



Effectiveness of planned teaching programme (PTP) on knowledge regarding first aid among school children in a selected school at Mangaluru

Arathi A¹, Athira Paulson¹, Atmika Ajith¹, Bineeta Maria Johny¹, Sunitha Cloudia Lobo²

¹ Athena College of Nursing, Mangaluru, Karnataka, India

² Professor & HOD, Department of Community Health Nursing, Athena College of Nursing, Karnataka, India

Abstract

Introduction: First aid is an immediate temporary assistance given to a person who is injured or a suddenly become ill, using facilities or material available at the time before regular medical help is imparted. First aid includes assessing the victim for life threatening conditions, performing appropriate interventions to sustain life and keeping the person possible physical and mental conditions until he/she can enter the emergency or casualty unit in the hospital.

Objectives:

1. To determine the pre-test level of knowledge of school children regarding first-aid using a structured knowledge questionnaire.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on first-aid among school children in terms of gain in mean post-test knowledge score.
3. To find out the association between mean pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables

Methodology: The study was carried out in Private School at Mangaluru. The sample comprised of 60 school children in the age group of 10 to 12 years. Simple random sampling technique was used to select the sample. The data collection was done from 18/10/24 to 25/10/24. Formal written permission was obtained from the School Principal, prior to data collection. Data was collected by administering the structured knowledge questionnaire. PTP was administered and post-test was carried by administering same knowledge questionnaire. The data was analyzed using planned teaching programme and post-test (Mean, Standard deviation, Paired 't' test).

Result: The result of the study showed that the mean post-test knowledge score (17.08) of school children of 10 to 12 years was significantly higher than the mean pre- test knowledge score (9.38). The effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding first aid was calculated using paired 't' test. The calculated 't' value (16.82) was significantly higher than the table value ($t_{59} = 2.02$). So, the planned teaching programme was effective in terms of improving knowledge. The association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variables (age, sex, education of the father, education of the mother, occupation of the father, occupation of the mother) was not significant at $P < 0.05$. Hence there was no association. The association between knowledge and source of information and education status was significant at $P < 0.05$.

Conclusion: The findings of the study support the effectiveness of the planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid among school children of 10 to 12 years who are studying in 6th standard at selected school of Mangalore and the findings of the study showed that the planned teaching programme was effective in terms of improving the knowledge.

Keywords: Effectiveness, first aid, school children of 10 to 12 years who are studying in 6th standard

Introduction

“Act quickly, Act widely,
and act with compassion”

Children are the future of every country and all societies strive to ensure their health and safety.

India is home to nearly 500 million young people among whom children less than 15 years are around 370 million ^[1]. According to WHO Statistics published by the health and safety executive, there were 35,041 reported accidents involving children. In reality, the number of accidents is probably higher, as non-fatal accidents are significantly under reported. Slips, trips and falls are the most common accidents, constituting 40% of all reported injuries. The increasing number of accidents in schools has had a serious effect on the attitude ^[2].

Knowledge of first aid, which constitutes life-saving treatments for injuries or unexpected illness, is important for every individual at every age, first aid and basic life support are so important that teaching basic first aid should be made compulsory in all schools. School teachers who are present

when the accident happens have limited knowledge regarding the recommended course of action in such situations. It is therefore of fundamental importance for teachers to be duly informed concerning the correct first aid measures ^[3].

First aid includes assessing the victim for life threatening conditions, performing appropriate interventions to sustain life and keeping the persons in the best possible physical and mental condition until he or she can enter the emergency or casualty unit in the hospital ^[4].

Objectives of The Study

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Methodology

This chapter deals with the methodology that was selected by the investigator in order to assess the knowledge regarding first aid among school children. The methodology of the study includes research approach, research design, setting of the study population sample, sampling technique, inclusion criteria, exclusion criteria, data collection tools, development of the tool,

description of tool, preparation of the intervention, data collection method, problems faced during data collection and plan for data analysis.

Result

Section 1: Description of Baseline Proforma analyzed by using descriptive statistic such as frequency and Percentage.

Table 1: Distribution of samples according to demographic variable, n=60

Sl No.	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age of student		
	a. 10 year	1	1.67%
	b. 11 years	38	63.3%
	c. 12 years	21	35%
2	Sex of student		
	a. Male	39	65%
	b. female	21	35%
3	Education of the father		
	a. Non-formal education	7	11.7%
	b. Primary education	18	30%
	c. Secondary education	17	28.3%
	d. PUC and above	18	30%
4	Education of the mother		
	a. Non-formal education	6	10%
	b. Primary education	14	23.3%
	c. Secondary education	16	26.7%
	d. PUC and above	24	40%
5	Occupation of the father		
	a. Government	15	25%
	b. Private	17	28.2%
	c. self-employed	14	23.4%
	d. others	14	23.4%
6	Occupation of the mother		
	a. government	9	15%
	b. private	8	13.4%
	c. self-employed	19	31.7%
	d. others	24	40%

Section 2. Knowledge level of school children regarding first aid.

Table 2: Distribution of subjects according to grading of pre-test and post-test Knowledge score. n=60

	Range of Score	Pre-test f	Pre-test %	Post test f	Post-test %
Poor	0-8	32	53.4%	0	0%
Average	9-16	28	46.6%	57	95%
Good	≥17	0	0%	3	5%

Maximum score = 25

Section 3: Effectiveness of PTP on school children regarding first aid in terms of gains in mean knowledge score.

Table 3: Range, mean and mean percentage of pre-test and post-test knowledge score. n=60

Knowledge level	Range	Mean	Mean %	SD	t
Pre-test	3-15	9.38	37.52%	2.85	16.82
Post-test	14-20	17.08	68.32%	1.685	

Maximum score=25, t₅₉=2.02

Section 4: The association between mean pre-test knowledge score with demographic variables.

Table 4: Chi-square test to find out the association between mean pretest knowledge score with demographic variables.

SL. No.	Variable	Knowledge Score		X ²
		≤ Mean	≥ Mean	
1	Age of the student			0.0328
	a. 10 years	1	0	
	b. 11 years	16	22	
	c. 12 years	8	13	
2	Sex of the student			0.1312
	a. Male	17	21	
	b. Female	8	14	
3	Education of the father			0.2575
	a. Non-formal education	4	3	
	b. Primary education	8	10	
	c. Secondary education	7	10	
	d. PUC and above	6	12	

4	Education of the mother			0.240
	a. Non-formal education	3	3	
	b. Primary education	7	8	
	c. Secondary education	6	10	
	d. PUC and above	9	14	
5	Occupation of the father			2.182
	a. Government	8	6	
	b. Private	8	9	
	c. Self-employed	4	11	
	d. Others	5	9	
6	Occupation of the mother			3.942
	a. Government	6	3	
	b. Private	5	3	
	c. Self-employed	6	14	
	d. Others	8	15	

Table value of $X^2_1=5.99$, $X^2_2=3.84$, $X^2_3=7.82$ at $P \leq 0.05$

Discussion

Knowledge level of school children regarding first aid

Findings of the study revealed that the mean post-test (17.08) knowledge was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (9.38). It was found that, the mean percentage of knowledge score in the pre-test (37.52%) was increased to (68.32%) after administering the planned teaching programme.

Effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding first aid in terms of gain in knowledge score

The findings of the present study showed that the planned teaching programme was effective in improving knowledge regarding first aid. The mean post-test knowledge score (17.08) was higher than the pre-test knowledge score (9.38). The mean percentage of post-test knowledge score (68.32%) was higher than the mean percentage of pre-test knowledge score (37.52%). The findings are statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance ($t > 16.82$, p). This shows that the planned teaching programme was highly effective in improving the knowledge of student regarding first aid.

The findings of the present study are congruent.

Conclusion

Students who have adequate knowledge regarding first aid management can help the students to deal with the common school accidents. First aid management is the basic knowledge regarding life saving treatment as a first step.

The chapter deal with the significant conclusion taken based on the findings of the study. The importance of present study is to evaluate effectiveness of planned teaching programme. In the sample included of sixty school students from selected school primary school of Mangaluru.

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