.7%). More than half of the studied mothers (55.3%) did not have any knowledge about the causes of home accidents. the relation between mother's age and her knowledge regarding causes of home accidents was proved to be statistically non significant ($p>0.05$). mother's knowledge regarding causes of home accidents increased with increasing educational level. The relation was proved to be statistically significant ($p<0.001$).The conclusion of this study revealed that, well educated mothers will use the proper first aid. So there is need for parent's educational programs especially mothers with preschool children about home accidents and how to manage.

Key words: Mother's Education, Home Accident Prevention , Preschool Children

I. Introduction

Injuries and accidents are the leading causes of death in children worldwide (Krug et., al 2000). Children are prone to unintentional injuries and are at a higher risk of experiencing injuries, because their bodies are developing and they have not yet learned to be aware both of themselves and various environmental dangers (Bruce and McGrath, 2005). In Egypt too it has become a concern. For example, in 1998 the overall rate of injuries in the indoor home environment was 72.5% among children below age 5 years (Amin et., al, 1998). The incidence of home accidents among children under 6 years in Assuit governorate in the year 2003 as perceived by their mothers was 50.3% (Abd El-Aty et al, 2005). According to the National Safe Kids Campaign in the United States, 40% of deaths and 50% of non-fatal unintentional injuries occur in and around the home (National Safe Kids Campaign, 2012). A child's environment plays a critical role, both in the occurrence and the severity of an injury. Most injuries take place in or near a child's home (WHO Issue Brief Series, 2013). The most Common injuries include: drowning, falls, fires or burns, poisoning, suffocation, and transportation-related injuries (Home Accident Presentation Strategy & Action Plan 2004 – 2009). Prevention and control of home accidents among children has been recently a target and very important area for health promotion(Abd El Wahed, et al., 2000) . First aid is the provision of initial care for an illness or injury, usually by a non-expert but trained person, until medical treatment can be accessed. Provision of immediate first aid to patients who require emergency care can make a big difference to the outcome [Tomruk et al, 2007], as the first action taken for management of

injuries and common illness decides the future course of disease and complication rates [Hecht , 2012]. Parents' knowledge and practice about first aid is especially important in injury care for children, as many adverse consequences of injuries can be averted if parents know what actions to take, (Ibrahim , 1991). It is a true saying that education improves people's ways of life and gives way for enlightenments, (National safe kids campaign,(2000). Ignorance and negligence of the mother are the fundamental causes of accidents. So it is important to improve the mother knowledge, attitude and practice to prevent accidents at home. Education is an important nursing role and was the primary intervention strategy chosen to address and prevent childhood home injuries. The nurse will try to ensure that people know how to prevent accidents and injuries in their communities, at homes, schools and work places.

Aim of the study:

This study aimed to describe the effect of mother's education and her knowledge about home accidents prevention among preschool children in rural area in Sharkia Governorate.

Research question:

What is the relation between mother's education and her knowledge about home accidents prevention?

II. Subject And Methods:

Design:

A cross-sectional descriptive study was adopted in this study to describe the effect of mother's education and age in relation to home accident prevention among preschool children in rural area in Sharkia Governorate.

Setting:

The study was conducted at Kafr Mohsen village in Sharkia Governorate

Subjects:

The sample size was 150 mothers from Kafr Mohsen village, this number was drawn by a systematic random by visiting every 5 house in the village, those mother's were inter-viewed in their homes through home visits.

Tools:

Structured interview sheets was developed based on relevant literature to describe the effect of mother's education and age in relation to home accidents prevention, it contained the following data:

A) The first part:

It included socio-demographic characteristics of the families as mother's age, educational level, occupation, and family size.

B) The second part:

It included mother's knowledge towards home accidents among children and its occurrence, types and mother's knowledge regarding causes of home accidents.

C) The third part:

It included mother's practice or first aid measures she followed towards her child in case of exposure to any type of home accidents.

Pilot Study:

A pilot study was carried out before performing the actual study on ten mothers in order to test the validity and clarity of the tools items as well as to estimate the time needed for data collection, the necessary modifications were done, and those participants were excluded from the sample.

Methods:

1- Ethical approval:

A written informed consent (in Arabic language) was obtained from mothers before participation.

2- Data collection technique:

Data collected through home visits by interviewing every mother individually at her home to identify her knowledge and practice towards home accidents prevention. The average number interviewed was 3-5 cases per day and average time taken for completing each sheet was around 20- 30 minutes, this was depending on the response of the mothers

III. Study period:

Data was collected over a period of two months (July & August 2013).

1.1. Statistical methods

The collected data were tabulated and analyzed using SPSS statistical package version 20. Qualitative variables were presented as frequencies and percentages. Chi-square test was used to test significance. Significance level used was 0.05.

IV. Results

TABLE-1

Distribution of the mothers by selected socio demographic characteristics

characteristics	No= 150	Percent
Mother's age:		
< 25 years	29	19.3
25 - < 35	53	35.3
35 - < 45	46	30.7
≥ 45	22	14.7
Mean±SD	34.1± 9.6	
Mother's education:		
University education	50	33.3
Secondary education	41	27.3
Preparatory education	11	7.3
Read & write	10	6.7
Illiterate	38	25.3
Mother's occupation:		
Working at health sector	21	14.0
Other jobs	42	28.0
Not working	87	58.0
Family size		
Three members	57	38.0
Four members	35	23.3
Five members	28	18.7
Six members	17	11.3
Seven or more members	13	8.7
Socioeconomic status		
High	19	12.7
Middle	92	61.3
Low	39	26.0

Table 1 show that the mean age of the mothers was (34.1±9.6) years. Regarding educational level, 33.3% had completed university education, while 25.3% of them were illiterate. Occupational status showed that more than one half of the studied mothers (58%) didn't work, while 14% worked as health care personnel. According to family size, the present study showed that 38% of families had three members and 61.3% were of middle socio economic status.

TABLE-2

Distribution of the studied sample of mothers and their children suffering injury by their age, sex, and type of injury

Variable	No= 150	Percent
Child's age (years)		
≤ 3 years	89	59.3
3 ≤ 6 years	61	40.6
Child's sex		
Male	88	58.7
Female	62	41.3
Occurrence of home accidents:		
Occurred	127	84.7
Not Occurred	23	15.3
Types of home accidents:		
Cut / Wound	56	37.3
Fall / Fracture	44	29.3
Burn	18	12.0
Poisoning	2	1.3
Choking	2	1.3
Animal bite	5	3.3
Not occurred	23	15.3
Heard about first aids		
Yes	120	80
No	30	20
Source of knowledge		
From books	10	6.7
Part of curriculum	21	14.0
Friends and relatives	17	11.3
Doctors and nurses	23	15.3
Radio and television	36	24.0
Attend training periods	13	8.7
Not hearing	30	20.0

Table 2. reveals that more than half of the injured children (59.3%) were aged 3years or less, over half of them (58.7%) were males. The majority of the mothers (84.7%) reported that the child had suffered an injury at home. Cut/wound represented the highest percentage of home injury (37.3%) followed by fall (29.3%), burn (12%), animal bite (3.3%) then poisoning (1.3%). The study revealed that the majority of mothers (80%) heard of the term of first aid and the main source of their knowledge was from "radio and television" (24%) then "doctors and nurses" (15.3%), "part of curriculum" nearly(14%) and the lowest source was from "books" (6.7%).

TABLE-3

Distribution of the mother's knowledge regarding to cause of home accidents in studied sample
Table 3 illustrates that more than half of the studied mothers (55.3%) did not have any knowledge about the causes of home accidents.

Mother's knowledge regarding causes of home accident	No= 150	Percent
Know	67	44.7
Do not know	83	55.3

TABLE-4

Distribution of mother's knowledge regarding their practices toward different types of home accidents

Mother's practice	No.= 150	Percent
Fracture:		
1- Go to hospital	47	31.3
2- Counsel relatives	0	0.0
3- Traditional method	1	0.7
4- More than one approach	60	40.0
5- Don't know	42	28.0
Wound:		
1- Go to hospital	6	4.0
2- Counsel relatives	0	0.0
3- Traditional method	4	2.7
4- More than one approach	100	66.6
5- Don't know	40	26.7
Bleeding:		
1- Go to hospital	0	0.0
2- Counsel relatives	0	0.0
3- Traditional method	0	0.0
4- More than one approach	78	52
5- Don't know	72	48
Choking:		
1- Go to hospital	30	20.0
2- Counsel relatives	2	1.3
3- Traditional method	18	12.0
4- More than one approach	24	16.0
5- Don't know	76	50.7
Poisoning:		
1- Go to hospital	31	20.7
2- Counsel relatives	0	0.0
3- Traditional method	25	16.7
4- More than one approach	38	25.3
5- Don't know	56	37.3
Animal bites:		
1- Go to hospital	19	12.7
2- Counsel relatives	0	0.0
3- Traditional method	8	5.3
4- More than one approach	45	30
5- Don't know	78	52.0
Burn:		
1- Go to hospital	22	14.7
2- Counsel relatives	0	0.0
3- Traditional method	11	7.3
4- More than one approach	76	50.7
5- Don't know	41	27.3

Table 4 Shows that in case of fracture, about one third of mothers (31.3%) went to hospital & two fifth of them (40%) practiced more than one approach. Regarding mothers practice in case of wound slightly more than two thirds of mothers (66.6%) used more than one method. According to mother's practice in case of bleeding, it was

clear that slightly more than half of mothers (52%) used more than one method while 48% of them didn't know what to do in case of bleeding. As regards mother's practice in case of choking it was clear that nearly half of mothers (50.7%) didn't know what to do and 20% of them went to hospital. Concerning mother's practice in case of poisoning and animal bite, it was found that the highest percentage of mothers didn't know what to do (37.3% and 52%) respectively. As regards mother's practice in case of burn, 50.7% of them used more than one method.

TABLE-5

Relation between mother's education and her practice in case of poisoning and choking in studied sample

Mother's practice	Mother's education										Total
	Illiterate		Read&write		Preparatory		Secondary		University		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Poisoning:											
1- Go to hospital	4	10.5	4	40	4	36.4	11	26.8	8	16	31
2- Counsel relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
3-Traditional method	3	7.9	2	20	4	36.4	8	19.5	8	16	25
4- More than one method	1	2.6	1	10	1	9.1	9	22	26	52	38
5- Don't know	30	78.9	3	30	2	18.2	13	31.7	8	16	56
6- total	38	100	10	100	11	100	41	100	50	100	150
P-value	0.001										
Choking:											
1- Go to hospital	5	13.2	3	30	3	27.3	11	26.8	8	16	30
2- Counsel relatives	1	2.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
3- Traditional method	2	5.3	1	10	0	0	6	14.6	9	18	18
4- More than one method	1	2.6	0	0	2	18.2	3	7.3	18	36	24
5- Don't know	29	76.3	6	60	6	54.5	21	51.2	14	28	76
6- Total	38	100	10	100	11	100	41	100	50	100	150
P-value	0.001										

Table 5 clears that more than three quarters of illiterate mothers (78.9%) did nothing regarding poisoning while more than half of highly educated mothers (52%) practiced more than one method. The difference between mothers education and practice regarding poisoning was proved to be statistically significant (p value <0.001). In case of choking more than three quarters (76.3%) of illiterate mothers did nothing, while more than one third of highly educated mothers(36%) did more than one method. The difference was statistically significant (p value <0.001).

TABLE-6

Relation between mother's education and her practice in case of burn and fracture in studied sample

Mother's practice	Mother's education										Total
	Illiterate		Read & write		Preparatory		Secondary		University		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Burn:											
1- Go to hospital	1	2.6	2	20	3	27.3	11	26.8	5	10	22
2- Counsel relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
3- Traditional method	2	5.3	2	20	2	18.2	2	4.9	3	6	11
4- More than one method	6	15.78	4	40	5	45.5	21	51.2	40	80	76
5- Don't know	29	76.3	2	20	1	9.1	7	17.1	2	4	41
6- Total	38	100	10	100	11	100	41	100	50	100	150
P-value	0.001										
Fracture :											
1- Go to hospital	5	13.2	5	50	6	54.5	18	43.9	13	26	47
2- Counsel relatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3- Traditional method	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.4	0	0	1
4- More than one method	3	7.9	2	20	2	18.2	16	39	37	74	60
5- Don't know	30	78.9	3	30	3	27.3	6	14.6	0	0	42
6- Total	38	100	10	100	11	100	41	100	50	100	150
P-value	0.001										

Table (6) shows that about three quarters of illiterate mothers (76.3%) did nothing regarding care of burn, while (80%) of highly educated mothers practiced more than one method. The relation between mothers education and practice regarding burn was proved to be statistically significant (p value <0.001). In case of fracture, more than three quarters (78.9%) of illiterate mothers did nothing, while about three quarters of highly educated mothers (74%) did more than one method and the relation between mothers education and practice regarding fracture was proved to be statistically significant (p value <0.001).

TABLE-7

Relation between mother's education and her practice in case of wound and bleeding in studied sample

Mother's practice	Mother's education										Total
	Illiterate		Read write		Preparatory		Secondary		University		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
wound:											
1- Go to hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12.2	1	2	6
2- Counsel relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
3- Traditional method	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7.3	1	2	4
4- More than one method	9	23.7	8	80	9	81.8	28	68.3	46	92	100
5- Don't know	29	76.3	2	20	2	18.2	5	12.2	2	4	40
6- Total	38	100	10	100	11	100	41	100	50	100	150
P-value											
0.001											
Bleeding:											
1- Go to hospital	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
2- Counsel relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
3- Traditional method	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
4- More than one method	6	15.8	3	30	8	72.7	23	56.1	38	76	78
5- Don't know	32	84.2	7	70	3	27.3	18	43.9	12	24	72
6- Total	38	100	10	100	11	100	41	100	50	100	150
P-value											
0.001											

Table (7) shows that more than three quarters of illiterate mothers (76.3%) did nothing regarding care of wound, while the majority (92%) of highly educated mothers practiced more than one method. The relation between mothers education and practice regarding wound care was proved to be statistically significant (p value <0.001). Regarding care of bleeding (84.2%) & (70%) of illiterate and "read and write" mothers did nothing, while more than three quarters of highly educated mothers (76%) did more than one method. The relation between mothers education and practice regarding bleeding was proved to be statistically significant (p value <0.001).

TABLE-8

Table (8): Relation between mother's education and her practice in case of animal bites in studied sample

Mother's practice	Illiterate		Read & write		Preparatory		Secondary		University		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Animal bite :											
1- Go to hospital	7	18.4	3	30	2	18.2	4	9.8	3	6	19
2- Counsel relatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
3-Traditional method	0	0.0	1	10	0	0.0	2	4.9	5	10	8
4- More than one method	1	2.6	2	20	2	18.2	13	31.7	27	54	45
5- Don't know	30	78.9	4	40	7	63.6	22	53.7	15	30	78
6- Total	38	100	10	100	11	100	41	100	50	100	150
P-value											
0.001											

Table (8) clears that (78.9%) & (63.6%) respectively of illiterate and preparatory mothers did nothing regarding animal bite, while more than half (54%) of highly educated mothers practiced more than one method. The relation between mothers education and practice regarding animal bite was proved to be statistically significant (p value <0.001).

Figure - 2

Relation between mother's education and her knowledge regarding causes of home accidents

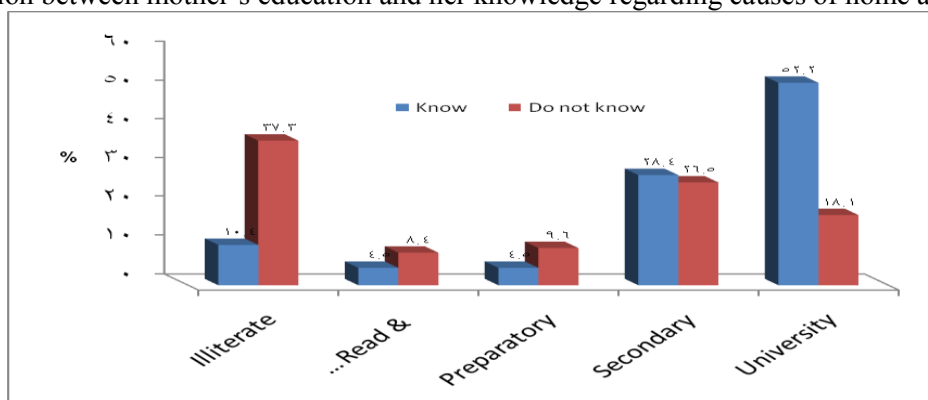


Figure 2. Shows that mother's knowledge regarding causes of home accidents increased with increasing educational level. The relation was proved to be statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

Figure 3

Relation between mother's education and her hearing about first aids

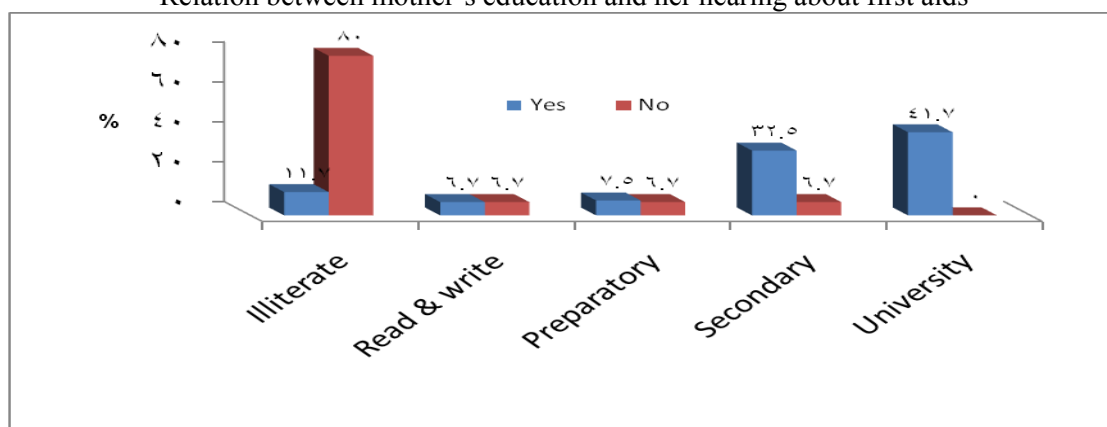


Figure3. The proportion of mothers hearing about first aid increased with increasing educational level. The relation was proved to be statistically significant ($p < 0.001$)

V. Discussion

The first five years are considered as a critical period of life where the child learns to investigate and react with his surrounding and they have curious move too much (Wong et al., 1999). Preschool children accidents are an important cause of injuries and deaths so that accidents among children under the age of five years are important problems that need active reduction intervention. So the aim of the present study was to describe the effect of mother's education in relation to home accidents prevention in rural area in Sharkia Governorate.

The present study revealed that more than half of mothers (58%) were not working. This finding agrees with (Hussein, 2009), (Abd El-Aty., et al, 2005) and (Ibrahim, 2004) who mentioned that the majority of mothers were housewives and the home accidents rate was high among their children

Regarding the mother's age, it was found that the highest percentage of mothers (35.3%) were in age group of 25 - < 35 years. This finding contradicted with (Hussein, 2009) who found that less than half mothers (45.3%) were in age group of 25 – 29 years. The present study revealed that nearly one quarter (25.3%) of mothers were illiterate and this finding contradicted with (Hussein, 2009) who found in his study more than half of mothers (52.6%) were illiterate . This difference may be related to the systematic random selection of the sample.

The results showed that the incidence of home accidents among children in a rural area in Egypt was 84.7%. This result nearly agrees with study done in a rural community in Qalubeya Governorate revealed that the over all prevalence of injuries indoor environment were (72.6%) among children below five years (Amin, et al., 1998) and contradicted with (Eldosoky , 2011) who found that the incidence of home related injuries among children was 38.3%. This difference may be due to the difference in the age of the studied children, different methodology, study area and habits of rural area.

The current study revealed that more than half of injured children (59.3%) were aged ≤ 3 years, this may be due to the younger the child , the higher the frequency of household injuries. This finding contradicted with(Eldosoky , 2011) who revealed that more than half of injured children (50.6%) were aged 9 – 12 years. Regarding sex differences it was found that more than half of the injured children were boys (58.7%) than girls (41.3%) this result agrees with (Eldosoky , 2011) who found that the incidence rate of home accidents constituted (57.5%) for boys and (42.5%) for girls and also similar to study in Turkey (53.4% for boys and 46.6% for girls) and (ztürk C et al, 2010)who and also agreed with (Mahalakshmy et,al , 2011) who found that prevalence of injury was high among male children. Differences in regional and sample characteristics may affect the statistical significance of the impact of gender in injuries (Polat S et al, 2005)

As regards types of home accidents the present study indicates that Cut/wound represented the highest percentage of home injury (37.3%) and this agrees with (Abd El-Aty., et al, 2005) who indicated that wounds were the most common accidents among studied children was (37.4%). Many studies had been conducted in Assiut Governorate by Ibrahim, (2004), and Helmy, (2002) revealed that wounds represented (66.2%, and 43.4% respectively) among studied children. These findings were higher than the present study because of different methodology and different age structure. Other studies conducted by Hamza (2000), El-sabakhy, et al., (1981), Sadek and Ahmed (1989) and Nosseir, et al., (1990)who reported that wounds accounted for (26.3%, 15.7%, 14.0% and 14.9% respectively) these findings were lower than the present study .

According to burns the present study recorded that burns represented (12%) of the total child injuries and this agrees with Ibrahim, (2004), Hamza (2000) Amin, et al., (1998) and Laffoy (1997) who reported that burns represented (8.2%, 15.4%, 10.5% and 13.0% respectively) of all injuries. As well as with WHO news bulletin, the global childhood unintentional injury conducted a pilot study in 2007 as reported that burns (13%) of childhood unintentional injury. And the present study disagrees with Helmy, et al., (2002), Nossier et al., (1990) and El-Gendawy, (1978) who mentioned that burns represented (20.2, 22.6% and 20.4% respectively) of injuries among preschool children. These findings were lower than the present study.

According to poisoning the present study recorded that poisoning represented (1.3%) of the total injuries among studied children. This disagrees with another studies conducted by, Ibrahim (2004), Helmy et al., (2002), Sadek and Ahmed (1986), (Abd El-Aty., et al, 2005) who reported that poisoning cases represented (10.9%, 9.6% and 7.9%, (7.6%) respectively) of total injuries among children.

Regarding fractures the present study recorded that fractures represented (29.3%) this agrees with Hassan and El-Sheikh (1996) and Ibrahim, (1991) who reported that fractures accounted for (29.0% and 30.0% respectively). and this disagreed with (Abd El-Aty., et al, 2005) who reported that fracture accounted (15.8%) These findings were lower than the present study.

In spite the importance of a topic like first aid, 20% of the mothers had not hear the term, and those who were familiar with it, 24% reported that T.V and radio were the sources of their knowledge and this contradicted with (Sonavane & Kasthuri, 2008) who reported higher proportion rate of the studied women had not heard about first aid (65.7%) and agreed with (Eldosoky, 2011) who showed similar results regarding the source of knowledge in which T.V and radio accounted for about 45.8%.

Concerning to mothers knowledge regarding causes of home accidents the current study revealed that more than half (55.3%) of mothers didn't know causes of home accidents. This finding agreed with (Ibrahim, 1991) who revealed that more than half of the mothers (56,0%) in the accidents group did not know anything about home accidents to which their children might be exposed and contradicted with (Abd El-Aty., et al, 2005) who found that about three quarters (74.5%) of mothers did not know the causes of home accident and. This can attributed to the difference in the educational level of the studied samples.

Mothers' practice in different types of home accidents:

In case of fracture, wound, bleeding, the highest percentage of mothers used more than one approach in (40%, 66,6%, and 52% respectively). This finding contradicted with (Hosseini, 2009), who revealed that the percentage of mothers practiced more than one method constituted (11.3%, 4% and 10.8% respectively) and (Abd El-Aty., et al, 2005) who revealed that the percentage of mothers practiced more than one method constituted (11.7%, 4.5%, and 10.5%) respectively. This difference may be related to the difference of educational level of the studied sample.

Regarding mothers' practice in case of choking, poisoning, animal bite, and burn, results of the current study showed that going to hospital constituted 20%, 20.7%, 12.7% and 14.7% respectively of mothers answers and this contradicted with (Hosseini, 2009), (Abd El-Aty., et al, 2005) and (Ibrahim, 2004). Who reported that the highest percentage of mothers going to hospital in case of choking, poisoning, animal bite, and burn.

As regarding to relation between mother's education and their practices regarding care of poisoning, choking, burn, fracture, wound, bleeding and animal bite there was statistically significant difference where with higher educational level there were good practices

Regarding to relation between mother's education and their knowledge regarding causes of home accidents among children, the present study revealed that illiterate mothers did not have knowledge about causes of home accidents (37.3%) compared to (52.2%) of university educated mothers who had knowledge regarding causes of home accidents and this agreed with (Hosseini, 2009), (Abd El-Aty., et al, 2005) and (Helmy, 2002). Who reported that illiterate mother's failed to obtain knowledge regarding home accidents.

VI. Conclusion

Although home accidents are a common problem among preschool children, mothers' knowledge regarding home accidents were deficient and the mothers' education was variable significantly in relation with mothers' knowledge regarding home accidents. As well as the relation between mother's education and their practices in first aid was statistically significant with higher educational level.

VII. Recommendations

- 1- Increase public awareness regarding home accidents through mass media.
- 2- Health education program for mothers about safe housing condition should be held in MCHC
- 3- Health education program about causes of home accidents, first aid management and method of prevention into the curriculum at different levels.

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