

Effectiveness Of Training Regarding First Aid Measures On Knowledge And Practices Among Teachers Of Selected Schools H.P.

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Abstract

Introduction- Life is a precious gift from god to us human beings. Living our life in a healthy manner is the most important aspect of our life. Emergencies can happen anytime and need immediate attention. The basic goal of first aid training is to provide the teachers with basics of first aid so as to identify and act quickly in any emergency. This study was done to assess the effectiveness of training regarding first aid measures on knowledge and practice among teachers of selected schools H.P.

Objectives- To determine the pre and post test knowledge and practice regarding first aid measures among teachers in experimental and control group. To correlate the knowledge and practice regarding first aid measures among teachers in experimental and control group. To find out the association between pre and post-test knowledge and practice with their selected socio demographic variables in experimental and control group.

Methods- Quasi experimental non-randomized control group design was used. Convenient sampling technique was used to select a sample of 70 school teachers working in selected schools of H.P. Data was collected using self-structured knowledge questionnaire tool and observational practice checklist.

Results- It stated that In experimental group the pre-test knowledge mean score was 18.65 and post test knowledge mean score was 23.25. The pretest practice mean was 11.28 and post test practice mean was 21.08. In experimental group the pretest knowledge results showed that 74.14% (27) had good knowledge, 22.85% (8) had average knowledge. The post test results showed that 62.85% (22) had good knowledge and 37.14% (13) had excellent knowledge regarding first aid measures. In experimental group the pretest practice score results showed that 54.28% (19) had poor practices, 45.71% (16) had average practice. The post test results showed that 62.85% (22) had average practices, 37.14% (13) had good practices regarding first aid measures.

Conclusions- The study was found to be significant at $p < 0.05$. It was concluded that training regarding first aid measures was effective in increasing the knowledge and practice of school teachers.

Keywords: Assess, effectiveness, training, teachers, knowledge, practice, first aid measures

1. INTRODUCTION

First aid means to provide initial care to a person with injury or who is sick. First aid can be given by anyone willing or capable enough till medical treatment is available. It mainly consists of life saving procedures that anyone can be taught using basic equipment. Children pass most of their time at schools; hence it is the responsibility of the school to take care of them in case of any injury as most of the injuries can be well managed with first aid without further medical aid. For this a person should be able to recognize and respond to any emergency appropriately. A first aider is just a common person who may have learned a standard method at application of first aid best suited to his skill.

Most injuries in schools can be very well managed with first aid, without requiring any additional medical attention. First aid is best provided by individuals who are trained in first aid and are closest to the scene of injury.

2. OBJECTIVES

- To determine the pre and post test knowledge and practice regarding first aid measures among teachers in experimental and control group.
- To correlate the knowledge and practice regarding first aid measures among teachers in experimental and control group.
- To find out the association between pre and post-test knowledge and practice with their selected socio demographic variables in experimental and control group.

3. METHODS

Research approach- quantitative research approach

Research design- Quasi experimental- Non randomized control group design

Sample- school teachers who were working in government schools of district Mandi H.P. who fulfilled the inclusion criteria.

Sampling technique- convenient sampling technique

4. RESULTS

Findings related to socio-demographic variables by using frequency and percentage among teachers in selected schools H.P.

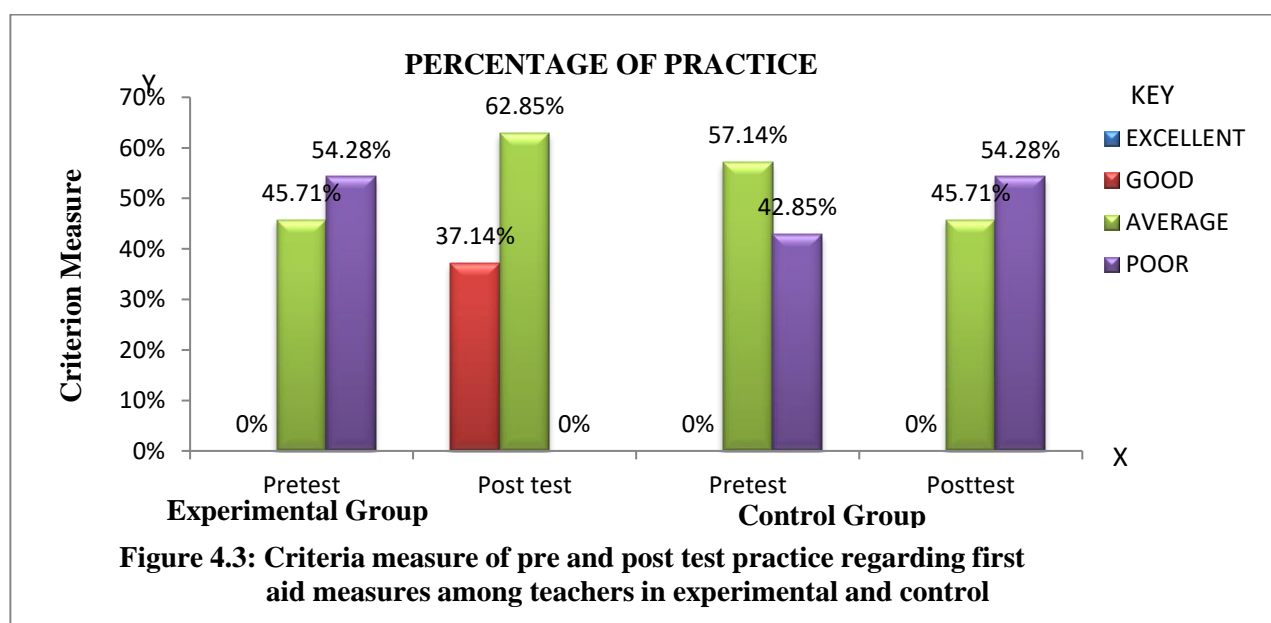
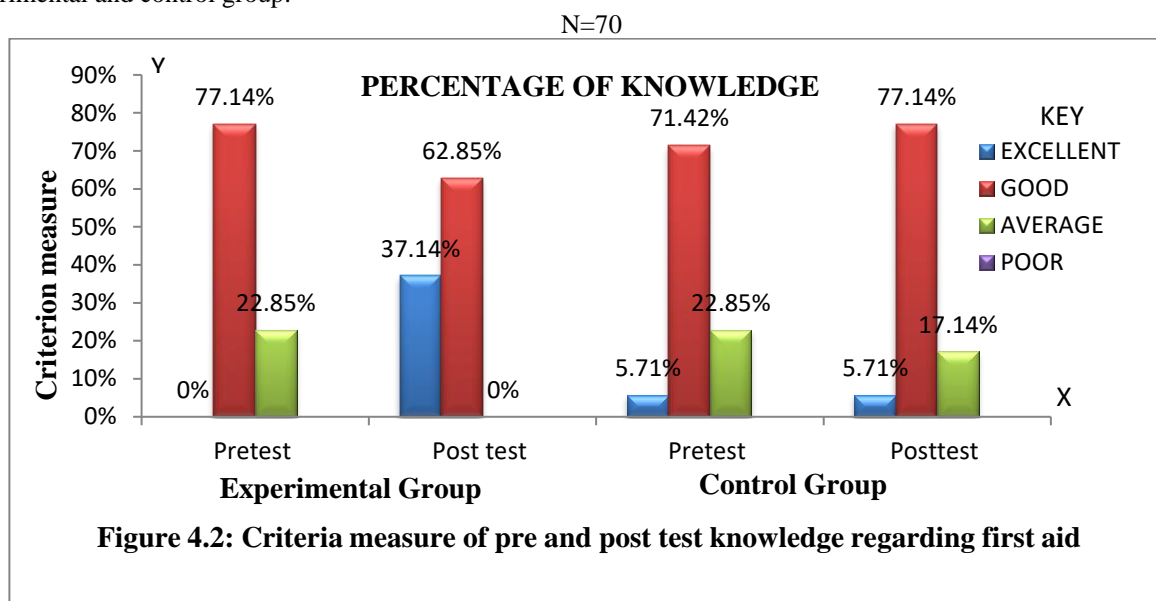
Analysis of socio-demographic variables by using frequency and percentage distribution among teachers in selected schools H.P.

N=70

Socio-demographic variables		Experimental group (n=35)		Control group (n=35)	
		f	%	f	%
Age (in years)	20-30	7	20	5	14.28
	31-40	12	34.28	2	5.71
	41-50	10	28.57	18	51.42
	51-60	6	17.14	10	28.57
Gender	Male	7	20	11	31.42
	Female	28	80	24	68.57
Educational status	Diploma	2	5.71	1	2.85
	Graduation	13	37.14	5	14.28
	Post-graduation	19	54.28	28	80
	Others	1	2.85	1	2.85
Experience (in years)	<5	12	34.28	6	17.14
	5-10	7	20	3	8.57
	11-15	11	31.42	9	25.71
	>15	5	14.28	17	48.57
Habitat	Urban	15	42.85	15	42.85
	Rural	14	40	18	51.42
	Semi urban	6	17.14	2	5.71
Known medical personnel	Family	5	14.28	6	17.14
	Friends	3	8.57	4	11.42
	Relatives	17	48.57	18	51.42
	None	10	28.57	7	20
Source of information	Yes	27	77.14	31	88.57
	No	8	22.85	4	11.42
Specify	No answer	8	22.85	4	11.42
	Electronic media	2	5.71	5	14.28
	Health personnel	18	51.42	17	48.57
	Printed media	0	0	4	11.42
	Other sources	7	20	5	14.28

Findings related to pre and post test knowledge and practice regarding first aid measures among teachers in experimental and control group.

Objective-1: To determine the pre and post test knowledge and practices regarding first aid measures among teachers in experimental and control group.



Objective-II: To correlate the knowledge and practice regarding first aid measures among teachers in experimental and control group.

Table 4.7: Correlation of pretest and post test knowledge and practice among school teachers in control group
N=70

Level of knowledge and practices control group		
Tests	Mean±SD	r- value
Pretest Knowledge	18.85±3.55	0.536
Post-test Knowledge	19.22±3.06	0.576
Pretest Practice	11.45±2.40	0.440
Post-test Practice	11.42±2.00	0.576

Table 4.8 Correlation of knowledge and practice regarding first aid measures in experimental and control group
N=70

Control group					Experimental group			
	Pretest mean	Post-test mean	r	p	Pretest mean	Post-test mean	r	p
Knowledge	18.85	19.22	0.87	0.00*	18.65	23.25	0.92	0.00*
Practice	11.45	11.42	0.44	0.00*	11.28	21.08	0.57	0.00*
r	0.53	0.57			0.14	0.18		
p	0.00*	0.00*			0.42 ^{NS}	0.28 ^{NS}		

NS= non-significant

*=significant at <0.05 level

Objective-III: To find out the association between pre and post test knowledge and practice with selected socio-demographic variables in experimental and control group.

Table 4.15: Association of pretest and post test knowledge with years of experience in experimental and control group.
N=70

Experimental group(n=35)						Control group (n=35)				
Years experience	off	Pre-test		Post-test		f	Pre-test		Post-test	
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD		Mean	SD	Mean	SD
<5 years	12	17.25	3.10	22.33	2.96	6	20.16	1.72	20	1.41
5-10 years	7	18.85	3.57	22.57	3.10	3	15.66	2.30	16.66	2.08
11-15 years	11	19.63	2.33	24.18	1.83	9	18.44	4.36	19.33	3.27
>15 years	5	19.6	4.15	24.4	3.91	17	19.17	3.60	19.35	3.46
		df	F	df	F		df	F	df	F
Between thegroup		3	4.24	3	3.64		3	1.71	3	0.82
within the group		31		31			31		31	

Minimum knowledge score= 0

*=Significant at <0.05 level

Maximum knowledge score= 32

Table 4.23: Association of pretest and post test knowledge with specify in experimental and control group.
N=70

Experimental group(n=35)						Control group (n=35)				
Specific source of f information	f	Pre-test		Post-test		f	Pre-test		Post-test	
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD		Mean	SD	Mean	SD
No answer	8	20	1.69	24.87	1.55	4	21.75	2.87	21.75	2.98
Electronic media	2	24	0	27	1.41	5	17.4	2.60	17.4	2.70
Health personnel	18	17.38	2.95	22.11	2.72	17	18.47	3.60	18.94	2.90
Printed media	0	0	0	0	0	4	20.75	5.43	20.75	4.57
others	7	18.85	3.57	23.28	3.19	5	17.8	1.92	18.8	1.78
		df	F	df	F		df	F	df	F
Between the group		3	4.24	3	3.64		4	1.37	4	1.51
within the group		31		31			30		30	

Minimum knowledge score= 0

*=Significant at <0.05 level

Maximum knowledge score= 32

5. DISCUSSION

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Socio-demographic variables of the school teachers findings:

In this study the school teachers were distributed into various categories based on their socio-demographic variables.

According to their age, in experimental group maximum 34.28% school teachers belonged to 31-40 years followed by 28.57% in 41-50 years, 20% in of 20-30 years and minimum 17.14% in age group of 51-60 years whereas in control group, majority 51.42% of the school teachers were 41-50 years, 28.57% in 51-60 years, 14.28 % in 20-30 years and minimum 5.42% in age group 31-40 years.

According to gender, both in experimental and control group majority were females. In experimental group 80% were females followed by 20% males and in control group 68.57% were females followed by 31.42% males. This data agreed with **Ali Abid Wasfi** where the total percentage of 86.1% were female teachers and 13.9% were male teachers.

According to their educational status both in experimental and control group maximum were post-graduates. In experimental group 54.28% had post-graduation followed by 37.14% graduation, 5.71% diploma and the least 2.85% had done other courses. In control group 80% were post graduates, 14.28% were graduates followed by 2.85% each in diploma and other courses.

According to their experience, in experimental group majority 34.28% had <5 years of experience, 31.42% had 11-15 years of experience, 20% had 5-10 years of experience and lastly 14.28% school teachers had >15 years of experience. In control group majority 48.57% had >15 years of experience, 25.71% had 11-15 years of experience, 17.14% had <5 years of experience and lastly 8.57% had 5-10 years of experience.

This study was supported by Wasfi Dhadhir Ali who in his study found that maximum teachers (31%) had 1-5 years of experience.

According to habitat, in experimental group majority 42.85% resided in urban area followed by 40% in rural area and least 17.14% in semi urban area. In control group 51.42% resided in rural area followed by 42.85% in urban area and least 5.71% in semi urban area.

According to known medical personnel majority of experimental 48.57% and control group 51.42% had relatives as known medical personnel followed by 28.57% no known medical personnel, 14.28% as family and least 8.57% friends as medical personnel in experimental group whereas in control group 20% had no known medical personnel followed by 17.14% as family and least 11.42% had friends as known medical personnel.

According to source of information in experimental group 77.14% had pervious knowledge about first aid followed by 22.85% who did not had any knowledge about first aid. In control group 88.57% had knowledge about first aid and 11.42% did not had any source of information regarding first aid.

According to specific sources of first aid knowledge 51.42% had knowledge through health personnel, 20% had knowledge from other sources and 5.71% had knowledge through electronic media. In control group 48.57% had knowledge from health personnel, 14.28% had knowledge from electronic media and other sources and 11.42% had knowledge from printed media.

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