

Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) - E122

Poster

Abstract Title:

Instructional Posters and Prevention Education: Do They Really Work?

Authors:

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Background & Purpose:

This study aimed to investigate child passenger safety (CPS) knowledge levels in parents of infants born at a rural Level I Adult/Level II Pediatric trauma center for effectiveness of CPS educational posters, developed to instruct parents on proper child safety seat (CSS) infant positioning and proper CSS restraint system usage. Posters were displayed in the Emergency Department, Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, Neonatal Intensive care Unit, and each Mother-Baby Unit (MBU) room. We hypothesized that the posters displayed in the MBU, along with patient's socioeconomic status, play a role in CPS knowledge.

Study/Project Design:

Randomized Survey Sample. January 2013 through May 2013.

Setting:

Mother-Baby Unit, rural Level 1 Adult/Level II Pediatric trauma center

Sample:

201 parents were randomly selected by either the Trauma Prevention coordinator or the Parent Education coordinator while rounding on the MBU.

Procedures:

A questionnaire was randomly administered to parents of newborns. The questionnaire was designed to test the parents' knowledge of CPS with the goal of identifying whether knowledge was gained during their hospital stay and, if so, whether the knowledge was acquired from the CPS poster. Data collected was specific to the understanding of proper infant placement into the restraint system, usage of the instructions provided on the poster, level and source of knowledge prior to birth admission, and perceived knowledge gain since admission. The questionnaire also captured demographic information—gender, age, race, number of children already in the home, level of education, and insurance status—to determine whether any of these factors affect CPS knowledge.

Findings/Results:

In the 201 completed surveys, females completed 71.2% of the surveys, males 28.8%. However, 64.6% of the males had correct answers as opposed to 55.6% of females ($p = .054$). Parents >40 years of age had more correct answers (70%) as compared to those <30 years of age (53%, $p = .246$) or ages 30-39 (63%, $p = 1.0$). Using a one-way ANOVA with Bonferroni Correction, correct answers based on race showed "white" as 63%, with white vs. Hispanic (40.5%, $p < .001$). All other race comparisons were not significant. Absolute trending was displayed in education level, where "college degree" had most accurate answers (63%) (high school (51%) vs. college $p = .009$). Correct answers of those with private insurance was 68.1% as compared to parents with Medicare (35.4%, $p < .001$) or Medicaid (42.9%, $p < .001$). Of the study participants, 42.1% of parents acknowledge having read the poster in the MBU. Of those who read the poster, 77.5% reported that they had an increased knowledge of CSS and CPS after reading it.

Discussion/Conclusions/Implications:

When utilized in the Mother-Baby Unit, the CPS posters appear to increase parental knowledge of child passenger safety as well as child safety seat information. Of the parents surveyed, 57.9% reported that they never read the CPS poster. In addition, while more females completed the study than males, females had a lower accuracy rate. These two factors may suggest a need for more appropriate poster placement in the patient room. Results also show that socioeconomic status is a factor in baseline CPS knowledge; education for this population needs to be heightened.