



KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF PARENTS TOWARDS CHILD FALL INJURIES: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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BACKGROUND

Injuries in children leads to at least 5 million deaths each year, of which unintentional injuries account for at least 80% of all cases. These unintentional injuries kill approximately 800,000 children every year. These injuries generally happen in low to middle income countries like the Philippines. One of these unintentional injuries is fall.

OBJECTIVES

To determine the knowledge, attitude and practices of parents towards child fall injuries.

METHODS

A cross-sectional study was conducted in the Triage Area of a tertiary hospital. Data were collected from 153 parents using a questionnaire administered by the investigator.

RESULTS

A total of 153 participants were included in the study. Most were in the 19 to 29 years of age (64; 41.8%), females (105; 68.6%); married (73; 47.7%); and highschool undergraduates (55; 35.9%). The majority were unemployed (98; 64.1%); and have monthly income of < 10,000 pesos (130; 85%). The average knowledge score for fall injury was 7.7 ± 1.64 . The mean average for attitude $3.82 \pm .484$ and mean average for practices on fall injury was $3.74 \pm .676$. Knowledge of fall injuries among parents did not vary when they were grouped according to age ($p .974 > .05$); sex ($p .605 > .05$); civil status ($p .597 > .05$); educational attainment ($p .178 > .05$); employment ($p .546 > .05$); and socio-economic status ($p .839 > .05$). There was no statistical significance between attitude of parents on fall injuries and their socio-demographic profile specifically their age ($p .865 > .05$); sex ($p .163 > .05$); civil status ($p .555 > .05$); educational attainment ($p .400 > .05$); employment ($p .737 > .05$); and socio-economic status ($p .149 > .05$). Significant difference between practices of parents on fall injuries and their socio-demographic profile specifically their age ($p .318 > .05$); sex ($p .271 > .05$); civil status ($p .875 > .05$); educational attainment ($p .245 > .05$); employment ($p .092 > .05$); and socio-economic status ($p .070 > .05$) was not observed as well.

CONCLUSION

Differences as regards to parent's knowledge, attitude and practices towards child fall injuries were never evident even if parents were stratified according to their baseline profile.