

“Effectiveness of an Information Booklet on Knowledge Regarding First Aid Management of Medical Emergencies Among Students of Govt. Senior Secondary School of Udaipur (Raj.)”

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ABSTRACT:

Background: Today, society is complex and ever changing. The primary aim of first aid is explain with 3P's that's Preserve life, Prevent further harms, Promote early recovery. First-aid training prepares students to react in such situations and provide immediate, efficient management for a wide variety of accident such as Drowning, Snake bite, Breathing Difficulty, Head injury and Poison. Knowledge empower individual to potentially save life in emergencies situation by providing immediate, lifesaving assistances, until professional medical help arrives, which make at crucial for everyone. Prompt action is vital in emergencies which help's individual to react quickly and correctly to injuries or medical emergencies, it also build confidences and reduces hesitation to help someone in a crisis. so keeping this in view Researcher took up this study. To Assess the Effectiveness of an information booklet on knowledge regarding first aid management of medical emergencies among students. As students in the future generation who should be taught about first aid which is required in daily life.

KEYWORDS: Effectiveness, An Information Booklet, Knowledge, First aid management of medical emergencies, Students.

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I. INTRODUCTION:

First aid management is the provision of immediate care to a person who is injured or ill, until more advanced medical help arrives or the person recovers. ¹ Over the past century, focus of health has shifted to disease prevention, health promotion and wellness. Today, society is complex and ever changing. As children grow, they must learn not only to cope with the current demands but also to prepare for many unexpected events that they will face in their tomorrow. School age Children become more independent with age. This independence leads to an increased self-confidence and decreased fears, which may contribute to accidents and injuries.² The primary aim of first aid is expline with 3P's that's Preserve life, Prevent further harms, Promote early recovery.³ First-aid training prepares students to react in such situations and provide immediate, efficient management for a wide variety of accident such as Burn, Head injury and circulation emergencies.⁴ Conveying Knowledge and training on appropriate management of common injuries and illnesses to students, improves their knowledge regarding health, which will prepare them to react intelligently to emergency situations. Basic first aid knowledge help to student deal with emergency condition. Injuries are the leading cause of death among children in the school-going age all over the world. Early and effective management of such injuries can help to control morbidity and mortality rates.⁵

Objectives of the Study:

1. To assess the pre test knowledge scores regarding first aid management of medical emergencies among students.
2. To assess effectiveness of an information booklet on knowledge regarding first aid management of medical emergencies among students.
3. To find out association between pre test knowledge scores and selected socio-demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H₁: There is a significant difference between mean pre test and post test knowledge scores regarding first aid management of medical emergencies among students.

H₂: There is a significant association between mean pre test knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables

II. MATERIAL & METHOD:

Research Approach: Evaluative approach

Research Design: pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design

Setting Of The Study: Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Manwakhera and Shobhgapura, Udaipur, Rajasthan

Description of Tools: tool has three sections: -

The data was analysed and organized under followed sections.

Section-I	•	Distribution of Respondents According to Socio demographic variables.
Section-II	•	Interpretation of level of knowledge scores.
	•	Effectiveness of an information booklet on knowledge scores.
Section-III	•	Association between mean pretest knowledge scores and selected socio-demographic variables.

Population of the Study: In the present study the population consists of Students studying in Govt. Senior Secondary School of Udaipur (Raj.)

Sample Size: The samples for present study were 120 students studying in Govt. Senior Secondary School of Udaipur (Raj.)

Sampling Technique : Simple random sampling

Procedure For Data Collection : The data collection for study was from 21/10/2024 to 27/10/2024

Reliability of Tools : The reliability was calculated by the using of Cronbach's alpha formula for Structured knowledge questionnaire. The calculated 'r' value was 0.92 for structured knowledge questionnaire which indicated that tool was reliable.

RESULT: The data is analyzed and presented under the following sections:

- **Section I:** Distribution of Respondents According to Socio demographic variables.
- **Section II:**
 - Interpretation of level of knowledge scores.
 - Effectiveness of an information booklet on knowledge scores.
- **Section III:** Association between mean pretest knowledge scores and selected socio-demographic variables..

SECTION-I:

Table 4.1 Distribution of Respondents According to Age in Year

n=120

Age in Years	No of Respondents	Percentage %
13-14	41	34.17%
15-16	49	40.83%
17-18	27	22.50%
>18	3	2.50%

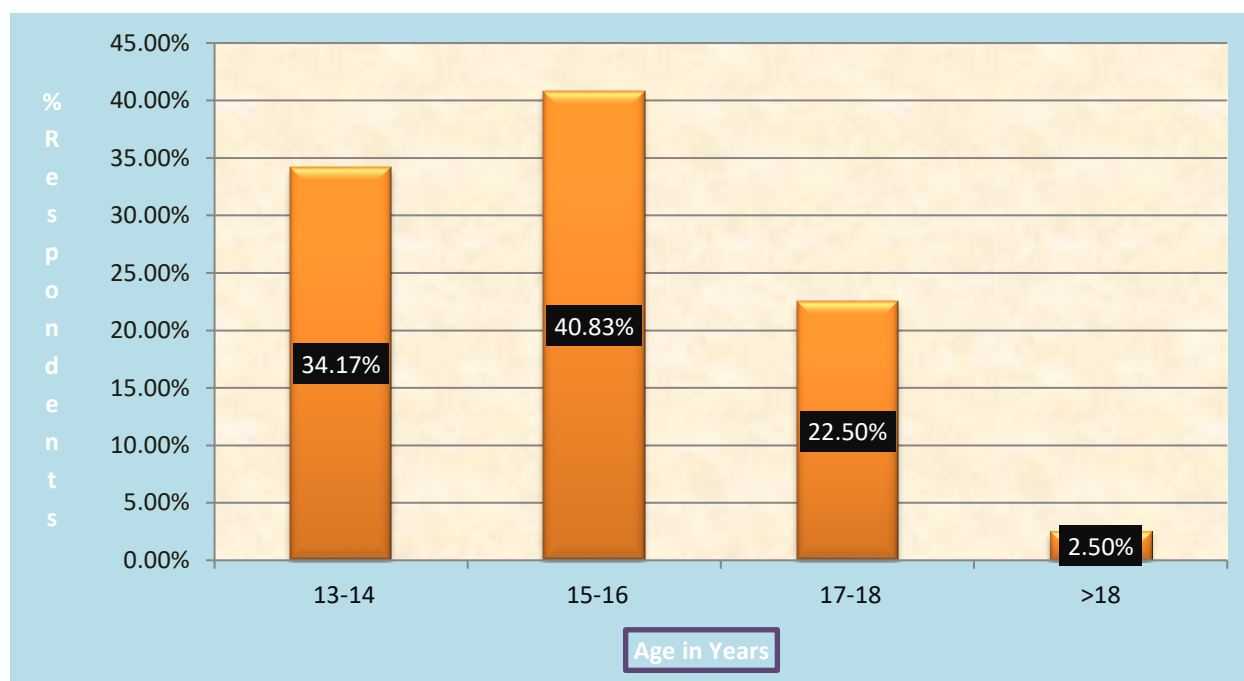


Figure:4.1 Distribution of Respondents According to Age in Years

Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 revealed that majority 40.83% of the respondents were in the age group of between 15-16 years, 31.67% of respondents were in the age group of 13-14years, 22.50% of respondents were in the age group of 17-18years and 2.50% of respondents were in the age group of above 18years age

SECTION II:

This section examined data pertaining to following objectives and hypothesis.

Objectives

1. To assess the pre test knowledge scores regarding first aid management of medical emergencies among students.
2. To assess effectiveness of an information booklet on knowledge regarding first aid management of medical emergencies among students.

Hypothesis

H₁: There is a significant difference between mean pre test and post test knowledge scores regarding first aid management of medical emergencies among students.

Table 4.10 Interpretation of Level of Knowledge Scores

n=120

S.No.	Knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
		N	%	N	%
1	Good	1	0.83	11	9.16
2	Average	33	27.5	89	74.17
3	Poor	86	71.67	20	16.67

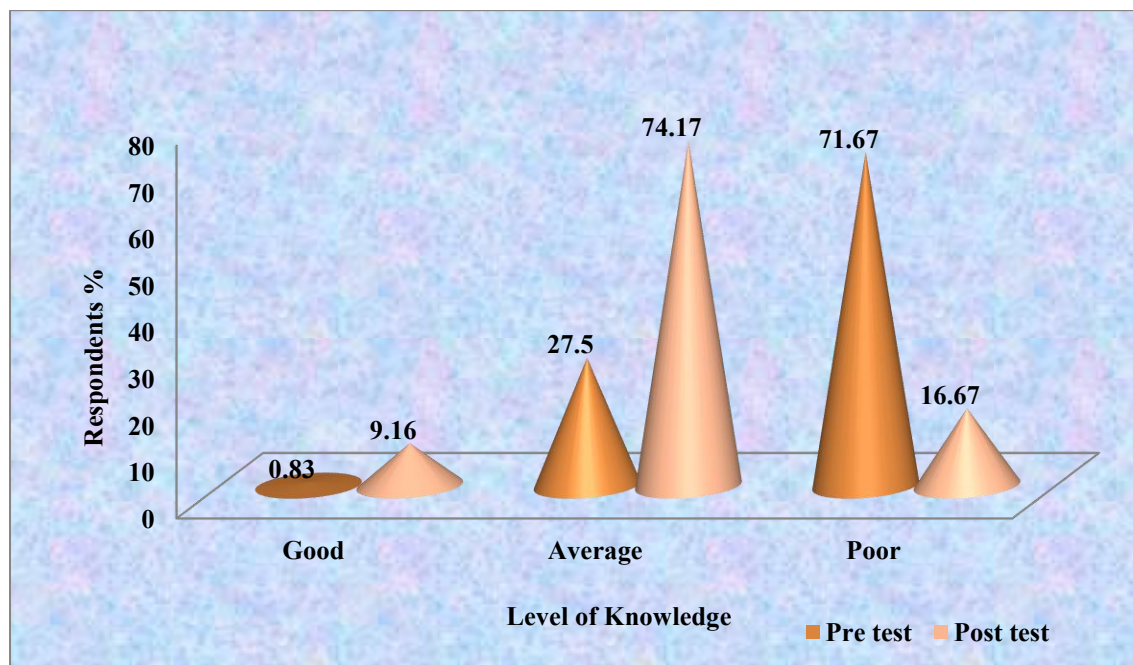


Figure 4.10:-Interpretation of Level of Knowledge Scores

Table 4.10 and Figure 4.10 revealed interpretation of level of knowledge scores of the respondents. In pre-test 71.67% respondents had poor level of knowledge scores and 27.5% had average level of knowledge scores, 0.85 % had good level of knowledge scores whereas in post-test 74.17% respondents had average level of knowledge scores and 16.67% had poor level of knowledge scores and 9.16% had good level of knowledge Scores.

Table 4.11: Effectiveness of an Information Booklet on knowledge Scores

n=120

	Mean	Mean %	Mean Difference	SD	df	t-value	Inference
PRE TEST	8.12	38.67	4.91	3.42	119	11.24	Significant
POST TEST	13.03	62.05		2.91			

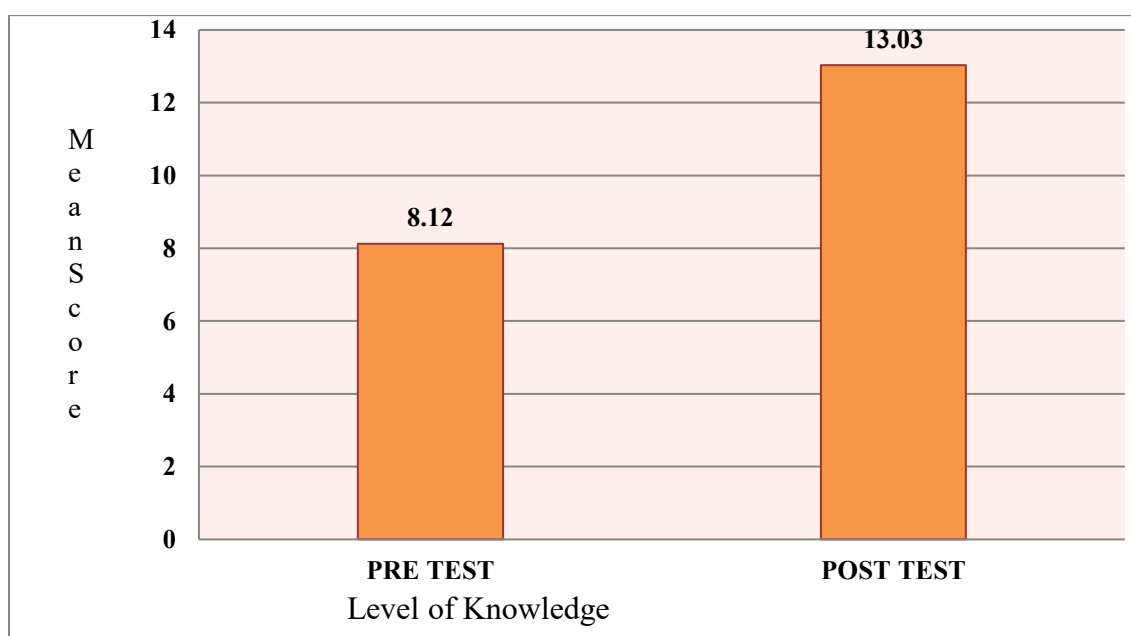


Figure 4.11 Effectiveness of an Information Booklet on Knowledge Scores

Table 4.11 and fig 4.11 revealed Effectiveness of an information booklet on knowledge scores among students after intervention. Pretest knowledge scores among students was 8.12 whereas in post-test knowledge score were 13.03. The mean difference between pretest and post test score was 4.91. The paired ‘t’ value was 11.24 greater than tabulated value at 0.001 level of significance which revealed that intervention has increased level of knowledge of students.

This indicated that the Information booklet was very effective in increasing the knowledge regarding first aid management of medical emergencies among students. Hence research hypothesis H1 stated that there is a significant difference between mean pretest and post test knowledge scores was accepted in this study.

SECTION III

Association Between Mean Pre-Test Knowledge Scores with Selected Socio Demographic Variables

This section examined data pertaining to following objectives and hypothesis.

Objectives

3. To find out association between pre test knowledge scores and selected socio-demographic variables.

Hypothesis

- H₂:** There is a significant association between mean pre test knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables.

Table 4.12 Association between Mean Pre Test Knowledge Scores with Age in Years.

n=120

Age in years	Below median	Above median	Total	df	Chi Square	Chi square tabulated	P value	Inference
13-14	18	23	41	3	9.82	7.81	0.01	S
15-16	20	29	49					
17-18	20	7	27					
>18	3	0	3					
TOTAL	61	59	120					

Table 4.12: revealed association between pre-test knowledge scores and age the calculated chi square value was 9.47 and chi square table value was 7.81 at p <0.001 level of significance which was more than tabulated value. which revealed that there was a statistically significant association between pre test knowledge scores and age.

Table 4.13 Association between Mean Pre Test Knowledge Scores with Class

n=120

Class	Below median	Above median	Total	df	Chi Square	Chi square tabulated	P value	Inference
9th	13	17	30	3	11.39	7.81	0.01	S
10th	15	15	30					
11th	13	17	30					
12th	16	14	30					
TOTAL	57	63	120					

Table 4.13 : revealed association between pre-test knowledge scores and class the calculated chi square value was 11.39 and chi square table value was 7.81 at p <0.001 level of significance which was more than tabulated value. which revealed that there was a statistically significant association between pre test knowledge scores and class.

Table 4.14 Association between Mean Pre Test Knowledge Scores with Gender

n=120

Gender	Below median	Above median	Total	df	Chi Square	Chi square tabulated	P value	Inference
male	30	30	60	2	3.77	5.99	0.52	NS
female	30	30	60					
transgender	0	0	0					
TOTAL	60	60	120					

Table 4.14 revealed association between pre-test knowledge scores and gender the calculated chi square value was 3.77 and chi square table value was 5.99 at $p < 0.05$ level of significance which was less than tabulated value. which revealed that there was a statistically Non significant association between pre test knowledge scores and gender & none of the respondent from transgender.

Table 4.15 Association between Mean Pre Test Knowledge Scores with type of family

n=120

Type of family	Below median	Above median	Total	df	Chi Square	Chi square tabulated	P value	Inference
Joint	24	24	48	1	2.43	3.84	0.33	NS
Nuclear	36	36	72					
TOTAL	60	60	120					

Table 4.15 : revealed association between pre-test knowledge scores and type of family the calculated chi square value was 2.43 and chi square table value was 3.84 at $p < 0.001$ level of significance which was more than tabulated value. which revealed that there was a statistically non significant association between pre test knowledge scores and type of family.

III. DISCUSSIONS & CONCLUSIONS:

Discussions: On data analysis regarding knowledge of first aid management of medical emergencies among students It was found that the Chi square calculated value was 9.48 at df 4 at 0.01 level of significance which indicated that there was significant association found between mean pre test knowledge scores and age of respondents. The highest knowledge Score found in electronic media and least was found in the print media.

Overall statistical analysis revealed that there was significant association between pre test knowledge scores with socio demographic variables like age , class, education of father, monthly family income, previous knowledge and source of information whereas no significant association was found in gender, types of family, education of mother. Hence hypothesis H_2 stated that there is a significant association between pre test knowledge scores with selected socio demographic variable was accepted with some variables and rejected with some variables. So H_2 was partially accepted in study.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The knowledge of the students regarding First Aid Management of Medical Emergencies before the administration of the an Information Booklet was poor. The an Information Booklet significantly increased the knowledge of students regarding First Aid Management of Medical Emergencies. The an Information Booklet was an effective strategy to enhance the knowledge of students so these kinds of strategies can be used in the schools, to increase knowledge regarding First Aid Management of Medical Emergencies.

IMPLICATIONS

The findings of the study have implications in nursing profession in the field of service, administration, education and research.

Nursing Service

- The findings of the study can play an important role in the field of nursing service.
- The clinical nurses can make use of this teaching strategy in improving quality of care of patients by implementing the structured teaching program.
- The finding can be utilized for planning education program for betterment in essential component of the primary health care.

Nursing Administration

- The Information Booklet is useful in updating the knowledge of the nursing personnel.
- Findings of the study can be used for improving the knowledge of nurses which in turn they can use in quality rendering of services.
- Nurse administrator needs to encourage and plan for staff development program related to First Aid Management of Medical Emergencies.

Nursing Education

- Nursing students can refer this material for preparing planned educational program.
- The clinical instructors can use this an Information Booklet in clinical and community teaching.

- The Information Booklet can be helpful in health education of patients by the students and to provide care in the clinical, home setting, school and in community settings.

Nursing Research

- The quintessence of research is to build a body of knowledge in nursing as it is an evolving profession.
- The findings of the present study serve as the basis for the professionals and the students to conduct further studies.
- Detailed studies can be taken up in the same area and can be tested further.
- All nursing personnel must join hands to conduct research in this area and contribute to enhancement of knowledge of the profession.

LIMITATIONS

- The Limitations of the study was that The size of the sample was small to draw generalizations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Similar study can be replicated on a larger sample their findings can be generalized for a larger population.
- Educational program can be developed on First Aid Management of Medical Emergencies referring this Teaching.
- True experimental studies can be conducted on the topic.

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