# Mothers' Awareness of Home Accident prevention among Children

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## ABSTRACT

**Background: Usually, young children get an accident at home. Under-5-year-old males and girls are particularly prone to injury. Home accidents frequently involve cuts, poisoning, suffocation, electric shock, falls, drowning, and burns. Many major injuries can be prevented if parents and other adults watch over youngsters and keep their surroundings secure.**

**Objective(s): To assess the aware of mothers of domestic accidents for kids under the age of five in Kerbala city. To identify the relationship between this aware of mothers and certain demographic factors.**

**Methods: Descriptive study was conducted for the mothers had children under 5 years of age with domestic accident and were being treated at the Karbala Teaching Hospital for Children. The study was conducted between April 15, 2024, and August 22, 2024.After obtaining consent for engagement in the study. A non-probability "convenience" sample of moms with young kids less than five years old who were diagnosed with severe and less severe domestic accidents in the home or garden were selected, and they were admitted to the children's emergency room of hospital. With an emphasis on the most frequent home accidents, such as burns, poisoning, falls, wounds, choking, and suffocation. While the moms who refused to take part in the research was excluded, during the course of study (120) moms agreed to participate in the research.**

**Results: The findings pointed that (33%) of the participants depended on media and internet to supply of information regarding domestic accidents. The mothers' awareness regarding domestic accidents among kids under the age of five were moderate level in the overall mothers' awareness according to mean of scores.**

**Conclusion: The study's findings lead to the conclusion that moms' awareness of accidents that happen in households with preschoolers is acceptable.**

**Recommendations: The study recommended that conducting educational lectures for mothers about the reduction of domestic accidents in kids under the age of five. Providing educational booklets with pamphlets for mothers for improve their knowledge of home accident prevention**. **Keywords: Mothers' Awareness, Home Accident, Home Accident prevention, kids under the age of five.**

## INTRODUCTION

Children under five age old are more likely to experience accidents at home for a variety of reasons, including as their normal growth and development, propensity to investigate their surroundings and objects, and their developing physical and motor skills, and their attempt to tradition the behaviours of adults [1,2].

Children are more likely to have accidents and injuries throughout their early years. The kid's home is the safest place for them to be, but if their parents fail to give close watch on them or neglect them or fail to made safety measures, the risk of harm to them increases as the child becomes more grows and activity [3].

The risk of having the child an accident involving the age and sex of the child, family monthly income, a parent's age, and parental education level [4]. Family and social practices, prior incidents of domestic accidents, parental wellness, the number of people residing in the home, the levels of household stress, monitoring the kids, the presence of pets in the home, and the supply of knowledge and guidance about preventing domestic accidents are all factors to consider [5].

When safety measures are not taken, accidents can happen, such as when electrical parts are left exposed, detergent cupboards are left open, or harmful furniture is placed [6].

Children are especially vulnerable to injuries at home, including burns, poisoning, falls, cuts, and suffocation. The most common reasons for hospitalizations involve falls (52%), trauma by things (22%), poisoning (13%), and burns (6%). The causes of mortality in this age range include falls (8%), burns (8%) and choke as well as suffocating (49%) [7,8].

According to a research conducted in the United States, every year there are around 2,800 children who die from injuries faced at home, which results in at least 13 million children receiving outpatient care and about 74,000 children being admitted to hospitals [9].

Injury is a significant, avoidable factor in deformity, disability, and mortality. According to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents in England, accidental injuries accounted for roughly (85%) of avoidable hospital admissions for children and about (60–65%) of avoidable fatalities among children under the age of five in 2015 [7].

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Therefore, there is an important chance of preventing domestic accidents and managing the real reasons of accidents, such as environmental, social and economic status issues [23].

## METHOD

**Objective(s):** To assess the aware of mothers of household accidents for kids under the age of five in Kerbala city. To identify the relationship between this aware of mothers and certain demographic factors.

**Design of the study:** A descriptive study was performed from April 15, 2024, to August 22, 2024, on moms with kids less the age of five who had domestic accidents and were receiving care at the Karbala Teaching Hospital for Children.

**Sample of the Study:** After getting consent to take part in the study, a non-probability "convenience" sample of moms with young kids less than five years old who were diagnosed with severe and less severe domestic accidents in the home or garden were selected, and they were admitted to the children's emergency room of hospital. With an emphasis on the most frequent home accidents, such as burns, poisoning, falls, wounds, choking, and suffocation. While the mothers who declined to engage in the study were excluded, (120) moms consented to being questioned throughout the duration of the study**.**

**Study Instrument**: It had been developed from a researcher with based and guidance of child injury prevention guidelines [23–28] in order to assess moms' awareness regarding injuries to kids that happen in home, with consultation from specialists of two PhDs in pediatric nursing. The questionnaire was divided into three parts (demographic variables for both mothers and their kids, and mothers' awareness regarding domestic accidents with kids under the age of five). A team of panel of experts verified the instrument's content validity and determined its reliability using Cronbach's alpha, which was 0.79.

**Data collection:** In order to gather data, moms were interviewed at the Karbala Teaching Hospital for Children after receiving administrative approval. Data confidentiality, study subject anonymity, and privacy were all assured. The version in Arabic of the questionnaire was used to gather data from outpatients, and mothers were questioned in a manner that suited their level of comprehension.

**Statistical analysis:** Inferential and descriptive data analysis techniques were used in order to identify a mom's awareness of injuries by kids at home. Yes=3, Uncertain=2, and No=1 were the answer scales for each item that measures moms' awareness of domestic accidents in under five kids. SPSS version 26 was used to manage and analyze the data.

## RESULTS

According to table 1, the research's sample consisted of 120 moms who had kids under the age of five and had suffered domestic accidents and were being treated in hospitals during the research's timeframe. Nearly 43% of the moms in the sample for the present research were between the ages of 17 and 26 years old. The recent study also discovered that (51%, 49%) nuclear and extended families respectively. Additionally, moms' information sources included the media and the internet (33%), doctors (19%), nurses or other medical professionals (18%), family or close relatives (18%), and personal reading (12%).

**Table 1.** The distributed of the mothers by their demographic variables

| Variable | Range | F | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age of mother** | 17-26 year | 52 | 43 |
| | 27-36 year | 28 | 23 |
| | 37-46 year | 20 | 17 |
| | ≤ 47 years | 20 | 17 |
| **Mother's Level of education** | Illiterate | 4 | 3 |
| | Graduated From Primary School | 42 | 35 |
| | Graduated From Intermediate School | 32 | 27 |
| | Graduated From Secondary School | 19 | 16 |
| | Graduated From Institute | 11 | 9 |
| | Graduated From College And Above | 12 | 10 |
| **Mother's Occupation** | Housewife | 48 | 40 |
| | Student | 32 | 27 |
| | Governmental Working | 18 | 15 |
| | Private Working | 22 | 18 |
| **Mother's Place of Residence** | Urban | 68 | 57 |
| | Rural | 52 | 43 |
| **Family Monthly Income** | Enough | 26 | 22 |
| | Barely Enough | 54 | 45 |
| | Not Enough | 40 | 33 |
| **Family Type** | Nuclear | 61 | 51 |
| | Extended | 59 | 49 |
| **Source of Information** | Doctor | 23 | 19 |
| | Nurses or Health staff | 22 | 18 |
| | Media and Internet | 40 | 33 |
| | Family or relatives | 21 | 18 |
| | Personal reading | 14 | 12 |

F.: frequency, %: percentage

According to the second table's results, boys made up over fifty percent (53%) of kids in the sample, with the age range of (13-36) months accounting for 39%. A large number of children (29%) were born in the family's first ordinal rank. Over half (56%) of families said they had never had a domestic accident prior.

**Table 2.** The distributed of children by Demographic variables

| Variable | Range | F | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **child's gender** | Male | 63 | 53 |
| | Female | 57 | 47 |
| **Child's age (in months)** | 1-12 | 35 | 29 |
| | 13-36 | 47 | 39 |
| | 37-60 | 38 | 32 |
| **family's number of children** | One | 37 | 31 |
| | Two | 42 | 35 |
| | Three and up | 41 | 34 |
| **Child's rank (with domestic accident)** | The first | 35 | 29 |
| | The second | 18 | 15 |
| | The third | 31 | 26 |
| | The fourth | 13 | 11 |
| | The fifth grade and up | 23 | 19 |
| **previous domestic accident history.** | No | 67 | 56 |
| | yes | 53 | 44 |

F= Frequency, %= Percentage

Table 3, the mothers' awareness of domestic accidents with kids under the age of five was moderate level with regard to burn.

**Table 3.** The distributed of Mothers' awareness about children's prevention of burn

| Items | Responses | F | % | M.S | S.D | Ass. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Do not allow kids to play with fire sources such matches, lighters, and fireworks. | No | 45 | 38 | 1.98 | .855 | M |
| | Uncertain | 33 | 27 | | | |
| | Yes | 42 | 35 | | | |
| 2. Keep electrical devices, wires and connections out of reach of children. | No | 41 | 34 | 2.02 | .840 | M |
| | Uncertain | 36 | 30 | | | |
| | Yes | 43 | 36 | | | |
| 3. Do not leave the child alone near the heater or iron when the mother is doing housework. | No | 46 | 38 | 1.98 | .864 | M |
| | Uncertain | 31 | 26 | | | |
| | Yes | 43 | 36 | | | |
| 4. Keep drinks and hot foods, like hot tea or coffee, away from kids. | No | 59 | 49 | 1.84 | .898 | M |
| | Uncertain | 21 | 18 | | | |
| | Yes | 40 | 33 | | | |
| 5. Parents should not drink hot drinks while carrying their children. | No | 52 | 43 | 1.88 | .862 | M |
| | Uncertain | 30 | 25 | | | |
| | Yes | 38 | 32 | | | |
| 6. Do not put a long lid on the sides of the table when serving hot food. | No | 72 | 60 | 1.65 | .857 | L |
| | Uncertain | 18 | 15 | | | |
| | Yes | 30 | 25 | | | |
| 7. Keep the heater away from children's play areas. | No | 41 | 34 | 2.00 | .820 | M |
| | Uncertain | 39 | 33 | | | |
| | Yes | 40 | 33 | | | |
| 8. Warn children of the dangers of burns, such as playing with fire or putting clothes on the heater. | No | 66 | 55 | 1.66 | .804 | L |
| | Uncertain | 29 | 24 | | | |
| | Yes | 25 | 21 | | | |
| 9. Ensure that the gas tube is closed and cooker is turned off after each use. | No | 70 | 58 | 1.63 | .810 | L |
| | Uncertain | 25 | 21 | | | |
| | Yes | 25 | 21 | | | |
| 10. Make sure to put out the cigarette when there is a smoker in the house. | No | 45 | 38 | 1.95 | .839 | M |
| | Uncertain | 36 | 30 | | | |
| | Yes | 39 | 32 | | | |
| **Total (burn)** | | | | **1.85** | **.844** | **M** |

M.S.= Mean of score , SD: Standard Deviation, Ass. : Assessment (1- 1.67) Low (L) ; (1.68-2.33) Moderate (M) ; (2.34-3) High (H).

Table 4, the mothers' awareness of domestic accidents with kids under the age of five was moderate level with regard to poisoning.

**Table 4.** The distributed Mothers' awareness about children's prevention of poisoning

| Items | Responses | F | % | M.S | S.D | Ass. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Avoid putting detergents and toxins in eating and drinking utensils. | No | 44 | 37 | 1.96 | .834 | M |
| | Uncertain | 37 | 31 | | | |
| | Yes | 39 | 32 | | | |
| 2. Do not leave the kerosene container open and near of children. | No | 68 | 57 | 1.65 | .816 | L |
| | Uncertain | 27 | 23 | | | |
| | Yes | 25 | 20 | | | |
| 3. Keep children away from places have been newly sprayed insecticides. | No | 47 | 39 | 1.87 | .798 | M |
| | Uncertain | 42 | 35 | | | |
| | Yes | 31 | 26 | | | |
| 4. Keep medications and insecticides out of children's reach by locking cabinets. | No | 62 | 52 | 1.71 | .814 | M |
| | Uncertain | 31 | 26 | | | |
| | Yes | 27 | 22 | | | |
| 5. Ensure the expiration date of canned food, drinks and medicines before giving to the child and destroy the expired ones. | No | 57 | 48 | 1.78 | .832 | M |
| | Uncertain | 32 | 27 | | | |
| | Yes | 31 | 25 | | | |
| 6. Disposal of moldy foods immediately and do not leave them at home. | No | 21 | 18 | 2.35 | .763 | H |
| | Uncertain | 36 | 30 | | | |
| | Yes | 63 | 52 | | | |
| **Total (poisoning)** | | | | **1.88** | **.809** | **M** |

Ass. : Assessment (1- 1.67) Low (L) ; (1.68-2.33) Moderate (M) ; (2.34-3) High (H).

Table 5, the mothers' awareness of domestic accidents with kids under the age of five was moderate level with regard to falls.

**Table 5.** The distributed of Mothers' awareness about children's prevention of falls

| Items | Responses | F | % | M.S | S.D | Ass. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Avoid letting a kid play alone in a high location, such a building's roof. | No | 55 | 46 | 1.84 | .860 | M |
| | Uncertain | 29 | 24 | | | |
| | Yes | 36 | 30 | | | |
| 2. Putting barriers on windows and balconies and not leaving any seat or piece of furniture that can be climbed near windows and balconies. | No | 24 | 20 | 2.34 | .794 | H |
| | Uncertain | 31 | 26 | | | |
| | Yes | 65 | 54 | | | |
| 3. Put doors that can be locked on the stairs. | No | 66 | 55 | 1.61 | .748 | L |
| | Uncertain | 35 | 29 | | | |
| | Yes | 19 | 16 | | | |
| 4. Never let a kids play by leaving them on a high surface, such as the car trunk. | No | 42 | 35 | 1.98 | .830 | M |
| | Uncertain | 38 | 32 | | | |
| | Yes | 40 | 33 | | | |
| 5. Warn children not to climb trees and heights. | No | 43 | 36 | 1.95 | .818 | M |
| | Uncertain | 40 | 33 | | | |
| | Yes | 37 | 31 | | | |
| **Total (falls)** | | | | **1.94** | **.799** | **M** |

Ass. : Assessment (1- 1.67) Low (L) ; (1.68-2.33) Moderate (M) ; (2.34-3) High

Table 6, the mothers' awareness of domestic accidents with kids under the age of five was moderate level with regard to wound.

**Table 6.** The distributed of Mothers' awareness about children's prevention of wound

| Items | Responses | F | % | M.S | S.D | Ass. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Do not leave cutting tools such as knives and blades within the reach of children. | No | 24 | 20 | 2.34 | .794 | H |
| | Uncertain | 31 | 26 | | | |
| | Yes | 65 | 54 | | | |
| 2. The maintenance tool box, such as screws and screwdrivers, must be closed and kept away from the child. | No | 45 | 38 | 1.92 | .816 | M |
| | Uncertain | 40 | 33 | | | |
| | Yes | 35 | 29 | | | |
| 3. Keep the child's fingers away from the edge of the doors when closing them. | No | 55 | 46 | 1.86 | .873 | M |
| | Uncertain | 27 | 22 | | | |
| | Yes | 38 | 32 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Dispose of metal cans with sharp edges. | No | 76 | 63 | 1.53 | .756 | L |
| | Uncertain | 25 | 21 | | | |
| | Yes | 19 | 16 | | | |
| 5. Keep the child away from broken dishes, cups and clean them quickly. | No | 54 | 45 | 1.83 | .843 | M |
| | Uncertain | 32 | 27 | | | |
| | Yes | 34 | 28 | | | |
| **Total (wound)** | | | | **1.89** | **.815** | **M** |

, Ass. : Assessment (1- 1.67) Low (L) ; (1.68-2.33) Moderate (M) ; (2.34-3) High (H).

Table 7, the mothers' awareness of domestic accidents with kids under the age of five was moderate level with regard to choking & suffocation

**Table 7.** The distributed of Mothers' awareness about children's prevention of choking & suffocation

| Items | Responses | F | % | M.S | S.D | Ass. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Do not give young children small toys that they can put in their mouths. | No | 24 | 20 | 2.34 | .794 | H |
| | Uncertain | 31 | 26 | | | |
| | Yes | 65 | 54 | | | |
| 2. Do not give a small child solid food such as nuts. | No | 43 | 36 | 1.93 | .807 | M |
| | Uncertain | 42 | 35 | | | |
| | Yes | 35 | 29 | | | |
| 3. Keep plastic bags out of children's reach to avoid them getting stuck in the head and avoiding suffocation. | No | 75 | 63 | 1.56 | .786 | L |
| | Uncertain | 23 | 19 | | | |
| | Yes | 22 | 18 | | | |
| 4. Warn children not to put pencils, crayons and metal pieces in their mouths. | No | 53 | 44 | 1.88 | .871 | M |
| | Uncertain | 28 | 23 | | | |
| | Yes | 39 | 33 | | | |
| **Total (choking & suffocation)** | | | | **1.92** | **.823** | **M** |

Ass. : Assessment (1- 1.67) Low (L) ; (1.68-2.33) Moderate (M) ; (2.34-3) High

Table 8, the mothers' awareness of domestic accidents with kids under the age of five was moderate level.

**Table 8.** The mothers' awareness of domestic accidents with kids under the age of five

| **Domains** | **M.S** | **S.D** | **Ass.** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Burn | 1.85 | .844 | M |
| Poisoning | 1.88 | .809 | M |
| Falls | 1.94 | .799 | M |
| Wound | 1.89 | .815 | M |
| Choking & suffocation | 1.92 | .823 | M |
| **Overall (mothers' awareness)** | **1.89** | **.811** | **M** |

Ass. : Assessment (1- 1.67) Low (L) ; (1.68-2.33) Moderate (M) ; (2.34-3) High

Table (9) show high significant association has been recorded among mothers' awareness about burns, poisoning, fall, wounds, suffocation, and the overall mothers' awareness with their level of education, place of residence, family type, number of children and history of previous household accidents. A high significant association between mothers 'awareness of the prevention of burns and fall with their age, as well as a strong association between mothers' awareness of prevention of poisoning, fall and suffocation with the gender of the child at p. value > 0.001; while significant association at p. value > 0.05 between overall mothers' awareness with gender of the child, and between mothers' awareness about fall with the age of the child.

## DISCUSSION

According to table 1, the research's sample consisted of 120 moms had kids under 5 years of age with domestic accident. Almost less than half (43%) of mothers of the present study sample within (17-26) years old. This result consists with Doğan & Öztürk (2021) who reported that the larger number of mothers have children with home accidents on age group (18-30) years were (56.1%), following by (43.9%) with 30 years and above [11].

The findings indicated that of the research's participations, primary school graduates made up the biggest portion (35%) while illiterates made up the smallest portion (3%). It may lead to a decrease in the knowledge necessary for caring of the children. These findings are agreeing with Musihb et al., (2022) who mentioned that most of the mothers graduated from primary school (56%) [12].

According to the present research, housewives made up the largest portion of the study sample (40%) as it comes to the employment of women. These results concur with those of Abdul Hussein & Aziz (2016), who discovered that almost all of moms (80%) were stayed-at-home in their research [13].

Over fifty-seven percent (57%) of those who took part in the current research lived in urban regions, probably as a result of the high availability of facilities in the town's center. This finding is consistent with research by Jaber et al. (2021), who found that the majority of the research sample resided inside Karbala in their study [14].

The family socioeconomic status (SES), present in the study findings that most (45%) of the study sample is barely enough. These results are consistent with Qasem et al., (2018) who noted that most of their study sample (89.1%) with moderate income [15].

The recent study also discovered that the majority of families (51%) are nuclear families and (49%) have extended family members living with them. These results are confirmed by Krishnamurthy et al., (2021), who note that more than half of the participants (52.73%) lived in nuclear families, followed by those who lived (46.57%) in joint families, in their research [1].

In this study, moms' information sources included the media and the internet (33%), doctors (19%), nurses or other medical professionals (18%), family or close relatives (18%), and personal reading (12%). These results are consistent with those of İnce et al., (2017), who found that internet users, watching television, and papers accounted for the biggest number of information sources (36.0%), followed by families and friends (29.7%), first-aid classes (30.0%), and seeing a physician (4.3%)[16]. Additionally, it concurs with research done by Anwar et al. in 2021, which discovered that 24.5% of participants cited television and/or radio as their knowledge source [17]. And agrees with study by Mohammed et al. (2017), which noticed that school-educated moms on the primary to secondary stages received information from television at a rate of 63.6 percent and 50 percent, respectively, while moms in the illiterate category received information from friends and families.

More than half (53%) of the study group was male, as shown in table (2). It has been noted that boys are more vulnerable to home accidents than girls. According to Celalettin et al. (2017), most of the research's samples (51.3%) were boys, these data support their report [19]. Additionally, comparable findings were found in research by Qasem et al. (2018), which showed that 41.8% of children were girls and 58.2% of children were boys [15].

**Table 9.** Association between Mothers' Awareness about domestic accident and Demographic Characteristics

| Demographic variables | Mothers' Awareness | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Burns | | | Poisoning | | | Falls | | | Wound | | | Suffocation | | | (( Overall )) | | |
| | X2 | d.f | p-value | X2 | d.f | p-value | X2 | d.f | p-value | X2 | d.f | p-value | X2 | d.f | p-value | X2 | d.f | p-value |
| **Age of mother** | 35.81 | 6 | .000 H.S | 9.11 | 6 | .167 N.S | 18.53 | 6 | .005 H.S | 1.59 | 6 | .953 N.S | 7.94 | 6 | .243 N.S | 7.93 | 6 | .243 N.S |
| **Mother's Level of education** | 25.76 | 10 | .004 H.S | 51.58 | 10 | .000 H.S | 39.25 | 10 | .000 H.S | 53.83 | 10 | .000 H.S | 38.72 | 10 | .000 H.S | 42.39 | 10 | .000 H.S |
| **Mother's Occupation** | 7.64 | 6 | .265 N.S | 1.19 | 6 | .977 N.S | 4.51 | 6 | .608 N.S | 9.23 | 6 | .161 N.S | 3.22 | 6 | .780 N.S | 7.81 | 6 | .252 N.S |
| **Mother's Place of Residence** | 37.85 | 2 | .000 H.S | 21.25 | 2 | .000 H.S | 25.65 | 2 | .000 H.S | 28.71 | 2 | .000 H.S | 21.15 | 2 | .000 H.S | 12.24 | 2 | .002 H.S |
| **Family Monthly Income** | 6.29 | 4 | .178 N.S | 7.66 | 4 | .105 N.S | 10.58 | 4 | .032 N.S | 2.90 | 4 | .573 N.S | 2.04 | 4 | .727 N.S | 8.61 | 4 | .071 N.S |
| **Family Type** | 15.57 | 2 | .000 H.S | 37.86 | 2 | .000 H.S | 19.03 | 2 | .000 H.S | 31.24 | 2 | .000 H.S | 27.44 | 2 | .000 H.S | 22.03 | 2 | .000 H.S |
| **Source of Information** | 6.01 | 8 | .646 N.S | 7.58 | 8 | .475 N.S | 5.40 | 8 | .713 N.S | 14.31 | 8 | .074 N.S | 11.38 | 8 | .181 N.S | 10.60 | 8 | .225 N.S |
| **Number of Children** | 23.52 | 4 | .000 H.S | 45.93 | 4 | .000 H.S | 49.16 | 4 | .000 H.S | 20.74 | 4 | .000 H.S | 41.56 | 4 | .000 H.S | 26.30 | 4 | .000 H.S |
| **Child's age (in months)** | 1.96 | 4 | .742 N.S | 8.03 | 4 | .090 N.S | 13.00 | 4 | .011 S | 5.52 | 4 | .238 N.S | 2.06 | 4 | .725 N.S | 4.63 | 4 | .327 N.S |
| **child's gender** | 1.64 | 2 | .439 N.S | 11.23 | 2 | .004 H.S | 11.04 | 2 | .004 H.S | 10.06 | 2 | .007 S | 15.86 | 2 | .000 H.S | 9.82 | 2 | .007 S |
| **Child's rank** | 12.20 | 8 | .142 N.S | 14.92 | 8 | .061 N.S | 15.70 | 8 | .047 S | 2.61 | 8 | .956 N.S | 11.32 | 8 | .184 N.S | 10.10 | 8 | .258 N.S |
| **previous history** | 19.27 | 2 | .000 H.S | 36.12 | 2 | .000 H.S | 18.31 | 2 | .000 H.S | 29.52 | 2 | .000 H.S | 27.65 | 2 | .000 H.S | 14.50 | 2 | .001 H.S |

$\chi^2$ =

Chi-square, d.f.= Degree of freedom, P-value= Probability value, H.S=High significant ,S= Significant, N.S= No Significant

Children between the ages of 13 and 36 months make up 39% of the research group, based to this research's statistics. This is because children at this age are more active and try to learn about their environment and objects, which can lead to domestic accidents. According to research of Celalettin and others (2017), average age of children who had home accidents within the four-to-six-year range was (61.8%). These findings conflict with those findings[19].

According to statistics of current study, most (35%) of households have two kids. This result agrees with Kadke et al., (2020) who reported that the majority (46 %) of family have two children [20]. This result is in disagreement with the study of Doğan and Öztürk (2021) who found that home accidents were more frequent (65.8%) in families with three or more children[11].

In the current study, it was found that )29%( of the children were first born in the family. This illustrates how inexperienced new moms are at keeping their kids safe, which leaves them vulnerable to accidents. Similar findings were observed by Anwar et al. (2021) which found in their study that the most 44.4% of the research's samples were represented the first birth order [17].

The majority of families (56%) in the study sample reported having no prior history of a domestic accident when asked about it in relation to the history of domestic accidents involving children in the home. Kadke et al. (2020), who noticed that (80%) of the research group had no history of injury, disagree with this result [20].

Table 3 findings on moms' awareness concerning burn for kids under 5 years old indicate that 7 out of a total of the ten questions received moderate scores. Thankfully, the knowledge of moms (36%) regarding keeping electrical items and connections out of children's reach was accurate. When mothers were questioned about whether they should allow their children to play with fire, leave a child unattended near a heater, keep hot drinks and foods out of reach, warn their children about the risks of burns, and close the gas tube after each use, the majority of answers (38%, 38%, 49%, 55%, and 58%, respectively) indicated that they were unaware of these safety precautions.

According to table 4, mothers had a high level of awareness about one out of six items involving poisoning in young kids (under five) and a medium level of awareness about the other four. In terms of mothers' knowledge of things like not putting detergents and toxins in drinking utensils, keeping kerosene containers closed and away from children, putting pesticides in locked cabinets, checking the expiration dates of canned goods, drinks, and medications before giving them to children, the responses ranged from (37%, 57%, 52%, and 48%) to didn't know. On the other hand, mothers had a high level of awareness for one out of five items relating to fall down among children under the age of five and a moderate level of awareness for the other three as shown in table (5).

Table (6) refers that the mothers had high level of awareness of one out of five items regarding wounds in children under the age of five and a moderate level of awareness of the other three.

The mothers' awareness of choking and suffocation among children under the age of five was distributed, with a high degree of awareness in one item and a moderate level in two things out of four. Additionally, it was noticed that all of the remaining objects was low as shown in table (7).

In conclusion table (8), confirms that the mothers' awareness of household accidents among kids under a year 5 was (moderate level) in the total mothers' awareness, as determined by the mean of the scores. According to Nour et al. (2018)'s study, almost all of respondents (35.9%) had inadequate information about home accidents, this conclusion conflicts with present findings [21].

Table (9) shows a substantial positive link (p-value 0.05) between mothers' awareness of burns and moms' age, Mothers' education, place of living, family type, number of kids, and prior experience with household accidents. Mothers' awareness of poisoning is strongly correlated with their education level, place of residence, family type, number of kids, kid's gender, and prior experience with household accidents. Mothers' awareness of falls is significantly connected with moms' age, education level, location of residence, family type, number of kids, kid's gender, and previous accidents, the ages of kids and relative positions within the family. Additionally, there is a strong significant relationship between moms' awareness of wounds and level academic achievement, place of living, family kind, number of kids, and prior experience with accidents. However, gender of a kids is the only factor that significantly influences this relationship. Strongly significant correlations have been shown between moms 'knowledge of suffocation and education level, place of residence, family type, kid's gender, number of kids, and prior experience with accidents. Mothers' education, place of living, family type, number of kids, and prior experience with accidents are all strongly associated with overall mothers' awareness of home accidents prevention, while kid's gender is significantly associated as well. At a p-value of 0.05, However, there was no link among further socio-demographic factors. According to the World Health Organization WHO (2006), injuries are connected to gender and are more prevalent in boys than in girls under the age of 15 years old [22]. And concur with the Theurer et al. (2013) study, which found that boys are more likely to have accidents [10]. Using the p-values to determine the significant associations in this study to explore the factors affecting mothers' awareness of safety issues at home, and directing targeted interventions to improve safety and prevent accidents in the home environment. The strong association between mothers' awareness of safety issues of burns, poisoning, falling wounds, suffocation and their educational level indicates that educational interventions may improve and enhance awareness to prevent and reduce home accidents. Additional factors such as place of residence, type of family, the number of children, and the child's age, were also greatly related to the levels of awareness. On the contrary, there are no connections with other social demographic characteristics indicating that they may not significantly affect the levels of mothers' awareness.

## CONCLUSION

**Based on the findings of the current study, the researcher draws the conclusion that mothers' awareness of preventive the dangers and sources of accidents at home at an acceptable rate to avoid their children from home accidents, and this has a relationship with the sources of increasing their awareness such as the media and the Internet.**

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Conducting mothers' instructive lessons about how to prevent household accidents with young children. Providing instructional publications and brochures for mothers to help them become more knowledgeable about preventing accidents at home. Conducting more research studies on a large sample size in Karbala Governorate in addition to the rest of Iraq's governorates.

## ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Mothers' written consent was obtained to conduct the study, whether they agreed or refused to take part in the research. Data confidentiality, study subject anonymity, and privacy were all assured. The ability to leave the study at all times was told to the respondents. Permission was taken from Karbala Teaching Hospital.

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