

Overview of Parents' Knowledge About Accident Prevention in Toddler

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Abstract: The World Health Organization (WHO) states that no less than 875,000 children under the age of 18 worldwide die from injuries. The results of the 2018 Basic Health Research reported that the national prevalence of injury was 9.2%, with the highest prevalence of injury occurring in the home and environment with a percentage of 44.7%. This study aims to determine the level of parental knowledge about Accident Prevention in Toddler in the Gambirsari Health Center Work Area Method: This research type is a descriptive analytic study. The group studied were parents in the Gambirsari Health Center Working Area who had toddlers (aged 1-3 years) with a sample of 92 people. This study will describe mothers' knowledge about accident prevention in toddlers in the Gambirsari Health Center Surakarta Work Area. Results: Based on the results of this study it can be concluded that the research subjects have the most age in the age range of 26-35 years (59%), the subjects of this study have the highest percentage of types of education at the high school level (57%), the subjects in this study the most work as IRT or housewives (74%), the highest percentage of toddlers is male sex toddler (60%), and 61% of the subjects have more than 1 children. Questionnaire statements with the most incorrect answers were found in statement point number 34 of 67.3%

Keywords: Parents, Knowledge, Prevention, Injury, Toddler

INTRODUCTION

Injury is a major factor that increases the risk of disability and death in children over one year of age, accounting for more deaths and disabilities than any other disease combined. The nature of the injury is related to normal growth and development. Lead poisoning, for example, is more common in infancy and toddlerhood. Children at this age are exploring their environment, and as their oral activity develops, they begin to put objects in their mouths, increasing the danger of poisoning and choking. Often begins with a child's curiosity when playing with fire. In addition, lack of muscle coordination can cause bicycles and other common play equipment to roll over (Novieastari, 2020).

Injuries or accidents to children can occur anywhere and anytime. Children are vulnerable to danger at all times, be it on the playground, in their bed, or in the objects around them. Parents must be able to provide direction to children to stay away from objects or areas that can put children in dangerous situations. Of course, in the direction of parents, first understanding the Anticipatory guide or guidance on anticipating injuries can be given by describing the causes of injury, the dangers of injury, and handling if an injury occurs (Hastuti, 2017).

Childhood, especially the toddler period, is the peak of children's curiosity with the five senses without understanding the dangers that may occur, so that children at toddler age are vulnerable to dangers that can result in permanent accidents and must be borne by children throughout their age. Children aged 1-3 years are more likely to be involved in accidents at home because they do more activities at home. Accidents such as falling, stabbing, choking, drowning, and burning can occur. Toddlers are still developing in terms of motor, cognitive, physical, socio-psychological, and sensory development, making them more prone to accidents while playing (Purwanto, 2006).

Parents are sometimes aware of the risk of injury to their children at home, but parents also do not have enough information regarding the prevention of injury due to accidents in children. However, they rarely recognize the potential risk of injury, especially with regard to their children, during interactions (Saadati et al., 2020). Aspects of knowledge related to the growth and development of toddlers need to be improved as an effort to prevent injuries in toddlers. In addition, an understanding of the importance of injury prevention can also be emphasized to mothers so that they are able to properly care for and take care of their children at that age. Supervision is important for mothers, because children do not understand the risks of danger that may occur from the activities they do (Potter & Perry, 2009).

Injury is one of the causes of pediatric mortality that needs to be prevented (Marcdante et al., 2014). Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO), injuries resulted in 5.8 million deaths worldwide, and there were more than 3 million deaths of which occurred in developing countries. Injuries account for 7% of deaths worldwide and this figure is still growing. The World Health Organization (WHO) in its report states that no less than 875,000 children under the age of 18 worldwide die from injuries, both intentional and unintentional injuries. One of the developing countries that has a high prevalence of injury is Indonesia.

METHOD

This type of research is descriptive analytic research. The group studied were parents in the Gambirsari Health Center Working Area who had toddlers (aged 1-3 years), this study will describe the mothers' knowledge about accident prevention in toddlers in the Gambirsari Health Center Surakarta Work Area. The population used by the researcher is parents who have children aged 1-3 years (toddlers) in the working area of the Gambirsari Public Health Center as many as 1,201.

The instrument to be used is a questionnaire in the form of a statement, using the guttman scale (Hidayat, 2010). The instrument was compiled based on references from Anticipatory guidance, which will then be tested for validity and reliability on subjects with the same criteria in different populations. The instrument consists of 36 statements, namely 19 favorable statements, 17 unfavorable statements. Analysis of the data used in this study using a descriptive analytical research model, where data will be presented on mother's knowledge about Accident Prevention in Toddler, the data will be presented in descriptive form and not test the hypothesis.

RESULTS

In this study, the largest percentage of subjects aged 26-35 years with a percentage of 59%, and the smallest percentage at the age of 19-25 years with a percentage of 16%. The education level of the subjects involved in this activity varied from elementary to undergraduate level with the percentage of subjects having an elementary education background of 4%, junior high school of 13%, senior high school of 57%, and bachelor's degree 26%. The type of work of the subjects in this study was found at most in 3 types of work, namely housewives (IRT), civil servants, and private employees with a percentage of 74% for housewives (IRT), 1% for civil servants, and 25% for private. Parents who work both as civil and private employees will often interact with other people so they will have good knowledge, work experience will provide knowledge and skills in decision making (Gustina, 2016).

Table 1. Age Distribution of Subjects

Subject's Age	Sum	Percentage
19-25 Years	15	16%
26-35 Years	54	59%
> 35 Years	23	25%

Table 2. Distribution of Subject Education

Education	Sum	Percentage
SD	4	4%
SMP	12	13%
SMA	52	57%
S1	24	26%

Table 3. Distribution of the work of the subject

Work	Sum	Percentage
IRT	68	74%
Civil Service	1	1%
Private	23	25%

Toddler gender in this study was found to be 60% in male toddlers, 40% in female toddlers. The highest percentage of toddlers is a toddler with a male gender of 60%. The subject of parents who are in the Gambirsari Health Center Work Area has a different number of children, in this study divided into two categories, namely parents who have 1 child and parents who have more than 1. parents have 1 child, and 61% of parents have more than 1 child.

From the results obtained from the respondents' answers to the statement, it was found 5 statement points with the highest percentage of incorrect answers, as many as 67.3% of respondents answered incorrectly on statement number 34, as many as 44.5% of respondents answered incorrectly on statement number 21, as many as 43, 4% of respondents answered incorrectly on statement number 30, as many as 41.3% of respondents answered incorrectly on statement number 15, and as many as 36.9% of respondents answered incorrectly on statement number 35. The contents of the statement with the highest percentage were found in point number 34, namely "Let toys that can be removed or disassembled for a child can cause injury to the child

Table 4. Percentage of questionnaire Statements With The Most Wrong Answers.

Number Statement	Fill out the Questionnaire Statement	Percentage of Respondents Answering Wrong
34	Allow removable or unloading toyson a child may cause injury to the child	67,3%
21	Give the drug as a candy to a sick child	44,5%
30	Letting children play at home while in the mop can cause the child to fall.	43,4%
15	The bathroom or toilet door remains open to make it easier for the child in BAK and BAB.	41,3%
35	Wear clothes on children who have easy buttons free.	36,9%

Many respondents do not realize that toys that can be removed or disassembled can actually cause injury to children. Toys that are easily removed or disassembled with small shapes have the potential to be swallowed by children or can cause children to slip because of these toys. This is because children at toddler age have a high sense of curiosity and cannot yet distinguish which ones are dangerous and which are safe (Murhayati, 2021).

At statement point number 21 with a 44.5% percentage of incorrect respondents' answers, the statement contains "Give medicine as candy to a sick child" this is related to the mother's knowledge of medicine when the child is sick, injuries can be found if the mother does not have good knowledge of medicine (Salami & Adesanwo, 2015). Good knowledge of mothers about giving drugs to children can minimize the incidence of injury to children (Ahmed et al., 2021).

The content of statement number 30 is "Letting children play at home while in the mop can cause the child to fall." It was found that 43.4% of respondents answered this statement incorrectly. Children's accidents can happen at home even from the carelessness of parents who do not supervise their children while they are at home, even incidents of injury to children that occur at home can start from something that actually has no risk, such as mopping, but because the child is not supervised and the floor is still wet. can make this incident a potential cause of cidiera in children (Siu et al., 2019).

Another potential injury at home is leaving the bathroom door open while the child is urinating or defecating. As many as 41.3% of respondents answered incorrectly on statement number 15 with the contents of the statement, namely "The door to the bathroom or toilet remains open to make it easier for children to urinate and defecate". The incidence of injuries to children that occur at home is quite large (Carlsson et al., 2006). When a child is in the bathroom there is a lot of potential that can cause injury to the child, therefore the bathroom door should remain open so that parents can supervise the child in the bathroom (Carlsson et al., 2016).

Statement number 35 was obtained by 36.9% of respondents answered incorrectly. The contents of the statement are "Wear clothes on children that have buttons that easily come off". putting on children's clothes with buttons that easily come off makes it easier for parents to change clothes for children, the occurrence of injuries from putting clothes on children also has the same potential as other potential injury events that can occur at home; therefore, parents need to get a good understanding good about preventing injury to children (Al-Bshri & Jahan, 2021).

A person's knowledge is influenced by several factors, including one's level of education, one's age, and one's type of work. The higher a person's education level will have a positive impact on acceptance in accepting new things, subjects with productive age will also be more effective to be given Health Education, the type of work a person does will also affect decision making, where someone with working status will find it easier to respond to a situation. things are better (Jaeyana, 2012).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded as follows: The research subjects have the most age in the age range of 26-35 years with a percentage of 59%, the subjects of this study have the highest percentage of the type of education at the high school level by 57%, the subjects in this study the most work as IRT or housewives with a percentage of 74%, the highest percentage of toddlers is a toddler with a male gender of 60%, as many as 61% of subjects have more than 1 child, and questionnaire statements with the most incorrect answers are obtained at statement points. number 34 by 67.3%.

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