"A Study To Assess The Knowledge And Practices Regarding First Aid And Emergency Care Among Primary Schools Teachers In Selected Primary Schools At Gurgaon."

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ABSTRACT

Introduction- First aid is the initial and immediate care given to a victim outside the hospital environment, with the purpose of assuring life and avoiding worsening conditions until he/she received qualified assistance. In the event of any emergency in the school, it is the teacher who is available immediately to care of the child. If the teachers process the knowledge in prevention of this accidents and in providing first aid services immediately. It goes a long way in preventing the further complications and saving the life of children. The teachers are also a special group, through whom the knowledge can be disseminated to other children, colleagues and community as a whole. Hence the investigator selected this study.

Objective- To assess the knowledge regarding first aid and emergency care among primary schools teachers.

Methodology-"Population refers to the aggregate or totality of all the objects, subjects or members that conform to a set of specifications". In the present study the population comprises of primary school teachers of Gurgaon. Sample consists of a sub set of a population selected to participate in a research study. The sample for the present study consists of 50 school teachers at selected primary schools of Gurgaon. In the present study, the data has been collected by using the structured questionnaire. Descriptive statistics was used for summarizing empirical information and inferential statistics, Chi – square was used to find out the association between knowledge, and practices with selected demographical variables.

Result- The results of the study revealed that the overall knowledge score was found to be 62.3 percent among the respondents on first aid and emergency care further aspect wise knowledge about first aid and emergency care. The overall mean Practice Level was found to be 58.0 percent of the respondent had moderate practice on first aid and emergency care. This study shows that primary school teacher had moderate practice in first aid and emergency care. There exists significant correlation between knowledge to and practices was found to be +0.246 and +0.592 respectively and practice it was found to be +0.735 at p<0.05. Results reveals a significant association between gender, education status, frequency of information and knowledge level of respondents (p<0.05). Non-significant association was found between age, teaching experiences , special training on first aid and knowledge level on first aid and emergency care(p>0.05). Non-Significant association was found between age , gender, education status, teaching experience, frequency of getting information , special training on first aid and practice level of primary school teachers in first aid and emergency care(P>0.05).

Conclusion- Primary school teachers had over all moderate knowledge 78.0 percent regarding first aid and emergency care. Overall practice score was found to be 58.0 percent, moderate practice.

Keywords- Assessment, Knowledge, Practice, Primary School, Teachers.

Introduction

India is one of the largest developing country in the world. It contributes around 12 percent of the school going children, between the age group of 5-17 years are school age children about 30 percent of the population is comprised of this age group. The future of our country rests in the children who will become future citizen and leader of tomorrow. First aid is the initial and immediate care given to a victim outside the hospital environment, with the purpose of assuring life and avoiding worsening conditions until he/she received qualified assistance.

A small cut to a big accident, every situation requires first aid to prevent further damage. Every emergency demands urgent action. "First aid is only the initial step it should not be a substitute for proper medical care. The victim should be taken to a hospital for a thorough check up after administering first aid during an emergency".

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding first aid and emergency care among primary schools teachers.
2. To assess the practices regarding first aid and emergency care among primary schools teachers.
3. To find the association of knowledge of schools teachers with selected demographic variables. ie – years of experience, professional qualification and previous exposure to first aid and emergency training.
4. To find out the correlation between knowledge and practices regarding first aid and emergency care among primary schools teachers.

Hypotheses

H01: There is no significant relationship between the knowledge and practices of primary school teachers regarding first aid and emergency care.

H02: There is no significant association between the first aid and emergency care and demographic variables of primary schools teachers such as years of experience, professional qualification and previous exposure to first and emergency care.

Conceptual Framework

The theoretical frame work of the present study is based on concept of general System Theory by Ludwig Von Bertonloffy. System Theory is used by several disciplines as a way to explain interaction and changes that result from interaction and changes that result from interaction. A system consists of interrelated components known as subsystem. Each system has a function and the system has a purpose.

All living systems are open system and are surrounded by a semi-permeable bounded through which there is exchange of energy and information between the system and environment. In the present study Supra System is primary school and System is primary school teachers.

Methods and Material

In view of the nature of problem selected for the study and the objectives to be accomplished, a descriptive research approach was considered. The research design is an explicit blue print for the research activities to be carried out.

The setting is the location where a study is conducted. This study has been conducted at selected schools of Gurgaon.

"Population refers to the aggregate or totality of all the objects, subjects or members that conform to a set of specifications". Sample consists of a sub set of a population selected to participate in a research study. The sample for the present study consists of 50 school teachers at selected primary schools of Gurgaon. Selection of schools Purposive sampling Sample by Simple Random Technique was used to select the sample for the present study in this study sample size is 50 primary schools teachers.

Description of the data collection instrument

Section 1: Demographic data:- Analysis of demographic characteristics of primary school teacher's

Section 2:-

a) Over all mean knowledge, and practice regarding first aid and emergency care.
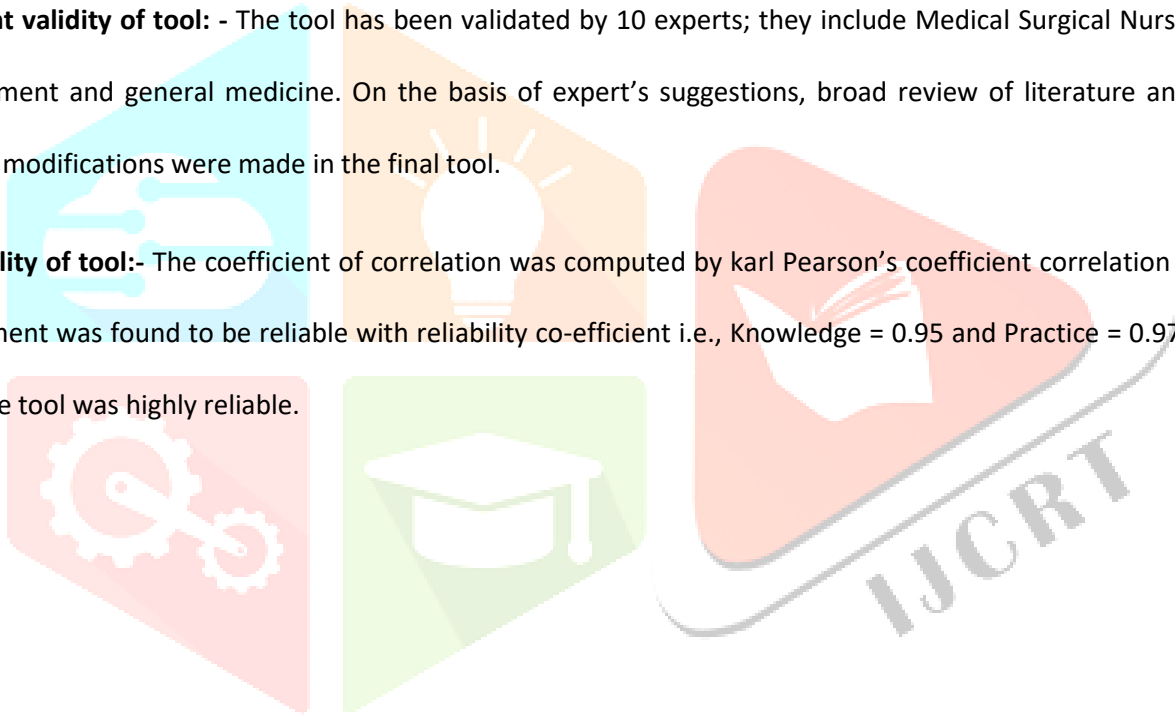
b) Aspect wise knowledge, and practice of primary school teacher's on meaning, fracture, bleeding, airway obstruction, unconsciousness, shock, wound/Burns, poisoning/drowning, bites, foreign bodies, fever and dehydration.

c) The correlation between knowledge and practices of primary school teacher's in first aid and emergency care.

Section 3:- Findings related to association between knowledge, and practices score of respondents regarding first aid and emergency care and selected demographic variables like age, gender, education, and experience, previous exposure of first aid, source of previous exposure, frequency of information availability of first aid kit, and any accidental emergency happen.

Content validity of tool: - The tool has been validated by 10 experts; they include Medical Surgical 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.

Reliability of tool:- 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 and Practice = 0.97. It indicated that the tool was highly reliable.

Analysis and interpretation

SECTION-1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

TABLE – 1

Respondents by Age, Gender , Education and Experience

Characteristics	Category	Respondents	
		Number	Percent
Age Group	21-30 years	23	46.0
	31-40 years	17	34.0
	41-50 years	10	20.0
Total		50	100
Gender	Male	30	60.0
	Female	20	40.0
Total		50	100
Education	D.Ed.	11	22.0
	Graduation	10	20.0
	Graduation with B.Ed.	29	58.0
Total		50	100
Experience (years)	Below 10	33	66.0
	11-20	12	24.0
	21-30	5	10.0
Total		50	100.0

TABLE – 2

Response on Information on First Aid and Emergency care

N=50

Characteristics	Category	Respondents	
		Number	Percent
Frequency of information regarding first aid and emergency	Regularly	15	30.0
	Sometimes	23	46.0
	Very rarely	12	24.0
Total		50	100
Special Training under gone on First aid and emergency care	Yes	22	44.0
	No	28	56.0
Total		50	100
Well equipped First aid box in school	Yes	17	34.0
	No	33	66.0
Total		50	100
Source of Information @	News paper	50	100.0
	Magazines	37	74.0
	Radio	35	70.0
	Television	34	68.0
	Friends	19	38.0
	Others	19	38.0

SECTION-II: DEALS WITH THE (1) OVERALL MEANS KNOWLEDGE, AND PRACTICE (2) ASPECT WISE KNOWLEDGE (3) CORRELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, AND PRACTICES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER'S IN FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY CARE.

TABLE –3

Knowledge Level of Respondents on First aid and emergency care

Knowledge Level	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Inadequate (< 50%)	11	22.0
Moderate (51-75%)	39	78.0
Total	50	100.0

TABLE – 4

Practice Level of Respondents on First aid and emergency care

Practice Level	Respondents	
	Number	Percent
Moderate (51-75%)	29	58.0
High (> 75%)	21	42.0
Total	50	100.0

TABLE –5

Aspect wise Mean Knowledge on First aid and Emergency care

N=50

No.	Aspects	Statements	Max. Score	Range Score	Response on knowledge		
					Mean	Mean (%)	SD (%)
I	Meaning	3	3	0-2	1.78	59.3	19.4
II	Fracture	4	4	0-3	2.06	51.5	19.8
III	Bleeding	5	5	0-3	1.92	38.4	13.9
IV	Airway obstruction	5	5	0-4	2.96	59.2	23.9
V	Unconsciousness	3	3	0-2	1.60	53.3	20.2
VI	Shock	3	3	0-3	1.68	56.0	22.8
VII	Wound/Burns	5	5	0-5	3.34	66.8	29.3
VIII	Poisoning/Drowning	3	3	0-3	2.38	79.3	27.7
IX	Bites	2	2	0-2	1.80	90.0	24.7
X	Foreign bodies	3	3	1-3	2.56	85.3	20.4
XI	Fever	2	2	0-2	1.80	90.0	22.6
XII	Dehydration	2	2	0-2	1.04	52.0	22.5
	Combined	40	40	15-30	24.92	62.3	11.9

TABLE-6

Aspect wise Mean Practice on First aid and Emergency care

N=50

No.	Aspects	Statements	Max. Score	Range Score	Response on practice		
					Mean	Mean (%)	SD (%)
I	Meaning	2	2	0-2	1.34	67.0	29.0
II	Fracture	1	1	0-2	0.72	72.0	45.4
III	Bleeding	2	2	0-1	1.34	67.0	29.6
IV	Airway obstruction	1	1	0-1	0.76	76.0	43.1
V	Shock	3	3	0-3	1.80	60.0	15.1
VI	Wound/Burns	2	2	0-2	0.81	81.0	39.1
VII	Poisoning/Drowning	1	1	0-1	0.68	68.0	47.1
VIII	Bites	1	1	0-1	0.70	70.0	46.3
IX	Fever	1	1	0-1	0.82	82.0	38.8
X	Dehydration	2	2	0-2	1.86	93.0	17.5
	Combined	16	16	9-15	11.64	72.8	13.4

TABLE–7

Mean Knowledge, and Practice on First aid and Emergency care

N=50

No.	Aspects	Statements	Max. Score	Range Score	Response on practice		
					Mean	Mean (%)	SD (%)
I	Knowledge	40	40	15-30	24.92	62.3	11.9
II	practice	16	16	9-15	11.64	72.8	13.4

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TABLE – 8

Correlation coefficient between Knowledge, and Practice of Respondents

N=50

ASPECTS	Correlation coefficient (r)		
	Knowledge	Practice	
Knowledge	+1.000		
Practice	+0.592	+1.000	

Positive correlation (r) between Knowledge, and Practice.

SECTION III: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE, AND PRACTICE WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC

VARIABLES.

TABLE –9

Association between Age and knowledge level on First aid and emergency care

Age (Years)	Knowledge level of Respondents						X^2 Value
	Inadequate		Moderate		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
21-30	5	21.7	18	78.3	23	100.0	0.05 NS
31-40	4	23.5	13	76.5	17	100.0	
41-50	2	20.0	8	80.0	10	100.0	
Combined	11	22.0	39	78.0	50	100.0	

NS : Non-significant , X^2 (0.05 , 2df) = 5.991

TABLE –10

Association between Gender and knowledge level on First aid and emergency care

Gender	Knowledge level of Respondents						X^2 Value
	Inadequate		Moderate		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	3	10.0	27	90.0	30	100.0	6.29*
Female	8	40.0	12	60.0	20	100.0	
Combined	11	22.0	39	78.0	50	100.0	

* Significant at 5 % level , X^2 (0.05 , 1df) = 3.841

TABLE –11

Association between Education and knowledge level on First aid and emergency care

Educational status	Knowledge level of Respondents						X^2 Value
	Inadequate		Moderate		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
D.Ed.	6	54.6	5	45.4	11	100.0	8.77*
Graduate	1	10.0	9	90.0	10	100.0	
Graduate with B.Ed.	4	13.8	25	86.2	29	100.0	
Combined	11	22.0	39	78.0	50	100.0	

* Significant at 5 % level, X^2 (0.05, 2df) = 5.991

TABLE –12

Association between Experience and knowledge level on First aid and emergency care

Experience (years)	Knowledge level of Respondents						X^2 Value
	Inadequate		Moderate		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Below 10	7	21.2	26	78.8	33	100.0	0.89 NS
11-20	3	25.0	9	75.0	12	100.0	
21-30	1	20.0	4	80.0	5	100.0	
Combined	11	22.0	39	78.0	50	100.0	

NS: Non-significant, X^2 (0.05, 2df) = 5.991

TABLE –4.13

Association between Frequency of information and knowledge level on First aid and Emergency care

Information through Media	Knowledge level of Respondents						X^2 Value
	Inadequate		Moderate		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Regularly	7	46.7	8	53.3	15	100.0	8.99*
Some times	4	17.4	19	82.6	23	100.0	
Very rarely	0	0.0	12	100.0	12	100.0	
Combined	11	22.0	39	78.0	50	100.0	

* Significant at 5 % level, X^2 (0.05, 2df) = 5.991

TABLE –14

Association between undergone special training and knowledge level on First aid and emergency care

Under gone special Training	Knowledge level of Respondents						X^2 Value
	Inadequate		Moderate		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Yes	4	14.3	24	85.7	28	100.0	2.21 NS
No	7	31.8	15	68.2	22	100.0	
Combined	11	22.0	39	78.0	50	100.0	

NS : Non-significant , X^2 (0.05 , 1df) = 3.841

TABLE –15

Association between Age and Practice level on First aid and emergency care

Age (Years)	Practice level of Respondents						X^2 Value
	Moderate		High		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
21-30	15	65.2	8	34.8	23	100.0	1.83 NS
31-40	10	58.8	7	41.2	17	100.0	
41-50	4	40.0	6	60.0	10	100.0	
Combined	29	58.0	21	42.0	50	100.0	

NS : Non-significant , X^2 (0.05 , 2df) = 5.991

TABLE –16

Association between Gender and Practice level on First aid and emergency care

Gender	Practice level of Respondents						X^2 Value
	Moderate		High		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Male	16	53.3	14	46.7	30	100.0	0.00 NS
Female	13	65.0	7	35.0	20	100.0	
Combined	29	58.0	21	42.0	50	100.0	

NS : Non-significant , X^2 (0.05 , 1df) = 3.841

TABLE –17

Association between Education status and Practice level on First aid and emergency care

Educational status	Practice level of Respondents						X^2 Value
	Moderate		High		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
D.Ed.	9	81.8	2	18.2	11	100.0	5.22 NS
Graduate	7	70.0	3	30.0	10	100.0	
Graduate with B.Ed.	13	44.8	16	55.2	29	100.0	
Combined	29	58.0	21	42.0	50	100.0	

NS : Non-significant , X^2 (0.05 , 2df) = 5.991

TABLE –18

Association between Experience and Practice level on First aid and emergency care

Experience (years)	Practice level of Respondents						X^2 Value
	Moderate		High		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Below 10	20	60.6	13	39.4	33	100.0	3.43 [NS]
11-20	8	66.7	4	33.3	12	100.0	
21-30	1	20.0	4	80.0	5	100.0	
Combined	29	58.0	21	42.0	50	100.0	

NS : Non-significant , X^2 (0.05 , 2df) = 5.991

TABLE –19

Association between frequency of information and Practice level on First aid and Emergency care

Information through Media	Practice level of Respondents						X^2 Value
	Moderate		High		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Regularly	8	53.3	7	46.7	15	100.0	0.22 [NS]
Some times	14	60.9	9	39.1	23	100.0	
Very rarely	7	58.3	5	41.7	12	100.0	
Combined	29	58.0	21	42.0	50	100.0	

NS : Non-significant , X^2 (0.05 , 2df) = 5.991

TABLE –20

Association between Training and Practice level on First aid and emergency care

Under gone Special Training	Practice level of Respondents						X^2 Value
	Moderate		High		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Yes	13	46.4	15	53.6	28	100.0	3.50 [NS]
No	16	72.7	6	27.3	22	100.0	
Combined	29	58.0	21	42.0	50	100.0	

NS : Non-significant , X^2 (0.05 , 1df) = 3.841

DISCUSSION

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

- Demographic characteristics of the sample.

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

- Assessment of practices of the primary school teachers regarding the first aid and emergency care required for primary school children.

- The correlation between knowledge, and practices of primary school teachers regarding the first aid and emergency care required for primary school children.

- Association between knowledge, and practice of school teachers with selected demographic variables such as age, education, gender, teaching experiences, frequency of information, undergone any special training.

Demographic characteristic of the sample:

According to age, reveals that the majority of the teachers (46.0 percent) were in the age group of 21 to 30 years. In relation to the gender, 60.0 percent of the samples respondents were male.

Regarding the educational status of teachers, majority of the teachers (58.0percent) were graduates with B.Ed. Distribution of respondents regarding teaching experience, the results showed that the majority of teachers (66.0 percent) had below ten years of experience. Regarding frequency of information, 46.0 percent of the respondents had the information occasionally. Fifty six percent of the teachers were not exposed to any special training in first aid and emergency care and 66.0 percent of respondents were not have well equipped first aid box in their schools.

With regard to the source of first aid information multiple response majority of respondents 100.0 percent were getting information through newspapers, 74.0 percent were through magazines.

Objective 1: To assess the knowledge of primary school teachers regarding first aid and emergency care required for primary school children. The findings of the study revealed that over all mean knowledge of primary school teachers (62.3 percent) was found moderate about the first aid and emergency care. Majority of the teachers (90 .0 percent) had knowledge regarding first aid of fever and bites each,85.3 percent had knowledge on the first aid of foreign bodies, 79.3 percent of the respondents had the knowledge on first aid of poisoning / drowning .

These findings are contrary to the findings of Alikor EA, Essien AA (2005), Millogo A, Siranyan AS (2004) and Blakytny C, Surbuts C, Thomas A, Hunter ML(2001), Nath SR, Mohsin M, Chowdhury AM (2001) in the aspects of first aid and emergency care Overall 62.3 percent of primary school teachers had moderate knowledge on first aid and emergency care; they need to be informed in the area of bleeding, fracture, dehydration, unconsciousness, shock, airway obstruction of the first aid.

Objective-2: To assess the practice of primary school teachers regarding the first aid and emergency care required for primary school children. The study reveals that the overall mean practice score was (72.8 percent) showed the teachers had moderate practice on first aid and emergency care. This study findings is in contrast with study conducted by Hsiao M, TasiB,Uk P, Jo H, Gomez M, Gollogy JZ, Beveridge M.(2007) where low practice towards first aid

management, need of relevant health education is emphasized. The study findings are no par with study conducted by Singh AJ, KaurA(1995) Where urban student had moderate practice on first aid and emergency care.

Objective-4: To find the correlation between knowledge, and practices in the first aid and emergency care. The result of the study reveals of a positive significant correlation co-efficient between knowledge, and practices among respondents, knowledge to practices it was +0.592, and practice it was revealed to be +0.735 indicating that higher the knowledge better is the practices, hence hypothesis(1) is accepted.

Objective-5: To determine the significant association between knowledge, and practices with selected demographic variables. Results of the study reveal significant association found between gender, education status ,frequency of information , with knowledge level of respondent on first aid and emergency care (P<0.05) hence Hypothesis(2)is rejected. Non-significant association was found between age, teaching experience, special training with knowledge level of respondent on first aid and emergency care (P>0.05) hence Hypothesis(2) is accepted. Non-significant found between age, gender, education status, teaching experience, frequency of information, special training on first aid with practice level of respondent on first aid and emergency care (P>0.05) hence Hypothesis (2) is accepted.

Conclusion

Based on the study results, the following conclusion were made

- Primary school teachers had over all moderate knowledge 78.0 percent regarding first aid and emergency care.

- Overall practice score was found to be 58.0 percent, moderate practice.

- There was non-significant association observed between knowledge level and selected demographic variables such as age, teaching experience, and special training on first aid but there was significant association found between gender, education status, frequency of getting information and knowledge level on first aid and emergency care.

- There was non-significant association observed between practice and selected demographic variables such as age, gender, educational status, frequency of getting information and special training on first aid, teaching experience, on first aid and emergency care.

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

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