PREVALENCE OF DOMESTIC ACCIDENTS AND PREVENTIVE PRACTICE AMONG WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING IN IKORODU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, LAGOS STATE

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KEYWORDS

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the prevalence of domestic accidents and preventive practice among women of childbearing age in Ikorodu Local Government Area, Lagos state. Two research questions and hypotheses were postulated, and it employed a descriptive research design. Th study consisted of three hundred women of childbearing age in, Ikorodu Local Government Area, Lagos state and utilized a self-developed questionnaire titled Domestic Accident Questionnaire(DAQ) to collect data. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistical tool of frequency counts and percentage. While inferential statistics of Chi-square was used to analyze all formulated hypotheses. The findings show that, there was significant relationship between prevalence of falls and preventive practice of domestic accidents among women of childbearing age in Ikorodu, Lagos Stateand there is no significant relationship between prevalence of burns and preventive practice of domestic accidents among women of childbearing in Ikorodu, Lagos State. Specifically, the results showed that that there was significant relationship between prevalence of falls and preventive practice of domestic among women of childbearing age in Ikorodu, Lagos State ($X2=128.24$, $p= 0.000<0.05$) and there is no significant relationship between prevalence of burns and preventive practice of domestic accidents among women of childbearing in Ikorodu, Lagos State ($X2=73.65$, $p= 0.079>0.05$). The study recommends that Government agencies should work together to coordinate and implement fall prevention efforts, this could involve sharing information and resources, and developing comprehensive programs that address all aspects of fall prevention. Healthcare providers should be educated about the importance of fall prevention and the strategies that can be used to reduce the risk of falls, this could be done through continuing

education programs and through the inclusion of fall prevention in health education curriculum in all schools.

Introduction

The safety and wellbeing of women of childbearing are of paramount importance, particularly within the context of their homes. Home is a primary necessity, and modern homes add esteem. Unfortunately, careless attitudes transform the home into a death trap (Osoro, 2015). Accidents throughout the world have reached major epidemic proportion. Accidents represent a major epidemic of non-communicable disease throughout the world. With industrialization, Accidental death among children particularly during playing at home, while flying kites, fall from the terrace, injury from sharp injuries, improper use of toys, scissors, knives, blades are not uncommon (Umesh, 2015). Accidenttaken place in a wide, variety of environment, however the home is the most likely location.

Accident as noted by (Wells, 2015) can cause pain, distress, and suffering for the victim, their family, and friends and even for the wider community. Globally, home accidents are major public health problem, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. World Health Organization stated that home accidents are responsible for an estimated two million deaths each year, with most of these occurring in low- and middle-income countries (WHO, 2018). Statistics show that there are some groups in the society who are especially vulnerable to accident in the home and who suffer disproportionally because of them. These include babies, women, and young children particularly those under 5 years and people over 65 and those with greater social, economic and health disadvantage (Wells, 2015). According to United States report, home accidents result in over 21 million emergency department visits each year (Haas, 2018). In Nigeria as in most developing countries, women of childbearing age constitute more than one fifth of the total population. Some of the key background factors that contribute to home accidents include poverty, poor housing conditions, cultural practices, environmental factors, and lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation (Akinkuotu, 2017)

World Health Organization stated that, falls are the leading cause of injury-related deaths and disability in Nigeria (WHO, 2018). This is especially true for falls in the home, which account for a large proportion of all injuries in the country. The Ikorodu local government has been identified as an area with a high incidence of falls, particularly among women. According to the WHO, an estimated 28,000 people die from poisoning in Nigeria each year (WHO, 2019). This is due to a few factors, including the widespread use of harmful chemicals, such as insecticides and cleaning products, in the home. In addition, many people in the area have limited knowledge of safe handling and storage of these products. Ikulago, (2013) opined that preventive practice known as safety precautions are instructions designed information which will prevent accidents or untimely death. Preventive strategies or safety precautions which can be seen as dos or don'ts. It can also be in form of signs, warnings on products and other inbuilt devices to trigger of accident. Domestic accidents preventive practice are measures are in place at home to prevent the occurrence of accident. It is the guiding incident prevention which include awareness, supervision, risk assessment, hazard identification and reduction remain the same as asserted by Health, Social Services and Public Safety, (2015).

The aim of domestic accident preventive practice is to reduce accidental deaths and injuries in the home, to raise awareness of the causes of home accidents, promote effective preventive measures to reduce such accident, facilitate effective training on skills and knowledge in home accident prevention across the Nation. These aim will be met through education and information programme to promote home safety, promote change in public behavior towards home accident prevention and the use of evidence based practice, models of good practice and evaluating home accident by examining the frequency and nature of home accidents in this specific region, and by identifying preventive measures that can be implemented, we can take proactive steps towards reducing the occurrence of these accidents and ensuring the health and safety of women and their families (Agunbiade & Okesina, 2019).Despite the numerous efforts by both governmental and non-governmental organizations in Nigeria to reduce prevalence of home accidents, the rates of home accidents, particularly among women of childbearing which includes fall, poisoning and burns remains high. The lack of awareness and implementation of preventive strategies among women of childbearing may be due to several factors, including limited access to information about safety precautions, inadequate education on home safety, and cultural beliefs that may not prioritize safety. These factors contribute to the high incidence of domestic accidents among women of childbearing and the need for effective

preventive strategies to be developed and implemented. Also, it is essential to address the root causes of domestic accidents, such as unsafe housing conditions, lack of access to medical care, and poverty. This can be done through government policies and programs that address these issues. Therefore, this study examined prevalence of domestic accidents and preventive practice among women of childbearing in Ikorodu Local Government Area, Lagos State.

The specific purpose of this study include:

i. To assess the prevalence of fall and preventive practice of Domestic Accidents among women of childbearing in Ikorodu Local Government Area, Lagos State.

ii. To assess the prevalence of Burns and preventive practice of Domestic Accidents among women of childbearing in Ikorodu Local Government Area, Lagos State.

Research Questions

i. What is the prevalence of fall and preventive practice of Domestic Accidents among women of childbearing in Ikorodu Local Government Area, Lagos State?

ii. What is the prevalence of Burns and preventive practice of Domestic Accidents among women of childbearing in Ikorodu Local Government Area, Lagos State?

Research Hypothesis

i. There will be no significant relationship between prevalence of falls and preventive practice of Domestic Accidents among women of childbearing in Ikorodu, Lagos state.

ii. There will be no significant relationship between prevalence of burns and preventive practice of Domestic Accidents among women of childbearing in Ikorodu, Lagos state.

Methodology

The study adopted a descriptive research design and the population of study consisted of women of childbearing who resides in Ikorodu local government area, Lagos state. Purposive sampling technique was adopted to select the respondents from Ikorodu Local Government Area, Lagos State. The sample for this study consisted of three hundred (300) respondents of women of childbearing age in Ikorodu Local Government Area, Lagos State. The research instrument was self-developed Questionnaire titled: "Domestic Accident Questionnaire (DAQ)". The Questionnaire was divided into two sections. Section A contained demographic data of respondents. While section B contained items testing the stated hypotheses. The questionnaire adopted a four (4) point Likert-type scale, ranging from Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Strongly Disagree (SD), Disagree(D). The content, construct and face validity was ascertained in the Department of Human Kinetics, Sports, and Health Education, by a panel of three experts including the researcher's supervisor for content, construct, and criterion related validity to ensure a thoroughness which indicates that the instrument measures what is intended to measure in relation to research questions and hypotheses. The test-retest method of reliability was adopted. This will require the researcher to administer ten copies of the validated instrument to ten respondents in the faculty of education to determine the reliability of the instruments. The reliability of the instrument will be tested using the Chronbach's alpha technique. An R-value of0.82 was obtained andused as basisforthe adoption of theinstrument fordata collection. The copies of the instrument were administered by the researcher with the help of two trained research assistants. Three hundred (300) questionnaires were distributed to women of childbearing in Ikorodu Local Government Area, Lagos state. Copies of the administered questionnaires was checked to ensure that they were well completed before leaving the study area. The researcher monitored the process of data collection throughout. Daily review meeting was held at the beginning and end of each day with the research assistants. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistical of frequency counts and percentage for demographic data while inferential statistics of Chi-square was used to analyze all stated hypotheses at 0.05 alpha level significance. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 23) was used for analyzing the data collected.

Results

Data Presentation

Table 4.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents by Age. Gender, Marital Status and Educational Background

Age	Frequency	Percentage%
15-29	134	44.6
30-39	112	37.3
40-49	31	10.3
50 and above	23	7.7
Total	**300**	**100.0**
Gender	**Frequency**	**Percentage%**
Male	**0**	**0**
Female	**300**	**100.0**
Total	**300**	**100.0**
Marital Status	**Frequency**	**Percentage %**
Single	**67**	**22.33**
Married	**226**	**75.33**
Divorced	**7**	**2.33**
Total	**300**	**100.0**
Level of Education	**Frequency**	**Percentage%**
FSLC	**35**	**11.67**
SSCE	**148**	**49.33**
Tertiary Education	**117**	**39.00**
Total	**300**	**100.0**

Table 4.1 showed that 44.6% of the respondents were between the age bracket of 15-29 years, 37.3% of the respondents were within the age bracket of 30-39 year, while 10.3% were within the age bracket of 40-49 years and 7.7% were 50 years and above. Consecutively, table revealed that 0% of the respondents were male while 100.0% of the respondents were female. Further, the table revealed that 22.33% of the respondents were Single, while 75.33% were married, 2.34% were divorcee. Finally, the table that 11.67% of the respondents had FSLC, while 49.33% had SSCE, 39.0% had Tertiary Education.

Hypothesis One

Hypothesis one states that there will be no significant relationship between prevalence of falls and preventive practice of domestic accidents among women of childbearing in Ikorodu, Lagos State. This hypothesis was tested using Chi-square at 0.05 level of significance. The result is presented on the table below.

Table 4.2: Chi-Square result on the relationship between prevalence of falls and preventive practice of domesticaccidents among women of childbearing in Ikorodu, Lagos State.

RESPONSES	FRQ	%	DF	LS	Cal X^2	P value	RMK
SA	154	51.3					
A	138	46.0					
D	0	0	12	0.05	128.24	0.000	Sig
SD	8	2.7					
TOTAL	**300**	**100.0**					

Table 4.2 reveals the data collected from the respondents on hypothesis one. It shows that 51.3% of the respondents strongly agreed while 46.0% respondents agreed, 0% respondents disagreed, and 2.7% respondents strongly disagreed to the items. However, it further reveals a calculated X^2 value of 128.24 which is statistically significant at p= 0.000<0.05 at 12^0 of freedom, hence the rejection of the null hypothesis. It therefore implies that there was significant relationship between prevalence of falls and preventive practice of domestic accidents among women of childbearing in Ikorodu, Lagos State.

Hypothesis two

Hypothesis two states that there will be no significant relationship between prevalence of burns and preventive practice of domestic accidents among women of childbearing in Ikorodu, Lagos State. This hypothesis was tested using Chi-square at 0.05 level of significance. The result is presented on the table below.

Table 4.3: Chi-Square result on the relationship between prevalence of burns and preventive practice ofdomesticaccidents among women of childbearing age in Ikorodu, Lagos State.

RESPONSES	FRQ	%	DF	LS	Cal X^2	P value	RMK
SA	11	3.67					
A	25	8.33					
D	99	33.0	12	0.05	73.65	0.079	Not Sig
SD	165	55.0					
TOTAL	**300**	**100.0**					

Table 4.3 reveals the data collected from the respondents on hypothesis two. It shows that 3.67% of the respondents strongly agreed while 8.33% respondents agreed, 33.0% respondents disagreed, and 55.0% respondents strongly disagreed to the items. However, it further reveals a calculated X^2 value of 73.65which is statistically significant at p=0.079>0.05 at 12^0 of freedom, hence the acceptance of the null hypothesis. It therefore implies that there was no significant relationship between prevalence of burns and preventive practice of domestic accidents among women of childbearing in Ikorodu, Lagos State.

Discussion

Hypothesis one states that there will be no significant relationship between prevalence of falls and preventive practice of domestic accidents among women of childbearing age in Ikorodu, Lagos State. Chi-square (X^2) analysis reveal that that there was significant relationship between prevalence of falls and preventive practice of domestic accidents among women of childbearing in Ikorodu, Lagos State. The result of the researchfinding agrees with (Adebiyi, 2018). The stated that there is significant relationship between preventive practices and the occurrence of falls. They found that people who take preventive measures had a higher risk of falls than those who did. They attributed this to the fact that preventive measures reduce the likelihood of falls by making the home environment safer. A quantitative research design was conducted, Data was collected and analyzed using statistical methods. Participants included 700 people while results found that there was a significant relationship between the occurrence of falls and the preventive practices of home accidents. This finding agrees with the works of (Xu *et al*., 2013) and (Zakeri *et al*., 2014). Who opined that there was a high significant relationship between prevalence of falls and preventive practice of domesticaccidents among women compared to men. Xu study was a cross sectional survey of women which was recruited from community health centers. A questionnaire was used to collect information and the data was analyzed using statistical methods. Participants in the study included a large sample of women from a variety of settings while results found out that majority of women had experienced fall. Zakeri used a study of systematic review and meta-analysis. The data was collected using questionnaires, medical records, and other sources while data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The participants included a large sample of women in Iran. The result found out that the prevalence of falls and preventive practice of home accidents among women of childbearing age was very high.

Hypothesis two states that 'there will be no significant relationship between prevalence of burns and preventive practice of domestic accidents among women of childbearing age in Ikorodu, Lagos State". Chi-square (X^2) analysis reveal that there was no significant relationship between prevalence of burns and preventive practice of domestic accidents among women of childbearing age in Ikorodu, Lagos State. The result of the research finding agrees with the work of (Esu *et al.*, 2013). The study found that burns were not a major cause of death among women of childbearing age in Nigeria, and this finding suggests that preventive practices for domesticaccidents may not have a significant impact on burn-related mortality in this population. The study was a retrospective study that examined the cause of death among women of childbearing age in Nigeria. They found that burns were not a common cause of death among this population, making up only about 1% of all deaths. This finding was consistent with the findings of other studies conducted in developing countries. The authors suggested that this may be since burns are typically treated at home and not reported to hospitals, so they are not captured in official statistics. A case-control study design was used. The researchers used data from a nationwide survey of deaths in Nigeria, and they analyzed the data using a statistical method called logistic regression. The participants were women of childbearing age who had died in Nigeria while results found that there was no prevalence of burns. Similarly, the work of (Oseni et al., 2013) revealed that burns were not a common cause of death among women of childbearing age in Nigeria. In their study, they used a case-control design to examine the relationship between burns and death and preventive practice of domesticaccidents among women of childbearing age in Nigeria. They found that the odds of death due to burns were higher for women of childbearing age than for women who were not of childbearing age. However, they noted that the overall number of deaths due to burns was small, so these results should be interpreted with caution. They collected data from a national hospital registry in Nigeria. They used the registry to identify women of childbearing age who had died due to burns. They then matched these cases to two controls who were of similar age and socioeconomic status but who had not died due to burns. The researchers used logistic regression to analyze the data and control for potential confounders.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that:

i. There is significant relationship between prevalence of falls and preventive practice of domestic accidents among women of childbearing age in Ikorodu, Lagos State.

ii. There isno significant relationship between prevalence of burns and preventive practice of domestic accidents among women of childbearing age in Ikorodu, LagosState.

Based on the conclusions, it was recommended that.

i. On a national level, awareness campaigns should be launched to educate women of childbearing age about fall prevention. Messages should focus on avoiding slippery surfaces, wearing non-slip footwear, and using safety rails in homes.

ii. Government agencies should work together to coordinate and implement fall prevention efforts. This could involve sharing information and resources, and developing comprehensive programs that address all aspects of fall prevention.

iii. The government should fund research to better understand the causes of domestic accidents and to develop new strategies for prevention. This could include research on prevention of domestic accidents, and other health risk factors.

iv. Healthcare providers should be educated mothers on prevention of domestic accidents and the strategies that can be used to reduce the risk of domestic accidents. This could be done through continuing education programs and through the inclusion of domestic accidents prevention in all aspect of educational curriculum.

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