

Evaluate the Effectiveness of Stop on Knowledge Regarding First Aid Management Among School Teachers in Selected Schools at Vadavucode Puthencruz Panchayat

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Abstract

A pre experimental one group pre-testpost-test design was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding first aid management among school teachers in selected schools at Vadavucode Puthencruz Panchayat. The objective were to determine the level of knowledge regarding first aid management among school teachers before structured teaching programme and to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme in terms of gain in knowledge.

Methods: The research approach adopted for this study was quantitative type and the research design was pre experimental one group pre- test post- test design. This study was conducted among 30 school teachers in selected schools at Vadavucode Puthencruz Panchayat based on inclusion criteria using convenient sampling technique. The data for the study was collected by structured questionnaire following which samples were subjected to STP on first aid management for duration of one hour. Post test was conducted after seven days following intervention using same knowledge questionnaire. The data were analysed and interpreted by descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: Among demographic variables most of the subjects were in the age group of >41 years (40%) and 13% of them were in the age group of 36-40 years. The pre-test knowledge score were 20% of the participants obtained between the range of good, 47% obtained score in the range of average and 33% obtained poor score. Similarly post test score were 70% obtained good score and 30% obtained average and nobody obtained poor score. This indicate that the mean post-test knowledge score (29.3) after intervention is higher than the mean pre-test knowledge (20.8) before intervention. The obtained' value 9.7 is significant at $p < 0.05$ level. So the selected hypothesis H1 is accepted.

Interpretation and Conclusion: The result revealed that there was a significant improvement in knowledge among school teachers regarding First aid management after structured teaching programme. This research motivates that Teachers should be given training on first aid management during their training course itself.

Keywords: Effectiveness • Structured Teaching Programme • Knowledge • First Aid Management

Introduction

First aid is the assistance given to any person suffering a sudden illness or injury with care provided to preserve life, prevent the condition from worsening, and/or promote recovery. Most injuries are minor and can be treated without medical attention such as bruises, minor fractures, sprains, and strain. (Table 1) (Figure 2). The knowledge of first aid, when properly applied, can bridge the gap between temporary or permanent injury, rapid recovery, or long-term disability. Children spend most of the time in school under the direct supervision of teachers. They are also exposed to various types of epidemiological factors in the school, which influence their

present and future state of health [1]. Hence, first aid should be known by school teachers to meet the urgent needs of these school children during minor injuries. Teacher is the key person in school who attend such type of victims and always in a position to save the life. Healthy safe environment is very important to avoid these hazards beside qualified teachers who can detect any health problem and can give first aid for commonly occurring emergencies in schools. The primary purpose of the study was to make school teachers more competent in providing first aid care for minor injured children in schools through structured teaching programme [2]. This may apply their knowledge regarding the first aid management of selected minor injuries to encounter the children at primary school, which would further help in reducing the complications and advancement of the problem (Figure 1). Indirectly, it would also help in reducing absenteeism rate of primary school

Table 1. Distribution of subject by age N=30.

Age	Frequency	Percentage
25-30	9	30%
31-35	5	16.7%
36-40	4	13.3%
>41	12	40%

Data shows that 40% of subject belongs to age group of >41 years.

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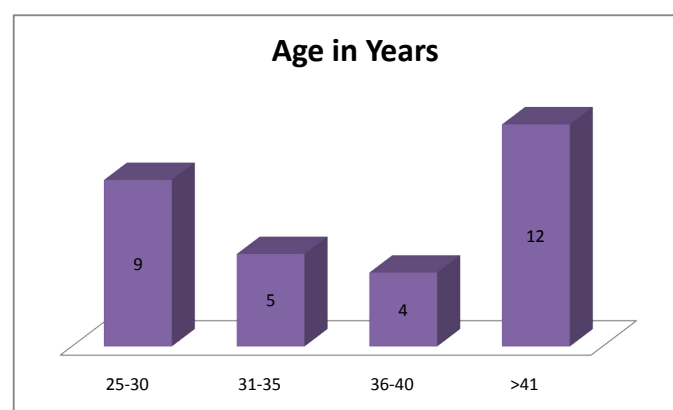


Figure 1. Data given in the bar diagram showing age wise distribution of participants.

children due to minor injuries. According to national first aid science advisory board, first aid should be learned by every person for this it is necessary that first aid training and education should be provided to everyone and should be important [3] (Table 2). In school, teachers are the first caregivers who protect the children from trauma and accidents. Every teacher should have the ability to deal with any health emergency condition, when a children need healthcare. The victim should get immediate management of any accidents or trauma for good and early prognosis.

Need for Study

It is very difficult for a man to go out somewhere and return safely because we cannot give any guarantee or security to our life. (Figure 3) This is the world of accidents. So many accidents occur in many places like in schools, during travelling, when doing our daily activities and all. People motive is just to get away from the place when accident occurs. They do not come forward to help or to have some first aid care because they are not aware of giving first aid for injuries. We could see the same situations in the school also. Recently the tragic death of a 10 year old child after she was bitten by a snake while inside her classroom at Sulthan Bathery in Wayanad. The school authorities took no effective steps to provide first aid or to take the child to a hospital. A lot of care must be taken while the students are in the playground

or in public places [4]. So the awareness on first aid has to be given for the school teachers. (Table 3) Because, first aid training not only provide with knowledge and skills to give life but also help to develop safety awareness and habits that promote safety at home, at work, during recreation and on the streets and highways. Every time a health worker would not be available in the school: where the accidents can take place at any point of time. It is needed or desired that the staff of the school should have knowledge so that they can responsible to look after the minor ailments or accidents in the school. Student's safety is a major concern for the parents and the school staff. So the present study aimed to assess knowledge regarding first aid management the school teachers [5]. Unintentional injuries, such as falls, bruises, and bumps likewise occur in child-care programs. Schools and playgrounds are the most common location for falls (40.4%), and approximately 39% of reported injuries in child-care settings involve bites.

Objectives

To determine the pre-test knowledge score on first aid management among school teachers.

To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid management among school teachers.

Materials and Methods

A quantitative research approach was used to evaluate the knowledge of teachers from the selected schools of Vadavucode. (Figure 4) The sampling technique used for selecting the sample was non probability purposive sampling technique. The sample size for the present study is 30. Data was collected after obtaining permission from concerned school authorities and participant's informed consent [6,7]. The tools were: Tool 1- Demographic Performa, Tool 2- Structured knowledge questionnaire on first aid management of selected minor ailments. The demographic Performa consisted of the background information of the samples. The knowledge questionnaire had 30 multiple choice items with one correct answer for each [8]. Each item was carrying a score of one for correct answer and a score of zero for the wrong answer The knowledge score was classified as: Poor knowledge:0-10, Average knowledge:11-20, Good knowledge:21-30. Pre-test was administered to the participants on day 1, using demographic Performa and structured knowledge questionnaire. After the pre-test a structured teaching programme on first aid management was given for three days (one hour session on each day) using PPT slides. (Table 4) On day 8, a

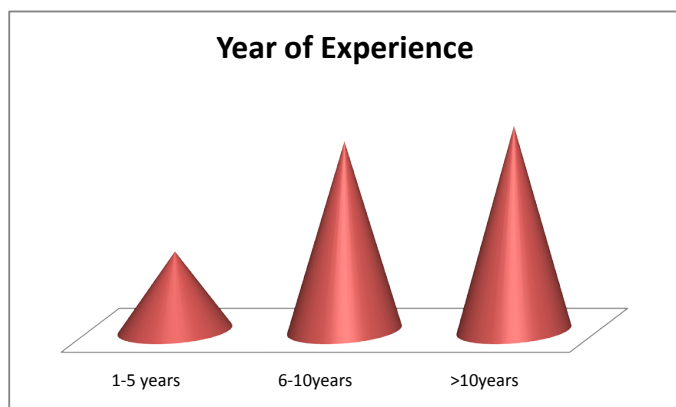


Figure 2. The cone diagram shows the distribution of year of experience among subjects.

Table 2. Distribution of Subject By Year of Experience N=30.

Year of Experience	Frequency	Percentage
1-5 years	5	16.7%
6-10 years	12	40%
>10 years	13	43.3%
>41	12	40%

Data shows that 43.3% of subject belongs to >10 years of experience.

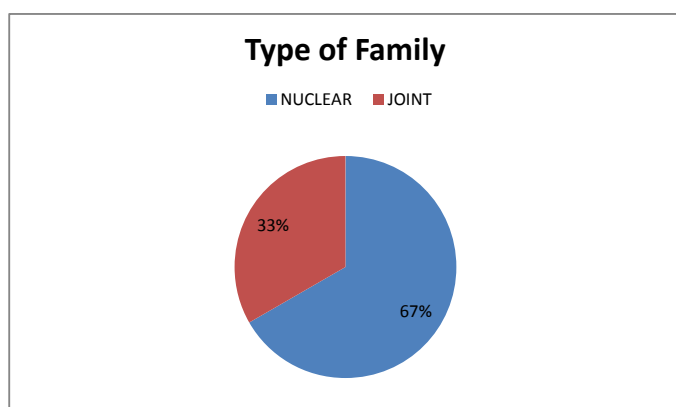


Figure 3. Pie diagram shows the distribution of type of family among subjects.

Table 3. Distribution of subject by type of family N=30

Type of Family	Frequency	Percentage
NUCLEAR	20	66.7%
JOINT	10	33.3%

Data shows that 66.7% of subject belongs to nuclear family

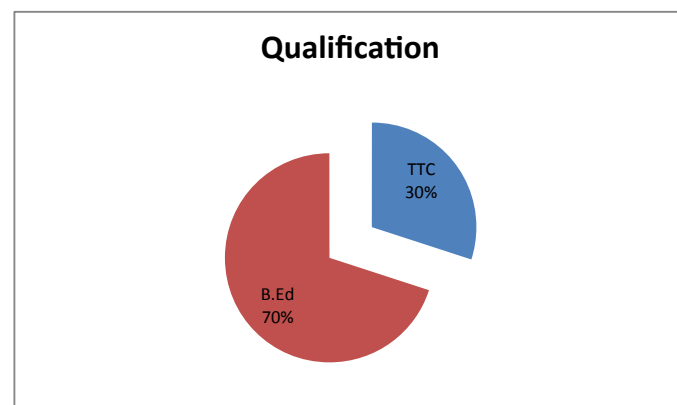


Figure 4. Pie diagram shows the distribution of educational qualification among subjects.

Table 4. Distrubtion of subject by qualification N=30.

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
TTC	9	30%
B.Ed	21	70%

Data shows that 70% of subject belongs to qualification of B.Ed

post-test was conducted using the same knowledge questionnaire. The data collected were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics [9,10].

Analysis and Interpretation

"Data analysis is the process of organizing and synthesizing data in such a way that research questions can be answered". The purpose of data analysis, regardless of the type of the data one has, is to impose some order on a large body of information so that the data can be synthesized, interpreted and communicated" [11,12]. (Table 5(a)) (Table 5(b)) (Table 5(c)) (Figure 5) The present study was done to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on first aid management among school teachers of selected schools at Vadavucode Puthencruz Panchayat [12].

Table 5(a). Distrubtion of subject by area of residence N=30.

Area of Residence	Frequency	Percentage
Urban	17	56.7%
Rural	13	43.3%

Data shows that 56.7% of subject belongs to urban area of residence

Table 5(b). Comparison of pre-test and post –test level of knowledge among school teachers N=30.

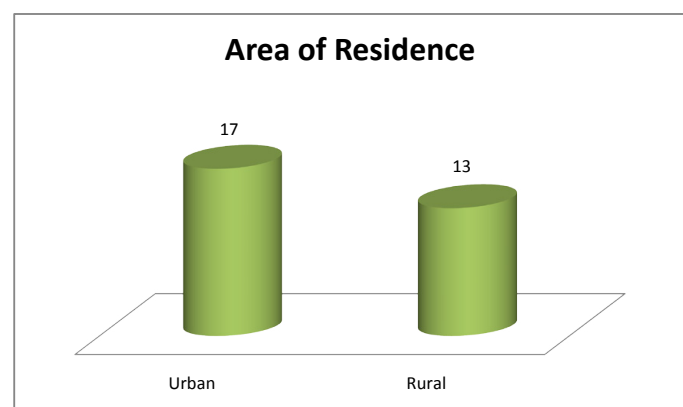
Domain	Pre test		Post test	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	10	33.3%	0	-
Average	14	46.7%	9	30%
Good	6	20%	19	63.3%
Excellent	0	-	2	6.7%

Data shows that 56.7% of subject belongs to urban area of residence

Table 5 (c). Effectiveness of structured teaching programme N=30.

	Mean	SD	t Value
Pre test	12.10	1.9	14.85
Post test	20.06	2.1	

*p<0.05 (level of significance)

**Figure 5.** Cylindrical diagram shows the distribution of area of residence.

Objectives of the study

To determine the pre-test knowledge score on first aid management among school teachers.

To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid management among school teachers.

Statistical hypothesis

H1: There will be a significant difference in mean pre-test and mean post-test knowledge score of the subject.

H0: There will be no significant difference in mean pre-test and mean post-test knowledge score of the subject.

Discussion

In this study, the knowledge and practices post-test score of primary school teachers were significantly higher compare to pre-test knowledge score about first aid management of selected minor injuries. The results revealed that there was a significant difference between the mean pre-test and post test knowledge scores of the school children which indicated that the teaching programme was effective, ($t=14.85$, $p<0.05$) hence H1 is accepted and Ho is rejected.

Conclusion

The study concluded that the structured teaching programme was effective in bringing the desired changes in the knowledge of school teachers on first aid management. Hence it can be used as an effective teaching strategy among the school teachers to spread health messages.

Recommendations

- The study can be conducted on large samples.
- The study can be done in large settings.
- Comparative study can be done between urban and rural school teachers.
- A similar study can be replicated with an experimental research approach.

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