RESULTS

The results of this study were presented in five parts and arranged as follows:

Part I : Socio-demographic characteristics Tables(1,2).

Part II: Distribution of safety measures regarding home environment Tables (3,4) .

Part III : Mother's knowledge about home accidents and it's prevention for their preschool children pre and post implementation of the program Tables(5-11) .

Part IV: Mother knowledge about practices regarding first aid pre and post implementation of the program Tables(12-14) .

Part V: Relation between total mean scores of mother's knowledge and knowledge about practice with their characteristics pre / post program implementation Tables(15-23).

Part VI: Correlation between total mother's knowledge about practices with their total knowledge and home safety measures regarding accidents prevention and first aid for preschool children post program implementation Tables(24,25).

Part (I)

The study sample socio-demographic characteristics

Table (1): Distribution of mother's socio demographic characteristics (n = 100).

Characteristics		N	%
Age in years	<20	2	2.00
	20 -	50	50.00
	30 -	40	40.00
	≥40	8	8.00
Mean ± SD	30.4±6.73		
Education	Primary education	15	15.00
	secondary education	53	53.00
	High education	32	32.00
Occupation	House wife	70	70.00
	Worker	30	30.00
Marital status	Married	91	91.00
	Divorced	5	5.00
	Widow	4	4.00
Family income	Not sufficient	18	18.00
	sufficient	39	39.00
	Sufficient & save	43	43.00
Number of family members	3	20	20.00
	4	33	33.00
	≥5	47	47.00

Table (1) showed that half of the sample (50%) were between 20 to < 30 years old. With an average of 30.4±6.73 years old. Concerning educational level more than half of the sample (53%) had secondary education and more than two third of mothers were house wives and the majority of them (91%) were married and 43% of them have got sufficient family income and save from it. while concerning number of family members more than two-fifth of mothers (47%)their families contains≥5members.

Table (2): Distribution of socio demographic characteristics of children (n = 100).

Characteristics		N	%
Child age	3 years	35	35.00
	4 years	33	33.00
	5 years	32	32.00
Child rank	First	24	24.00
	Second	48	48.00
	third	28	28.00
Child sex	male	52	52.00
	female	48	48.00

Table (2): Indicated that more than one third of children (35%) were 3 years old and less than half of children (48%) were ranked as the second child. Regarding child sex more than half of children (52%) were male.

Part (II)

Distribution of safety measures regarding home environment

Table (3) : Frequency distribution of safety measures regarding home environment condition of the study sample (n=100) .

items	Yes		Chi-square	
	N	%	X^2	P-value
Home condition:				
-Separate	26	26.00	23.040	0.001
-A way from sources of pollution	96	96.00	84.640	0.001
-clean and arranged	72	72.00	19.360	0.001
-on wide healthy street	55	55.00	1.000	0.317
Lightening:				
-Good (from up and sides)	100	100.00		
-Corridors and bath room well lighting	62	62.00	5.760	0.016
-Regular maintenance	61	61.00	4.840	0.028
Furniture:				
-Arranged in manner permit movement easily	18	18.00	40.960	0.001
Cover of the floor:				
-The cover of floor contact and clean	92	92.00	70.560	0.001
Internal step:				
-secure	2	2.00	92.160	0.001
-Steps are good (not broken)	2	2.00	92.160	0.001
-Lightener step	55	55.00	1.000	0.317
-Nothing hinder movement	53	53.00	0.360	0.549
Balconies and windows:				
-High balconies and can't be climbed	76	76.00	27.040	0.001
-Well closed windows child cann't open	72	72.00	19.360	0.001
-No furniture under windows	20	20.00	36.000	0.001
-Windows have steel bares	10	10.00	64.000	0.001
Electrical sources:				
-Electrical socket a way from children	27	27.00	21.160	0.001
-Electrical sockets has special cover	24	24.00	27.040	0.001
-Sources of electricity covered with furniture	14	14.00	51.840	0.001
-Electrical devices wires a way from children	29	29.00	17.640	0.001

Table (3) showed that, regarding home condition, more than two third of homes (74%) not separate and 45% of it not on wide healthy street. Concerning home lightening, all homes (100%) contain good lightening but in (38%) of it corridors and bathrooms not well lightened. Related to furniture and cover of the floor, more than three quarters of homes were not arranged in manner to permit movement easily, while (92%) of them contain clean and contact cover of the floor. In relation to internal steps, the majority of homes (98%) contain insecure and unsafe steps. Concerning balconies and windows, more than three – Quarters of homes (80%) contain furniture under windows and (90%) of them have no steel bares on windows. Regarding electrical sources, in more than two – third of homes; (73%, 71%) electrical sockets and electrical devices wires were not away from children, also more than three – quarters of sockets didn't have cover and the majority of electrical sources (86%) were not covered with furniture. Almost items had a highly statistical significant difference ($P < 0.05$).

Table (4): Frequency distribution of safety measures regarding kitchen condition, bathroom and medication storage in home environment of the study sample (n=100) .

Items	Yes		Chi-square	
	N	%	X^2	p-value
Kitchen condition -Separate kitchen with Door	3	3.00	88.360	0.001
-The stove away from Flammable substances	19	19.00	38.440	0.001
-Gas tank has gas regulator	17	17.00	43.560	0.001
-Cleaning substance kept in original container	12	12.00	57.760	0.001
-Knives, scissors and sharp instruments in special drawer away from children	31	31.00	14.440	0.001
-Chair and small step away from children	34	34.00	10.240	0.001
-Matches and fire sources in well closed place	20	20.00	36.000	0.001
-Plastic bags away from children reach	15	15.00	49.000	0.000
-Hands of cooking pots directed toward the back of the stove	28	28.00	19.360	0.000
-Electrical devices wires in kitchen away from children	22	22.00	31.360	0.001
Bathroom -Well closed always	21	21.00	33.640	0.001
-Sharp instruments away from children	4	4.00	84.640	0.001
-Bathroom floor covered to prevent slip	31	31.00	14.440	0.001
Tooth past, shampoo, and perfumes closed well	24	24.00	27.040	0.001
Cleaning substances in well closed place.	17	17.00	43.560	0.001
Medications storage -Away from children	44	44.00	1.440	0.230
-Well closed	23	23.00	29.160	0.001
-Not saved with make up	34	34.00	10.240	0.001
-In original container	24	24.00	27.040	0.001

As table (4) reveals, regarding kitchen condition, the majority of kitchens(97%) weren't separate and didn't have a door, in (88%) of kitchens cleaning substance weren't kept in original container, and in (85%) plastic bags weren't away from children reach. Regarding bathroom , in (96%)of homes Sharp instruments weren't away from children and in (83%) cleaning substances weren't in well closed place. Regarding medications storage, in more than three quarters of homes (76%-77%) In original container and Well closed where there is highly statistical significant difference ($P < 0.001$).

Part (III)

Mother's knowledge about home accidents and its prevention for their preschool children pre and post implementation of the program

Table (5): Frequency distribution of mother's knowledge about causes and types of home accident pre/post implementation of the program (n = 100).

knowledge	Pre	Post	Chi-square	
	%	%	X^2	P-value
Causes of home accidents Child need to explore	17.00	77.00	72.26	0.001
Less of child experience	35.00	62.00	14.593	0.001
anxiety	29.00	72.00	36.984	0.001
Mother's busy	33.00	71.00	28.926	0.001
negligence	26.00	75.00	48.025	0.001
Types of home accidents Poisoning	38.00	81.00	38.365	0.001
Burns	24.00	88.00	83.117	0.001
Drowning	28.00	80.00	54.428	0.001
Shocking	19.00	76.00	65.143	0.001
Falling	24.00	88.00	83.117	0.001
Electrical accidents	30.00	75.00	40.602	0.001
Wounds	31.00	78.00	44.541	0.001

It was noticed from table (5) that, there is a highly statistical significant difference between pre/post mother's knowledge about children home accidents regarding causes of accidents, which showed that 77% related to child need to explore and concerning types of home accidents, the majority of mothers (88%) answered falling and burn.

Table (6): Frequency distribution of mother's knowledge about causes of child poisoning, burning and drowning pre/post the implementation of the program (n = 100).

Items	Pre	Post	Chi-square	
	%	%	X^2	P-value
Causes of child poisoning at home Eating bad food	32.00	73.00	33.704	0.001
By medication	36.00	69.00	21.835	0.001
By insect sides	33.00	76.00	37.282	0.001
By chemical substances	19.00	76.00	65.143	0.001
Causes of children burning Hot water	24.00	78.00	58.343	0.001
Sources of flam	27.00	78.00	52.150	0.001
Electricity	26.00	81.00	60.798	0.001
Hot food and drink	24.00	65.00	34.032	0.001
Chemical substances	74.00	31.00	37.073	0.001
Causes of children drowning Swimming container	34.00	74.00	32.206	0.001
Bath	21.00	73.00	54.275	0.001
Containers of water storage	36.00	75.00	30.793	0.001
Water canals and streams	26.00	72.00	42.337	0.001

It was observed from table (6) that, concerning causes of child poisoning pre the program less than one quarter of mothers (19%) told chemical substances as a cause of child poisoning while post the program more than three quarters of them (76%) told chemical substances. Regarding causes of child burn, pre the program, less than one quarter of mothers (24%) said hot water as a cause of child burn, while post the program more than three quarters of them (78%) told hot water. Related to causes of child drowning less than half of mothers (36%) said containers of water storage, pre the program while post the program, more than two third of them told container of water storage. All items had a highly significant difference($p<0.001$).

Table (7): Frequency distribution of mother's knowledge about causes of child wounds and shocking pre / post the implementation of the program (n = 100).

Items	Pre	Post	Chi-square	
	%	%	X^2	P-value
Causes of wounds Sharp instruments	28.00	72.00	38.720	0.001
Furniture	28.00	71.00	36.984	0.001
Plays with sharp edges	24.00	72.00	46.154	0.001
Broken glass	22.00	83.00	74.607	0.001
Causes of shocking Pieces of food	31.00	71.00	32.013	0.001
Pieces of balloon	34.00	64.00	18.007	0.001
Buttons	40.00	79.00	31.559	0.001
Small pieces of toys	26.00	73.00	44.184	0.001
Small balls	37.00	71.00	23.269	0.001

As seen from table (7) that, there is a highly significant difference between pre/post mother's knowledge regarding causes of wounds which showed that pre the program, less than one quarter of mothers said broken glass while post the program, the highest percentage of them (83%) told that and concerning causes of shocking, pre the program, less than one third of mothers said small pieces of toys while post the program, more than two third of them (73%) told that.

Table (8) : Frequency distribution of mother's knowledge about causes of electrical shock, falling and road accidents pre / post the implementation of the program (n = 100).

knowledge	Pre	Post	Chi-square	
	%	%	X^2	P-value
Causes of electrical shocks Child hold (catch) bare wires	39.00	69.00	18.116	0.001
Child put nails and thin metals in on electric socket	29.00	73.00	38.735	0.001
Putting electric devices within child reach	35.00	71.00	26.014	0.001
Causes of road accidents Child be a lone in street	33.00	70.00	27.405	0.001
Riding bikes in street	37.00	80.00	38.081	0.001
child go to nursery school a lone	31.00	74.00	37.073	0.001
Playing in street	24.00	72.00	46.154	0.001
Causes of falling Slip on water	29.00	67.00	28.926	0.001
Climbing furniture	39.00	78.00	31.325	0.001
Broken steps	35.00	82.00	45.495	0.001
Torn carpets	41.00	86.00	43.685	0.001

It was found from table (8) that, there is a highly statistical significant difference between pre / post mother's knowledge ($p<0.001$). Regarding causes of electrical shock, which showed that, pre the program, less than one third of mothers(29%) told child put nail and thin metals in electrical socket; while post the program more than two third of them (73%) told that. And related to causes of falling, less than half of mothers (41%) said that torn carpets, pre the program, while post the program, the majority of mothers (86%) told that. Concerning causes, of road accidents, pre the program, less than half of mothers (37%) said riding bikes in street, while post the program, more than three quarters of them (80%) told that.

Table (9): Frequency distribution of mother's knowledge about prevention of home accidents pre / post the implementation of the program (n = 100).

knowledge	Pre	Post	Chi-square	
	%	%	X^2	P-value
Prevention of Poisoning Medication and chemical substances away from children	23.00	81.00	67.388	0.01
Avoid puting chemical substances in bottles of nutritional substances	29.00	78.00	48.256	0.001
Remove unneeded medication and chemical substances	28.00	75.00	44.220	0.001
Avoid poisoning leaves plants	26.00	75.00	48.025	0.001
Put chemicals in well closed place	26.00	77.00	52.067	0.001
Avoid having any medication in front of children	28.00	75.00	44.220	0.001
A void leaving medication on tables	28.00	74.00	42.337	0.001
Washing hands before and after eating	28.00	73.00	40.504	0.001
Washing vegetables well	34.00	73.00	30.570	0.001
Avoid using insect sides which like foods	27.00	75.00	46.098	0.001
Prevention of Burns Removing match and fire sources a way from children	28.00	79.00	52.276	0.001
Avoid leaving child alone in kitchen and bathroom	25.00	69.00	38.860	0.001
Put hot drinks and food a way from children	31.00	67.00	25.930	0.001
Put hot iron a way from children	30.00	82.00	54.870	0.001
Check water temperature before child bath	26.00	76.00	50.020	0.001

As observed from table (9), there is a highly statistical significant difference ($p<0.001$). Regarding prevention of poisoning it showed that pre the program less than one quarter of mothers (21%) said put medication and chemical substances away from children, while post the program more than three quarters of them (81%) told that and concerning prevention of burn, pre the program, less than half of mothers (30%) said put hot iron away from children, while post the program, (82%) of them told that.

Table (10): Frequency distribution of mothers knowledge regarding prevention of falling and drowning accidents of children pre/post the implementation of the program (n = 100).

knowledge	Pre	Post	Chi-square	
	%	%	X^2	P-value
Prevention of Falling Remove any thing the child can climb on	20.00	76.00	62.821	0.001
Close windows tightly	31.00	73.00	35.337	0.001
No slippery things on steps	27.00	79.00	54.275	0.001
Make sure that steps are ok	36.00	79.00	37.831	0.001
Repair torn carpets	30.00	78.00	46.377	0.001
Observing child during play	24.00	82.00	67.523	0.001
Lighting the corridors	28.00	79.00	52.276	0.001
Get rid of thing that cuff or hinder child movement	32.00	76.00	38.969	0.001
Prevention of Drowning Don't leave child alone in bath room after filling the bath	29.00	74.00	40.536	0.001
Observing the child well in bathroom	33.00	86.00	58.284	0.001
Keep bath room door closed tightly	28.00	80.00	54.428	0.001
Observing child well beside water sinks	29.00	72.00	36.984	0.001

As table (10) denoted , there is a highly statistical significant difference ($p<0.001$) between pre/post mother's knowledge. Regarding prevention of child falling which documented that 24% of mothers said that observing child during play pre the program, while post the program the majority of them (82%) told that. Concerning prevention of drowning, pre the program, less than half of mothers (33%) said observing child well in the bath room, however post the program, the majority of them (86%) told that.

Table (11): Frequency distribution of mothers' knowledge regarding prevention of shocking, electrical, wound and road accidents pre/post the implementation of the program (n = 100).

Knowledge	Pre	Post	Chi-square	
	%	%	X^2	P-value
prevention of Shocking Child don't run with food in his mouth	21.00	75.00	58.413	0.001
Child must sit during eating	27.00	79.00	54.275	0.001
chewing food well	22.00	81.00	69.683	0.001
Avoid talking or laughing during eating	27.00	84.00	65.776	0.001
Remove small pieces of toys	27.00	77.00	50.080	0.001
Cleaning floors from small things	27.00	84.00	65.776	0.001
Remove plastic bags away from child reach	34.00	77.00	37.433	0.001
prevention of Electrical accidents Covering all electrical switches	24.00	78.00	58.343	0.001
Keep large electric connections out of reach	44.00	74.00	18.603	0.001
Put electric devices beside walls	34.00	78.00	39.286	0.001
Use easels for electrical wires	29.00	79.00	50.322	0.001
Keep electric devices a way from children	28.00	78.00	50.181	0.001
prevention of Wounds Keep sharp tools a way from children	31.00	84.00	57.473	0.001
Don'ts leave child eat or drink in fragile puts	26.00	75.00	48.025	0.001
Don't buy toys with sharp edges	27.00	75.00	46.098	0.001
prevention of Road accidents Don't' leave child play in the street	3.00	77.00	114.083	0.001
Don't leave child go out alone	38.00	70.00	20.612	0.001
Hold the child wells during road crossing	44.00	71.00	14.916	0.001

As showed from table (11) that, there is a highly statistical significant difference ($p<0.001$). Regarding prevention of shocking which documented that, pre the program, 27% of mothers said that cleaning floors from small things, while post the program the majority of them (85%) told that. Concerning prevention of electrical accidents, pre the program, less than one third of mothers (29%) said that using easels for electrical wire. However, post the program, more than two third of them (79%) told that. Related to prevention of wounds, pre the program, less than one – third of mothers (31%) said that keeping sharp tools away from children, while post the program, the majority of them told that. Regarding prevention of road accidents, pre the program, only (3%) of mothers said don't leave child play in the street, while post the program, more than three – quarters of them (77%) said that.

Part (IV)

Mother knowledge about practices regarding first aid pre and post implementation of the program

Table (12): Frequency distribution of mother's knowledge about practices regarding first aid of poisoning and burn accidents pre/post implementation of the program (n=100).

Knowledge about Practices	Pre		Post		Chi-square	
	Do	Don't	Do	Don't		
	%	%	%	%	X2	P-value
First aid for poisoning Check that there is no vomit or foreign mater in the child's mouth and he can breath	41.00	59.00	98.00	2.00	73.781	0.001
Do not try to make the child vomit, it is often in effective and may harm the child further	30.00	70.00	63.00	37.00	21.887	0.001
Look for signs of chemical burning in or around the child's mouth, if there is burning, give him cold water or milk	1.00	99.00	86.00	14.00	146.98	0.001
Call a doctor or emergency and try to identify what the child has swallowed and tell the doctor	0.00	100.00	96.00	4.00	184.62	0.001
First aid for burn Remove clothing from the burned areas, except clothing stuck to the skin	43.00	57.00	100.00	0.00	79.72	0.001
Run cool water over the burn until the pain lessens	4.00	96.00	97.00	3.00	122.148	0.001
Lightly apply gauze bandage, if it is a small first-degree burn	2.00	98.00	96.00	4.00	176.79	0.001
seek emergency medical care if burn is second or third degree	38.00	62.00	96.00	4.00	76.074	0.001

Table (12): This table illustrates mother's knowledge about practices of first aid regarding poisoning and burn pre/post implementation of the program; It points to obvious improvement in all tested areas at the post program phase. However, there is highly statistical significant difference ($P < 0.001$).

Table (13): Frequency distribution of mother's knowledge about practices of first aid regarding fractures and drowning accidents pre/post the implementation of the program(n=100).

Knowledge about Practices	Pre		Post		Chi-square	
	Do	Don 't	Do	Don 't		
	%	%	%	%	X2	P-value
First aid for fractures Remove clothing from the injured part	32.00	68.00	98.00	2.00	95.736	0.001
Keep the injuried limb in the position you find it	16.00	84.00	94.00	6.00	134.027	0.001
Do not move the child and call for emergency medical care if the child may have seriously injured the head, neck or back	9.00	91.00	94.00	6.00	144.63	0.001
A broken bone comes through the skin (apply constant pressure with a clean gauze, pad or thick cloth and keep the child lying down until help arrives, do not wash the wash the wound or push in any part of the bone that sticking	36.00	64.00	95.00	5.00	77.022	0.001
Going to hospital	30.00	70.00	94.00	6.00	86.927	0.001
First aid for drowning Remove the child away from source of water	27.00	73.00	98.00	2.00	107.541	0.000
Keep the child's head lower than the rest of the body to reduce the risk of inhaling water	6.00	94.00	92.00	8.00	124.307	0.001
Replace wet clothing, give hot drinks	27.00	73.00	98.00	2.00	107.541	0.001
Gives the child warm fluid	12.00	88.00	94.00	6.00	134.966	0.001
If the child is unconscious, open the air way, check breathing and pulse and be prepared to resuscitate if necessary	6.00	94.00	47.00	53.00	53.107	0.001
Call emergency	9.00	91.00	75.00	25.00	89.409	0.001

Table (13) reveals mother's knowledge about practices of first aid regarding fractures and drowning accidents pre/post the implementation of the program; that illustrates general improvement in mother's practices of first aid regarding fractures and drowning accidents after implementation of program, with highly statistical significant difference ($P < 0.001$).

Table (14): Frequency distribution of mother's knowledge about practices of first aid regarding chocking, electrical and wound accidents pre/post the implementation of the program(n=100). .

Knowledge about Practices	Pre		Post		Chi-square	
	Do	Don't	Do	Don't		
	%	%	%	%	X2	P-value
First aid for chocking Try to remove the foreign body from child mouth by finger	30.00	70.00	96.00	4.00	93.463	0.001
If back blows fail, use the abdominal thrusts	37.00	63.00	100.00	0.00	91.971	0.001
If abdominal thrusts fails, begin resuscitation tell emergency arrive	43.00	56.00	98.00	2.00	72.725	0.001
First aid for Electrical injuries Break the contact by switching off the current or make the cable free	20.00	80.00	90.00	10.00	98.990	0.001
Use a broom or wooden chair to push the child's limbs away from the source	35.00	65.00	98.00	2.00	98.081	0.001
If the child is unconscious, check breathing and pulse and resuscitate if necessary, place the child in recovery position	5.00	95.00	65.00	35.00	79.121	0.001
Call emergency	37.00	63.00	93.00	7.00	68.923	0.001
First aid for wounds Rinse the wound with water	35.00	65.00	98.00	2.00	89.081	0.001
Press with gauze or clean cloth till bleeding stop	20.00	80.00	98.00	2.00	125.754	0.001
Raise the injured body part to slow bleeding	32.00	68.00	100.00	0.00	103.030	0.001
when bleeding stops, cover the wound with a new clean bandage	2.00	98.00	85.00	15.00	140.149	0.001
Go to hospital	6.00	94.00	87.00	13.00	131.866	0.001

Table (14): This table shows mother's knowledge about practices of first aid regarding chocking, electrical and wound accidents pre/post implementation of the program; it shows that, there is highly statistical significant difference between pre and post – program implementation in relation to mother's practices of first aid regarding chocking, electrical and wound accidents at p – value of < 0.001.

Part (V)

Relation between total mean scores of mother's knowledge and knowledge about practice with their characteristics pre/ post program implementation.

Table (15): Relationship between total mean scores of mother's knowledge and knowledge about practice regarding accident prevention and first aid for their preschool children (n=100).

Items	Mean ± SD		Paired t- test	
	Pre	Post	t	P-value
Knowledge of mother about children home accidents	13.450±4.352	33.750±5.400	-127.490	0.001
Knowledge of mother about prevention of home accidents	12.770±4.000	34.590±5.496	-121.222	0.001
Knowledge about practice	7.640±2.830	31.180±2.890	-132.002	0.001

Table (15) shows mean scores of total mother's knowledge and knowledge about practice regarding accident prevention and first aid for preschool children. It reflects general improvement in mother's mean knowledge and practices post program implementation, where there is highly statistical significant difference ($P < 0.001$).

Table (16): Relation between total mother's knowledge and their educational level regarding home accidents and accidents prevention for preschool children pre/post program implementation (n=100).

Education		Knowledge			
		home accidents		prevention of home accidents	
		Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post
primary education		**6.933 ± 1.944**	**24.733 ± 2.549**	**6.800 ± 1.971**	**25.000 ± 3.703**
secondary education		**12.358 ± 1.798**	**32.962 ± 2.808**	**11.792 ± 2.032**	**34.057 ± 2.590**
High education		**18.313 ± 2.520**	**39.281 ± 2.232**	**17.188 ± 1.839**	**39.969 ± 2.040**
ANOVA	**F**	**169.026**	**165.145**	**156.879**	**168.019**
	P-value	**0.001**	**0.001**	**0.001**	**0.001**

Table (16) this table displays the relation between mother's knowledge and their education throughout pre/post program phases . It shows that total mother's knowledge scores were higher with increased level of education and there is a highly statistical significant difference at p – value < 0.001.

Table (17): Relation between total mean scores of mother's knowledge about practice and their educational level regarding first aid of home accidents for preschool children pre/post program implementation (n=100).

Educational level		Knowledge about Practice	
		Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD
		Pre	Post
primary education		3.800 ± 1.146	26.133 ± 3.603
secondary education		6.887 ± 0.954	31.113 ± 1.050
High education		10.688 ± 2.402	33.656 ± 0.545
ANOVA	F	108.749	113.007
	P-value	0.001	0.001

Table (17) this table displays the relation between mother's knowledge about practice and their education throughout pre/post program phases . It shows that total mother's knowledge about practice scores were higher with increased level of education and there is a highly statistical significant difference at p – value < 0.001.

Table (18): Relation between total mean scores of mother's knowledge with family income regarding home accidents and accidents prevention for their preschool children pre/post program implementation (n=100).

Family income		Knowledge			
		home accidents		prevention of home accidents	
		Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Not sufficient		10.412 ± 3.242	30.353 ± 5.012	10.059 ± 2.968	30.941 ± 5.273
sufficient		11.744 ± 3.640	31.641 ± 4.976	11.154 ± 3.565	32.590 ± 5.364
Sufficient & save		16.302 ± 3.661	37.163 ± 3.866	15.419 ± 3.119	38.000 ± 3.539
ANOVA	F	24.109	21.191	24.558	20.507
	P-value	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

Table (18): This table reveals relation between total mother's knowledge with family Income regarding accidents' prevention and first aid for preschool children pre/post program implementation which shows general improvement in total mother's knowledge with the increase of family income during pre/post program phases. With highly statistical significant difference at p-value < 0.001.

Table (19): Relation between total mean scores of mother's knowledge about practice with family income regarding first aid of home accidents for their preschool children pre/post program implementation (n=100).

Family income		Knowledge about Practice	
		Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD
		Pre	Post
Not sufficient		5.765 ± 1.786	29.294 ± 3.312
sufficient		6.513 ± 2.037	30.333 ± 3.098
Sufficient & save		9.465 ± 2.780	32.744 ± 1.449
ANOVA	F	22.718	14.787
	P-value	0.001	0.001

Table (19): This table illustrates relation between total mother's knowledge about practice with family income regarding accidents' prevention and first aid for preschool children pre/post program implementation. It reveals general improvement in total mother's knowledge aboutpractice with the increase of family income during pre/post program phases, with highly statistical significant difference ($p<0.001$).

Table (20): Relation between total mean scores of mother's knowledge with their occupation regarding home accidents and accidents prevention for their preschool children pre/post program implementation (n=100).

Occupation		Knowledge			
		home accidents		prevention home accidents	
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post
		Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD
House wife		11.943 ± 3.710	31.971 ± 5.010	11.357 ± 3.522	32.829 ± 5.298
Worker		16.967 ± 3.690	37.900 ± 3.791	16.067 ± 3.005	38.700 ± 3.405
T-test	t	-6.215	-5.802	-6.390	-5.595
	P-value	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001

Table (20) shows relation between total mother's knowledge with their occupation regarding accidents' prevention and first aid for preschool children pre/post program implementation which reveals that there is improvement in mother's knowledge in case of worker mothers than housewives with highly statistical significant difference(p=0.001).

Table (21): Relation between total mean scores of mother's knowledge about practice with their occupation regarding first aid of home accidents for their preschool children pre/post program implementation (n=100).

Occupation		Knowledge about Practice	
		Pre	Post
House wife		Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD
		6.643 ± 2.092	30.400 ± 3.024
Worker		9.967 ± 2.988	33.000 ± 1.365
T-test	t	-6.366	-4.507
	P-value	0.001	0.001

Table (21) shows relation between total mother's knowledge about practice with their occupation regarding accidents' prevention and first aid for preschool children pre/post program implementation which reveals that there is improvement in mother's knowledge about practice in case of worker mothers than housewives with highly statistical significant difference(p=0.001).

Table (22): Relation between total mean scores of mother's knowledge with their marital status regarding home accidents and accidents prevention for their preschool children pre/post program implementation(n=100).

Marital status		Knowledge			
		home accidents		prevention of home accidents	
		Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Married		13.231 ± 4.412	33.429 ± 5.478	12.549 ± 4.050	34.275 ± 5.612
Divorced		15.800 ± 2.775	37.200 ± 2.683	15.400 ± 2.608	38.200 ± 2.387
Widow		15.500 ± 3.786	36.750 ± 4.193	14.500 ± 3.109	37.250 ± 3.202
ANOVA	F	1.296	1.829	1.613	1.722
	P-value	0.278	0.166	0.205	0.184

Table (22): This table reveals relation between total mother's knowledge with their marital status regarding accidents' prevention and first aid for preschool children pre/post program implementation which shows no improvement in total mother's knowledge with the change in their marital status during pre/post program phases, with no statistical significant difference at p-value > 0.05.

Table (23): Relation between total mean scores of mother's knowledge about practice with their marital status regarding first aid of home accidents for their preschool children pre/post program implementation (n=100).

marital status		Knowledge about Practice	
		Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD
		Pre	Post
Married		7.505 ± 2.873	31.044 ± 2.974
Divorced		9.000 ± 1.581	32.800 ± 1.304
Widow		9.000 ± 2.708	32.250 ± 1.258
ANOVA	F	1.145	1.165
	P-value	0.322	0.316

Table (23): This table illustrates relation between total mother's knowledge about practice with their marital status regarding accidents' prevention and first aid for preschool children pre/post program implementation. It reveals no improvement in total mother's knowledge about practice with the change of their marital status during pre/post program phases, with no statistical significant difference ($p > 0.05$)

Table (24): Correlation between total mean scores of mother's knowledge with their total knowledge about practice regarding accidents prevention and first aid for preschool children post program implementation (n=100).

Knowledge	Knowledge about practice	
	r	P-value
Home accidents	0.915	<0.001*
Prevention of home accidents	0.950	<0.001*

Table (24) denotes correlation between total mother's knowledge about practice with their total knowledge which reveals positive correlation between total mother's knowledge and practices after program implementation, where there is highly statistical significant difference (P < 0.001).

Table (25): Correlation between total mother's knowledge about practice with safety measures at home (n=100).

	Knowledge about practice	
	r	P-value
Safety measures at home	0.851	<0.001*

Table (25) shows that there is general improvement in total mother's knowledge about practices with the improvement of safety measures at home after program implementation, where there is highly statistical significant difference (P < 0.001).