

A study to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices of Primary School Teachers, regarding the First Aid and Emergency Care, with view to develop self-instructional module in selected Primary Schools at Yamunanagar.

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Abstract: *The present study has been undertaken to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of primary school teachers regarding first aid and emergency care. In the present study non-experimental descriptive design for assessing the knowledge, attitude and practice of primary school teachers regarding first aid and emergency care among primary school children in selected schools at Yamuna Nagar. Sample consists of a sub set of a population selected to participate in a research study. The sample for the present study consists of 20 school teachers of selected primary schools at Yamuna Nagar. Purposive sampling technique has been used in selecting schools in Yamuna Nagar. Simple random sampling has been used in selecting 20 teachers. In the present study the structured questionnaire and attitude scale was selected and developed on selected aspects of first aid and emergency care, among primary school children. The finding shows that the mean knowledge score of respondents found to be 60.25 percent and SD value as 9.65. The overall mean attitude score of respondent found to be 60.41 percent and SD value as 5.10. It can be concluded that the respondents had higher attitude as compared with knowledge and practice score in the first aid and emergency care. Further, the overall mean practice score of primary School teacher's found to be 53.12 percent with the SD value as 3.46 in the first aid and emergency care. Overall findings reveal that the primary school teachers had moderate knowledge, adequate favourable attitude and moderate practices regarding first aid and emergency care*

Key words: *First Aid, Emergency Care, primary school teachers.*

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I. Introduction

“Introduction

“INJURIES MAY BE FORGIVEN, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN” -Aesop.

India is one of biggest developing country in the world. 73% of children of age 6-10 year go in primary school. It's 37% of total population come under this age group. The futures of our country depend on the children who will become leader of tomorrow.¹

First aid is the first step to save the life of a person. lack of knowledge, skills, confidence and competence of teachers regarding first aid of common injuries which has motivated the investigator to undertake the Evaluative study to develop educational material to make the school teachers to acquire and update the knowledge with the help of structured teaching programme (STP) and self-instructional module (SIM) and to be competent in the first aid of common injuries occurring in children.²

As per 2005 guidelines for first aid defined “the assessment and interventions that can be performed by a stander immediately with minimal or no medical equipment”. The initial intervention in a serious condition prior to professional medical help being available, such as performing CPR while awaiting an ambulance as well as the complete treatment of minor conditions, such as applying a plaster to a cut. According to national first aid science advisory board, first aid should be learned by every person for this First aid should be learned by every person.³

According to WHO, 950,000 children die in the world due to an injury each year. According to National Crime Record Bureau data, nearly 15-20% of injury deaths occur among children. For every death, 30-40 children are hospitalized and are discharged with varying level of disabilities.⁴

The Life- threatening emergencies can happen in schools at any time, 50% of world population is below age to 25 years and 29% between 10 and 25 years of age, of which 80% live in developing countries. So school teachers are best resources for implementation the school health programmers. The National first aid Science Advisory Board clarified, everybody can must learn regarding first aid care i.e. education and training of first aid and emergency care should be known by everyone in world. Therefore, primary schools teachers must to know the basic rules for provide first aid to their students and they should discuss regarding primary hazards and

primary care with student's than their parents. First aid means the difference between life and death, early versus late rescue, and momentary versus long-lasting disability.⁵

A study conducted in USA on public school teachers showed that only one third of them were trained in first aid. 87% of public school teachers thought that emergency care training should be a part of teacher preparatory. 8% of general population wills seizure in lifetime that will lead 30% of death in school children. The common issues are emotional stress, fatigue, fever, menstrual cycle.

II. Review of Literature

Hussein M.A. Al-Tameemi, Fatima W. Khudair The current descriptive cross-sectional study aimed to assess participants' knowledge and their attitudes toward first aid, as well as, to find any significant relation for teachers socio-demographic characteristic with their knowledge and attitudes regarding first aid. The result showed that 287 (95%) of participants had total fair knowledge and only 15 (5%) of participant teachers had poor knowledge, besides no one of them had good knowledge. With regard to teachers' attitudes towards first aid, the results showed that 282 (93.4%) of the teachers commonly had a positive attitude toward first aid. The final conclusion and summary of the study showed unsatisfactory knowledge about first aid in spite of teacher retaining a good general knowledge about the goals and benefits of first aid, thus the establishment of mandatory training sessions for teachers at the beginning of each academic year is intensely recommended.⁶

2 Rakhi et al. conducted a research study titled "First aid knowledge among health assigned teachers of primary schools". They conducted a non-experimental survey. 40 samples from different schools were taken through purposive sampling technique. It was found that 72.5% had average knowledge and 25% have good knowledge and 2.5% have poor knowledge. Majority of teachers were female (52.5%) from private schools and majority of educational status was post graduate 67.5%. The study results revealed that there was significant association ($P>0.05$) of teachers qualification with the level of knowledge of First Aid Management and there was no significant association of knowledge with socio demographic i.e. gender, level of school and years of experience⁷

3. Awad et al. conducted a cross sectional descriptive study to explore primary school teachers knowledge regarding first aid. Self administered questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge which included the socio demographic data and knowledge about first aid measures of most common incidence that occurs in schools. 187 teachers were included in the study their age were ranged between 25 yrs and 58 yrs. 28.3% had attended a course on first aid. 52.4% had knowledge about bleeding, 31% had knowledge about poisoning and 99.5% were aware of First Aid Management.⁸

4. Joseph conducted study on awareness, attitude and practices of first aid among school teachers in Mangalore, South India. In their cross sectional study they included 146 teachers, self-administered questionnaires were used. Results of the study revealed that 47% teachers had received first aid training previously, 13% had poor knowledge and 87% had moderate knowledge of first aid. There were only eight teachers who were aware of correct cardiopulmonary resuscitation procedure. Among of the teachers 96 were willing to practice First Aid Management if training were provided to them.⁹

III. Material & Method

The present study has been undertaken to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of primary school teachers regarding first aid and emergency care. The purpose of this section is to communicate to the readers what the investigator did to solve the research problem or to answer the research questions. This section in the research report often tells the readers about the major methodological decision.

The study was conducted in Mukand Lal Public School, Anand Public School, New Happy Public School, Yamuna Nagar. The selection of these Schools was done on the basis of geographical proximity, feasibility of conducting study and availability of sample. This school has good physical set up, good cross ventilation setting in two offices, each office has comfortable chair and all facilities also provided by school management. Purposive sampling technique has been used in selecting schools in Yamuna Nagar. Simple Random technique has been used in selecting 20 teachers. The research design selected for this study is non-experimental descriptive design is used in the study. The survey is carried out for providing an accurate portrayal of knowledge, of school teachers regarding first aid and emergency care. The sample of the study consists of 20 school teachers at selected primary school of Yamuna Nagar

In the present study the structured questionnaire and attitude scale was selected and developed on selected aspects of first aid and emergency care, among primary school children. In the present study the structured questionnaire with 68 items was prepared under three areas knowledge (58.82percent), attitude (17.65 percent) and practices (23.53 percent). The tool for the present study was developed by the investigator based on the objectives; review of related literature and in consultation with the experts in the field of community health nursing. The tool for data collection has been classified into three sections i.e., section-I, section- II and section- III

SECTION-I It deals with demographic data of primary school teachers e.g.: age, sex, educational status, teaching experience, working sector, special training and availability of first aid kit in school etc.

SECTION -II: It consists of items related to the knowledge and practice of selected First aid measures. The tool consists of 56 items in multiple choice question formats. Each question had one possible correct response. Each correct answer is assigned a score of '1' and wrong answer is assigned a score of '0'.

SECTION III- Likert's five point attitude scale consists of 12 items related to the attitude of selected first aid measures.

The tool has been validated by 5 experts; they include Community Health Nursing, Pediatric department and general medicine. On the basis of expert's suggestions, broad review of literature and pilot study results modifications were made in the final tool.

Test retest method was used in order to establish the Stability of the tool, and split half method for internal consistency of the tool, the value of split half-test was found i.e., knowledge=0.92, practice=0.95 and attitude=0.58. The coefficient of correlation was computed by Karl Pearson's coefficient correlation method. The instrument was found to be reliable with reliability co-efficient i.e., Knowledge = 0.95, Practice = 0.97 and attitude = 0.74. It indicated that the tool was highly reliable. It was administered to twenty school teachers. The sample chosen were similar in characteristic to those of the population under study. It was found that it took 30 – 40 minutes to complete the questionnaire. The effectiveness of the structure teaching program is established can be used as an illustrative information mode to the teacher.

IV. Results

TABLE – 1

Mean Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on First aid and Emergency care N=20

No.	Aspects	Statements	Max. Score	Range Score	Response on practice		
					Mean	Mean (%)	SD (%)
I	Knowledge	40	40	11-37	23.35	60.25%	9.65
II	Attitude	12	12	2-12	7.25	60.41%	5.10
III	Practice	16	16	1-16	8.5	53.12%	3.46

Table-1 indicates the overall mean knowledge, attitude and practice score in first aid and emergency care. The finding shows that the mean knowledge score of respondents found to be 60.25 percent and SD value as 9.65.

The overall mean attitude score of respondent found to be 60.41 percent and SD value as 5.10. It can be concluded that the respondents had higher attitude as compared with knowledge and practice score in the first aid and emergency care.

Further, the overall mean practice score of primary school teacher's found to be 53.12 percent with the SD value as 3.46 in the first aid and emergency care.

TABLE – 2

Correlation coefficient between Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Respondents

N=20

ASPECTS	Correlation coefficient (r)		
	Knowledge	Attitude	Practice
Knowledge	+1	.810	.904
Attitude	.810	1	.883
Practice	.904	.883	+1.000

Positive correlation (r) between Knowledge, Attitude and Practice

Table-11 indicates the correlation coefficient obtained between knowledge, attitude and practice level of respondents on first aid and emergency care found to be statistically significant as positive relationship exists between knowledge, attitude and practice.

V. Discussion

The present study was intended to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices of primary school teachers regarding the first aid and emergency care. In order to achieve the objective of the study a descriptive survey approach was adopted. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the primary schools and simple random sampling technique was adopted to select the sample. The data was collected from 20 primary school teachers with the help of structured questionnaire and five point Likert's attitude scale.

The findings were discussed under the demographic characteristics and knowledge, attitude and practices of primary school teachers on the first aid and emergency care

- Assessment of knowledge. Attitude and practice of the Primary School teachers regarding the first aid and emergency care required for primary school children.

Assessment of knowledge attitude and practice of the Primary School teachers regarding the first aid and emergency care required for primary school children. Thirty five percent respondents possess moderate and adequate knowledge and attitude each on First aid and 30.0 percent respondents possess with inadequate knowledge and attitude. Forty two percent respondents possess high practice level. The study was consistent with the study conducted by Rakhi et al. (2016) a research study titled “**First aid knowledge among health assigned teachers of primary schools**”. **It was found that 72.5% had average knowledge and 25% have good knowledge and 2.5% have poor knowledge.**

VI. Conclusion

This study was conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of primary school teachers on the first aid and emergency care .In this study descriptive survey design was used by taking 20 samples through simple random technique at Mukand Lal Public School , Anand Public School ,New Happy Public School, Yamuna Nagar.. The data were collected by using self prepared structured questionnaire and Likert’s five point attitude scale; data were developed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Based on the study results, the following conclusion were made

- Primary school teachers had over all moderate and adequate knowledge 35.0 percent regarding first aid and emergency care.
- Overall attitudes of primary school teachers were found to be 35.0 percent, adequately favorable attitude.
- Overall practice score was found to be 42.0 percent, high practice.

Overall findings reveal that the primary school teachers had moderate knowledge, adequate favourable attitude and moderate practices regarding first aid and emergency care

Implications

The findings of the study have implications in various areas of nursing i.e., nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

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