

An Evaluation Of Parents Of Toddlers' Knowledge, Attitudes, And Practices Regarding Exposure To Electronic Media

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Abstract

An extensive review of literature was done from published and unpublished articles, books, documents and reports. It has provided a deeper insight into problem and has assisted in methodology, defining the problem, recognizing the significance formation of conceptual framework and analysis of data. The review of literature for the present study has been organized under the headings.

Reviews related to knowledge regarding electronic media exposure.

Ali Ahmad Reem, Deib Mohammed Maha, & Aytah Alma (2022) Conducted a study to assess parental knowledge of smartphone exposure among young children. Cross sectional survey technique was used in Jordan. An online self-reporting questionnaire was administered via Survey Monkey in June 2020. Results revealed that a total of 2,781 parents completed the survey. During the pandemic the daily hours of smartphone use among children were significantly higher than prior the COVID-19 pandemic. More than half 65% children exceeded the recommended daily hours of use. These results were positively associated with increased smartphone use among parents. The mothers possessed a significantly higher level of knowledge than the fathers. It can be concluded that in the context Jordan, increasing parental knowledge has the potential to reduce smartphones exposure among young children. Awareness campaigns are needed to enhance parental knowledge of smartphone exposure among young children and the use of parental controls on smartphones.¹

Arippin Aqilah-Fatin Nur, Mahmud Haji Mardiah, Rahman Abdul Hanif, A. Yummi- Kolinmo, Yuin- Aliy, Lai Linda Ching Swee, Mumin- Abdul H. Khadizah (2021) conducted a study to assess the parent's knowledge and experience of the screen time spent by their children at home aged below five years old, at Maternal and Child Health Care Clinics in four districts in Brunei Darussalam. It was a cross-sectional study using self-administered questionnaire. Result showed that Parents' attitude and practice of screen time spent by their children are generally positive, however, the health knowledge level is poor with scores of < 50%. Children studied (< 2 years old and 3 to 4 years old) found to spent more time watching television. Interactive form of screen time content was mostly spent by the children (50%). Statistically significant association observed between children of both aged group with time spent on tablet device ($p = 0.037$) and ($p = < 0.001$). Conclusion was shown that children in our study exceeds the recommended guidelines on screen time behaviour and the parent's health knowledge with regards to screen time was poor which emphasized the need for improvement and further study.²

Narges F. Mohamed, Sahar M. Soliman, M. Samia, Mouty EL-Abd (2021) conducted a study to assess mother's knowledge regarding electronic media used by their children. It was a descriptive cross-sectional study. This study was conducted at 22 primary health care facilities affiliated to directorate of health and population in Mansoura city including health offices, family health centres, and primary health care units. A convenient sample of 421 of children under five years with excluding children with special needs. Five tools were developed by the researcher for collecting of data to assess; socio-demographic and economic characteristics of mothers and their children, knowledge, practice and attitude of mothers regarding electronic media. Results revealed that 34.4% of the studied mothers had secondary education, 54.2 % of them lived in rural areas and 60.6% of them were housewives. 58.4% of the studied children's age ranged from two to less than five years with mean 28.831(13.88) months. Almost all of the studied children used television. 85.3 % of them spent more than two using various electronic media devices daily with a mean 4.520(2.494) hours and 44.7% of them had decreased sleep duration. It is concluded that mothers' knowledge and practice regarding electronic media for enhancing healthy life for their children. Finally, it is recommended that continuous health education program and training courses regarding electronic media.³

Utkarsh Karki, Lakshmi Sravanti (2021) Conducted a study to assess the parent's knowledge, and experience of the screen time spent by their children at home. The aim of this study is to focus only on the impact of excess on early child development, In four areas of Brunei Darussalam, It was a cross-sectional study. In this self-administered questionnaire was studied the target demographic of parents with young children aged 0–4 years. Results revealed that parents are supportive of their children's screen use, health awareness is low, with scores below 50%. The children studied (ages 2 to 4) spent more time watching TV. The bulk of children's screen time was interactive (50 percent). Time spent on a tablet device was related to age ($p = 0.037$) and ($p = 0.001$). Other significant relationships included parental knowledge, attitude, and practice; gender of parents; family income; and the number of children. Conclusion shown that Children in our study spent more time on the computer than they should have, and their parents didn't know much about the subject. This shows that more research and changes need to be made.⁴

Nassar Hassan Mohamed Omnia, Megeed El-Abd Gawad-EL-Abd Hanna, Mohammed Ata Wafaa (2021) conducted a descriptive study, the aim of this study was to assess mothers' awareness regarding technology addiction for preschool children. This study was conducted at three nursery schools at Benha city. Convenient sample of 300 mothers accompanied their children to nursery school. Data was collected by using two tools (I) Interviewing questionnaire to assess socio demographic characteristics of the mothers, personal characteristics of the children, Data related to child use of electronic devices, children's current complaints, mothers' knowledge regarding technology addiction and mothers' reported practices to prevent technology addiction. (II) Likert scale questionnaire to assess mothers' attitudes regarding technology addiction. Results revealed that there were 71.7% of the studied mothers had university degree and more and 94.3% of them were married, 78.3% of the studied mothers had average total knowledge about technology addiction, 71 % of the studied mothers had unsatisfactory total practices regarding prevention from technology addiction and negative total attitudes regarding technology addiction. It can be Concluded that less than one fifth of the studied mothers had good total knowledge about technology addiction, more than one quarter of the studied mothers had a satisfactory total practices, a positive total attitudes regarding technology addiction and there was a highly statistically significant relation between mother's age and their total knowledge score.⁵

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Ethics approval and consent to participate

This evaluation does not require ethical approval because no patient data will be collected. Plagiarism, confidentiality, malfeasance, data falsification and/or falsification, double publishing and/or submission, and duplication are among the ethical problems examined in this study.

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