need for the latest available evidence to improve our nursing protocols and (b) the availability of suitable graduation subjects in this instrument.

**Background and aims**

Immature organ systems of children are often less capable of fending off chemical assaults. Subtle damage to developing bodies may lead to disease later in life. Mothers need to have a careful consideration. As fragile living beings, children need to be carefully protected and need proper clothing, hygienic care, and healthy nutrition. The aim of this study was to determine the preference of mothers’ about clothes, hygiene materials (especially toiletries) and nutrition for their children.

**Methods**

A descriptive quantitative approach was used in the study. The data were obtained from 198 mothers who have children in different ages by a questionnaire designed by researchers. Data was evaluated using the descriptive statistics available in the Statistical Package for Social Sciences Software (SPSS 16.0).

**Results**

Most of the mothers were (43,4%) between 26–30, high-school graduate (% 34,3) and housewife (66,2%), the salary of (45,5%) 1001–1500 TL. The mother’s selection criteria for the children’s clothes, hygiene materials, shoes and food are: for clothes according to texture (cotton) (50,8%), for hygiene material according to hypollergenic (50,3%), for shoes according to flexibility (39,1%), and for food according to experience (66%).

**Conclusion**

It is shown that the mothers’ preference were focus on the best things they can effort. The age, economical status and job didn’t influence their decision directly.

**Background and aims**

Hygien education is one of the most important self-care activity in pre-school children. We can protect the children from mycrobic diseases by teaching the principles of hand hygiene, toilet hygiene and bathing. The purpose of the study is teaching true techniques of hand washing, rules of toilet and bathing hygiene to pre-school children.

**Methods**

This study performed with 150 pre-school children between the age of 3–6 during the Child Health and Illnesses Nursing Course. Four nursing students prepared a powerpoint presentation about microbes, preventions, hand, bathing, toilet hygiene by the help of their lecturer. They presented powerpoint presentation to the pre-school students, next showed videos about hand, toilet and bath hygiene, learnt true hand washing technique by demonstration.

**Results**

Although benefits of hygiene and harm of microbes learning ability of children changed according to the age most of the students achieved the goals of the studies. 90% of 4 years of students washed their hands in true technique, 80% of 5 years old students obeyed hygiene rules for toilet and bathing and 73% of 6 years old students count the benefits of hygiene and harm of microbes.

**Conclusion**

The learning activities of children can be supported by explanation, demonstration and application. Nursing students can perform great role on teaching the subjects regarding protection and promoting of health. If the student see the true role model behind them, they can learn true activity easily.