

Community Based Study over Domestic Injury Prevention in Women

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Introduction

Essentially, the concentration results also showed that young men were affected 63% of the time because of wounds. Similar issues were identified in Egypt, Turkey, and India, with the ultimate goal of being because the well-being and vitality of young people under the age of five depend heavily on their mothers. Therefore, mothers, especially mothers of children, need to be better informed about injury prediction, behavior, and execution demonstrated that they did not have the proper mind-set to deal with serious problems. There was no significant difference between mothers with children and mothers with young wives in the implementation of injury countermeasures. Basic framework for health services as a key level of management governments with ongoing relationships with mothers should provide injury prevention information as part of child care management. The economic status of the family, including parental education level, domestic location, occupation, and salary level, is one of the fundamental factors contributing to maternal physical problems and a decisive factor in behaviors to be avoided is Domestic injuries and mother's execution.

Description

The current review found a strong correlation between family economic status and maternal physical problem practices and attitudes. The mother's work and level of instruction were critically related to her behavior and performance in using injury-fighting methods. Similarly, important associations between maternal schooling and improvement in injuries at home were highlighted in the review. However, the results of a review conducted in Iraq revealed results that contradict those of current and previous studies. Mothers with higher levels of education had lower levels of information about managing wounds at home. Family finances are part of a comprehensive regional strategy. The results showed that approximately 59% of mothers had the appropriate level of attitude to avoid injuries at home. Malicious countermeasure execution received the most notable

score. Similarly, performance indicators focused on maternal physical problems and outcomes were revealed, indicating that 57% of mothers living in Tehran had positive attitudes toward preventing domestic injuries as predicted by the review results. Bennett-Murphy noted that none of the mothers who participated in the review expressed responsibility for managing injuries. Similarly, in the current review, 66.9% of mothers considered small scars typical. Nonetheless, more than 85% of mothers admitted that they could prevent wounds at home. This is separate from findings from New Zealand and a Vincent-led study in European countries, where 84% and 75% of mothers agree that wounds at home are preventable and the aftermath of Concentrate in the United States announced that most mothers accept that home blemishes are undeniable. We can talk about differences in study outcomes about the fact that they are affected. It is known that 58.7% of domestic wounds occur in young men as a result of teenage sexual activity.

Conclusion

Results showed that over 58% of mothers had an adequate level of resistance to injuries at home. Nevertheless, the mother's presentation was not at satisfactory level. The mother's age, schooling, parental status, family financial status, child's age, and orientation were considered factors contributing to the mother's physical behavior and performance. Areas with denial of residence should be considered as a better aid in preventing injury. Strengthening the basic health care framework with secure networks could play a key role in promoting child welfare through maternal empowerment KAP.

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Conflict of interest

None

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