

A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Video Assisted Teaching Program On Knowledge Regarding First Aid On Foreign Body Aspiration Among Parent's Of Children Admitted In Selected Hospitals, Meerut.

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Abstract:-

A quasi experimental study was done on 60 parents of children, 30 in both experimental and control group selected by non – probability purposive sampling technique. Data was collected by using self structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding first aid on foreign body aspiration pre – test and post – test was taken from both experimental and control group, video assisted teaching program was given only in experimental group.

Finding:- Finding reveals that administered of video assisted teaching program to experimental group has improved the knowledge regarding first aid on foreign body aspiration among parents of children. The knowledge score of participants in pre – test majority of parents, 18(60%) had low level of knowledge, 8(26.7%) had average level of knowledge, 4 samples (13.3%) had very low level of knowledge. But in post - test majority of the parents 25 (83.3%) had very high level of knowledge on foreign body aspiration 2(6.7%) had high level of knowledge, 3(10%) scored average level of knowledge.

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I. Introduction

A foreign body is any object in a region it is not meant to be, where it can cause harm by its mere presence if immediate medical attention is not sought. It can be found in the ear, nose, and throat (ENT) region. A foreign body may be classified as animate (living) or inanimate (nonliving).

Foreign body aspiration is when an object is inhaled and becomes lodged in a child's airway or lungs. It's natural for children to explore their environment by seeing, touching, and tasting objects around them. Unfortunately, their tendency to put non-food objects in their mouth can be dangerous or even life - threatening. Children can also choke on foods given to them too early in their development, before they have the molars and coordinated chewing motions to safely break those foods down.

Foreign body aspiration is a common event in young children. This study suggests that parental knowledge of first aid and foreign body aspiration in children is lacking. The purpose of this study was to assess changes in knowledge level and measure retention after an educational intervention on first aid on foreign body aspiration and risky food items.

It is an actual life-threatening emergency that needs immediate action by anyone nearby the victim to save a life. Foreign bodies in the upper airway can cause acute obstruction leading to the onset of respiratory distress. It is common in children, who ingest objects as they pick up everything and place it in their mouths. Even if there are variations, the most common objects for choking on children are food, coins, toys, and balloons, which commonly occur during feeding and playing.

II. Need Of The Study

Foreign body aspiration (FBA) is a perilous condition with a high mortality rate, especially in children less than three years of age. Educational interventions on first aid for foreign bodies are necessary to address gaps in parental knowledge and have been shown to decrease injury rates.

A study investigating the awareness of parents about the dangers posed by foreign body aspiration has found that parents have limited knowledge of how to recover children from aspiration accidents, especially when they face choking by food. Therefore, improving parents' knowledge of aspiration seems to be a necessary preventive measure. The study mainly aimed to fill the gap in parents' knowledge about the causes of foreign body aspiration and its first aid in children, as well as to provide the parents with necessary information about the issue since no previous study had ever been conducted in this city to examine the given

causes. The present study also aimed to address the issue due to its enormous importance and serious impact on maintaining children's health.

III. Objectives Of The Study

- To assess the knowledge regarding first aid on foreign body aspiration among parents of children.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding first aid on foreign body aspiration among parents of children.
- To compare the post - test knowledge regarding first aid on foreign body aspiration among parents of children in experimental and control group.
- To find the association between pre - test score on level of the knowledge regarding first aid on foreign body aspiration among parents of children with their demographic variables.

Research Hypothesis

H1: There will be a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding first aid and foreign body aspiration among parents of children in the experimental and control groups.

H2: There will be a significant difference in the comparison of post-test scores on knowledge regarding first aid and foreign body aspiration among parents of children.

H3: There will be a significant association between the pre-test knowledge score regarding first aid and foreign body aspiration among parents of children with their selected demographic variables in experimental group.

H4: There will be a significant association between the pre-test knowledge score regarding first aid and foreign body aspiration among parents of children with their selected demographic variables in control group.

IV. Research Methodology

Methodology could refer to a more comprehensive study-conducting effort. It serves as the framework or manual for the design, execution, and analysis of studies. It also comprises a planned format for information data, analysis and presentation, description of the research methodologies, dependent and independent variables, sample design, and dependent and independent factors.

Research Approach

A research approach instructs the researcher on what information to gather and how to interpret it. A general strategy or blueprint has been selected to carry out the study. It also implies a conclusion that might be formed based on the information. The research approach used for this study was evaluation to accomplish the objectives of the study.

A **quantitative research approach** is thought to be the most suitable with a view to achieving the objectives and evaluating the effectiveness of video-assisted teaching on knowledge regarding first aid on foreign body aspirations among parents of children.

Research Design

A **quasi-experimental research design** has been deemed appropriate to assess and evaluate the effectiveness of video-assisted teaching on knowledge regarding first aid and foreign body aspiration among parents of children in selected hospitals in Meerut.

Criteria For Sample Selection:

Inclusion Criteria

- Parents of children who were available at the time of data collection
- Who was willing to participate in this study
- Parents of children who can understand and speak English and Hindi
- Both male and female participants were included in this study.

Exclusion Criteria

- Parents of children who are not willing to participate in the study
- Parents of children who have taken the same teaching before

Tools And Methods Of Data Collection

The most important and crucial aspect of any investigation is the collection of appropriate information that provides the necessary data for the study. The phenomenon in which a researcher is most ultimately translated into data that can be analyzed. Based on the conceptual framework and objectives of the study, the

tools used to collect the data are socio-demographic data and a self-structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding first aid and foreign body aspirations among parents of children. (25 items)

Development Of The Tools

The most important and crucial aspect of any investigation is the collection of appropriate information that provides the necessary data for the study. The phenomenon in which a researcher is most ultimately translated into data that can be analyzed.

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Development Of The Tools

The following processes went into the creation of the tools:

Review of research and non-research literature; and expert opinion.

- Creating a blueprint for socio-demographic factors and a self-structured questionnaire
- Setting up tool scoring
- Testing tools
- Evaluating items for content validity
- Reliability estimation, item analysis, and discrimination value

Analysis And Interpretation Of The Data

The scores of the tools were planned to be organized, tabulated, and analyzed by using the frequency distribution, descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, and mean score percentage), and inferential statistics (paired and unpaired t-tests and chi-square), which were done to find out the effectiveness of video-assisted teaching among parents of children.

Table – 1 Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Socio Demographic Variables In Experimental And Control Group.

N = 60

S.No.	Socio- Demographic Variable	Experimental Group (N = 30)		Control Group (N=30)	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Parent's Age (In Years)				
	21 – 25 Years	2	6.7%	3	10%
	26 – 30 Years	26	86.6%	27	90%
	31 – 35 Years	2	6.7%	0	0
	Above 35 Years	0	0	0	0
2.	Gender				
	Male	20	66.7%	20	66.7%
	Female	10	33.3%	10	33.3%
3.	Marital Status				
	Married	22	73.33%	28	93.33%
	Divorced	8	26.66%	2	6.66%
	Widowed	0	0	0	0
	Seprated	0	0	0	0
4.	Parent's Education				
	No Formal Education	0	0	0	0
	Primary Education	9	30.0%	17	56.7%
	High School	0	0	0	0
	Higher Secondary	9	30.0%	7	23.3%
5.	Occupation				
	Unemployed	0	0	0	0
	Self-Employed	24	80.0%	21	70.0%
	Private Employee	6	20.0%	9	30.0%
	Government Employee	0	0	0	0
6.	Number Of Children				
	1	3	10.0%	5	16.7%
	2	22	73.3%	18	60.0%
	3	5	16.7%	7	23.3%
	4 Or Above	0	0	0	0
7.	Type Of Family				
	Nuclear	24	80.0%	19	63.3%
	Joint	6	20.0%	11	36.7%

	Extended	0	0	0	0
	Single Parent	0	0	0	0
8.	Economic Status				
	<10,000	18	60.0%	22	73.3%
	11,000-20,000	7	23.3%	4	13.3%
	21,000-30,000	5	16.7%	4	13.3%
	31,000 Or Above	0	0	0	0
9.	Residence				
	Urban	5	17%	3	10%
	Rural	25	83%	27	90%
	Semi-Urban	0	0	0	0
10.	Source Of Health Information				
	Books And Mass Media	11	36.7%	14	46.7%
	Friends And Relatives	17	56.7%	13	43.3%
	Health Workers	2	6.7%	3	10.0%
	Other Sources	0	0	0	0

Table-2 Pre - Test Level Of Knowledge Among Parents Of Children In Experimental And Control Group. N=60

Score	Range	Pre - Test		Pre - Test	
		Experimental Group		Control Group	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
0 - 5	Very Low Knowledge	4	13.3%	8	26.7%
6 - 10	Low Knowledge	18	60%	18	60%
11 - 15	Average Knowledge	8	26.7%	4	13.3%
16 - 20	High Knowledge	0	0	0	0
21 - 25	Very High Knowledge	0	0	0	0

Table-3 Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Post - Test Level Of Knowledge Regarding First Aid On Foreign Body Aspiration Among Parents Of Children Both In Experimental And Control Group N=60

Score	Range	Post - Test			
		Experimental Group		Control Group	
		Frequency	Percentage %	Frequency	Percentage%
0 - 5	Very Low Knowledge	0	0%	6	20.0%
6 - 10	Low Knowledge	0	0%	19	63.3%
11 - 15	Average Knowledge	3	10%	5	16.7%
16 - 20	High Knowledge	2	6.7%	0	0%
21 - 25	Very High Knowledge	25	83.3%	0	0%

Experimental Group

Table-5 mean, Means Difference, Standard Deviation, Standard Deviation Difference, And "T" Value Of Pre-Test And Post Test Knowledge Score In Experimental Group

Level Of Knowledge	Mean	Mean Difference	Sd	Sd Difference	Paired T-Test (Cal.)	T-Test Table Value	P Value
Pre Test	32.27	51.64	10.96	1.37	15.01	2.045	P<0.0001 Sig*
Post Test	83.91		12.33				

Df=29*At 0.05 Level Of Significance

Table-6 Mean, Mean Difference, Standard Deviation, Standard Deviation Difference, And "T" Value Of Pre-Test And Post Test Knowledge Score In Control Group

Level Of Knowledge	Mean	Mean Difference	Sd	Sd Difference	Paired T-Test (Cal.)	T-Test Table Value	P Value
Pre Test	29.17	0.57	9.11	1.87	0.244	2.045	P>0.0001 Ns Sig*
Post Test							

Post Test	29.74		10.98				
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Df=29*At 0.05 Level Of Significance

**Table-7 Compare The Post Test Knowledge Score Regarding First Aid On Foreign Body Aspiration Among Parents Of Children On Experimental And Control Group
N=60**

Level Of Knowledge Score	Mean	Mean Difference	Sd	Sd Difference	Unpaired T-Test (Cal.)	T-Test Table Value	P Value
Experimental Group	83.91	54.17	12.33	1.35	3.34	2.00	P<0.0001 Sig*

**Table –8 Chi Square Values Showing Association Between Pre- Test Level Of Knowledge Regarding First Aid On Foreign Body Aspiration With Their Selected Socio Demographic Variables In Experimental Group
N=30**

S. No.	Socio Demographic Variables	Pre-Test Score Of Knowledge Regarding First Aid On Foreign Body Aspiration In Experimental Group					Chi Square		Df	P Value	Level Of Significance
		Very Low	Low	Average	High	Very High	X ² Cal. Value	X ² Table Value			
1.	Parents Age(In Years)										
	a) 21-25 Years	1	1	1	0	0	5.364	9.488	4	0.251 P>0.05	Ns
	b) 26-30 Years	2	16	6	0	0					
	c) 31-35 Years	1	1	1	0	0					
d) Above 35years	0	0	0	0	0						
2	Gender										
	a) Male	3	13	4	0	0	1.375	5.99	2	0.509 P>0.05	Ns
b) Female	1	5	4	0	0						
3	Marital Status										
	a) Married	3	15	4	0	0	3.153	5.99	2	0.206 P>0.05	Ns
	b) Divorced	1	3	4	0	0					
	c) Widowed	0	0	0	0	0					
d) Separated	0	0	0	0	0						
4.	Parents Education										
	a) No Formal Education	0	0	0	0	0	5.879	9.488	4	0.208 P>0.05	Ns
	b) Primary Education	1	3	5	0	0					
	c) High School	0	0	0	0	0					
	d) Higher Secondary	1	7	1	0	0					
e) Graduate Or Above	2	8	2	0	0						
5.	Occupation										
	a) Unemployed	0	0	0	0	0	8.735	5.99	2	0.0126 P>0.05	S*
	b) Self-Employed	1	16	7	0	0					
	c) Private Employee	3	2	1	0	0					
d) Government Employee	0	0	0	0	0						
6.	Number Of Children										
	a) 1	0	0	3	0	0	11.07 9	9.488	4	0.025 P>0.05	S*
	b) 2	3	16	3	0	0					
	c) 3	1	2	2	0	0					
d) 4 Or Above	0	0	0	0	0						
7	Types Of Family										
a) Nuclear	3	15	6	0	0	0.312	5.99	2	0.855	Ns	

	b) Joint	1	3	2	0	0				P>0.05	
	c) Extended	0	0	0	0	0					
	d) Single Parent	0	0	0	0	0					
8	Economic Status										
	a) <10,000	2	15	1	0	0	11.88 6	9.48	4	0.0182 P >0.05	S*
	b) 11,000 – 20,000	1	2	4	0	0					
	c) 21,000 – 30,000	1	1	3	0	0					
	d) 31,000 Or Above	0	0	0	0	0					
9	Residence						11.5	5.99	2	0.0031 P >0.05	S*

V. Conclusion:

The study was concluded on the basis of the above findings:

1. The video-assisted teaching program was effective in improving knowledge regarding first aid for foreign bodies aspirations among parents of children in the experimental group.
2. The post-test score of knowledge is improved in the experimental group compared to the control group post-test score of knowledge as measured by a questionnaire on knowledge regarding first aid for foreign bodies aspiration.
3. There was a significant association between pre-test knowledge scores regarding first aid and foreign body aspiration among parents of children in the experimental group and control group with selected socio demographic variables.

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