



“A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Self-Instructional Module On Knowledge Regarding First Aid Care Among Primary School Teachers At Selected School Of Valsad District”

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ABSTRAC

Introduction: Children spend most of their time in schools and are vulnerable to injuries and mild ailments, hence requiring first-aid care. School teacher can provide immediate first-aid care in the absence of any health professional. Students at schools may need first aid care due to illness or accident. Therefore, teachers at school should know first aid measures and be able to put them into practice. The aim of this study is to assess first-aid facilities within school premises and assessment of teacher’s knowledge on first aid training. **Objectives:** 1) To assess the knowledge of pre-administration of self - instructional module. 2) To assess the knowledge of post administration of self - instructional module 3) To assess the effectiveness of self – instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid care among primary school teacher and to find out association between pre-test & selected demographical variable. **Method:** an evaluative approach with quasi-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was adopted for this study. A total of 60 primary school teachers were selected by purposive sampling method. Data were collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire. **Result:** This study evaluates the knowledge of primary school teacher regarding first aid care in pre-test from 60 subjects found that 28 had average knowledge. From 60 subjects 60 had good knowledge in posttest. The mean post-test knowledge score

17.66 was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score 13.36. The gain knowledge score was highly significant at <0.05 level of significance and calculated paired “t” test value 16.41 was higher than table paired “t” was 2.0 which is greater than table paired” value. The association between pre-test knowledge with selected demographic variables were found out by chi-square. The finding reveals that there was association between pre-test knowledge with selected demographic variables such as age, gender, education, source of knowledge, previous handling of injured children, and there were no association between pretest knowledge score with demographical variable such as years of experience, knowledge regarding first aid and availability of first aid kit. Interpretation and Conclusion; Analysis data shows that post-test knowledge score is significantly higher than the pre-test knowledge score at $p<0.05$ level of significant i.e., mean difference is 4.3. There is significant improvement in knowledge of primary school teacher regarding first aid care.

INTRODUCTION

Children spend most of their time in schools and are vulnerable to injuries and mild ailments, hence requiring first-aid care. School teacher can provide immediate first-aid care in the absence of any health professional. Students at schools may need first aid care due to illness or accident. Therefore, teachers at school should know first aid measures and be able to put them into practice. The aim of this study is to assess first-aid facilities within school premises and assessment of teacher’s knowledge on first aid training.

PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid care among primary school teachers at selected school of Valsad district.

OBJECTIVE

- 1) To assess the knowledge of pre-administration of self -instruction al module.
- 2) To assess the knowledge of post administration of self - instructional module.
- 3) To assess the effectiveness of self – instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid care among primary school teacher and to find out association between pre-test & selected demographical variable.

Assess

In this study assess means to evaluate the knowledge regarding first aid care among primary teachers through the structured questionnaire.

Effectiveness

In this study effectiveness refers to determine the extent to which information in the self-instructional module regarding first aid care among primary teachers has achieved the desired effect as expressed by gain in the knowledge score.

Self-instructional module

In this study self-instructional module regarding first aid care

Knowledge

In this study, knowledge means information among the primary school teachers regarding first aid care of common emergencies like fracture, injury and epilepsy occurring in school children.

Primary school teacher

In this study, primary teachers represent the one who is involved in the teaching process of the primary school children (1-8th std) in selected schools of Valsad district.

First aid care

In this study, first aid care refers to Immediate care given by primary school teacher to the children who have met with a minor injury and other condition in which they require first aid care such as epistaxis, bite, stings and chocking.

LIMITATION

- 1.The study was limited to primary teachers only.
- 2.Lack of random selection in sample selection.
- 3.The sample size was too small.

DELIMITATION

- 1.The delimitation of the study was only few selected schools of Valsad district were taken.
- 2.Only primary teachers were selected.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH: Quantitative research approach

RESEARCH DESIGN: Quasi experimental (one group pretest posttest) research design

VARIABLE:

Independent variable: Self instruction module on knowledge regarding first aid care among primary teachers

Extraneous variable: Age, Education, Year of experience, Parents of children, Previous experience of handling injured child and previous knowledge from various sources

RESEARCH SETTING: A Study was conducted in Auvdhyogik Vasahat Primary School, Vapi

Chhiri Primary School, Vapi ,Police Head Quarters Primary School, Valsad,Abrama Primary School, Valsad

POPULATION AND SAMPLE:

POPULATION: Eligible Primary School Teacher in Selected area of Valsad

SAMPLE: 60

SAMPLE TECHNIQUE: Non-Probability Purposive Sampling technique

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL:

PART-1: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DATA

It consists of selected socio demographic variable such as age, gender, year of experience, education, knowledge regarding first aid, source of knowledge, previous experience to give first aid care to the children, availability of kit

PART-2: KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONNAIRE

Structured knowledge questionnaire about the first aid care regarding the emergency like in children minor injury, epistaxis, bite, stings& chocking.

All the items were multiple choice questions, which had 4 alternative responses. A score of (1) for corrected answer and a score of (0) for incorrect answer was allotted. Thus, there were 19 maximum obtainable score

SCORE INTERPRETATION

1 to 6 = Poor

7 to 12=Average

13 to 19= Good

RESULT

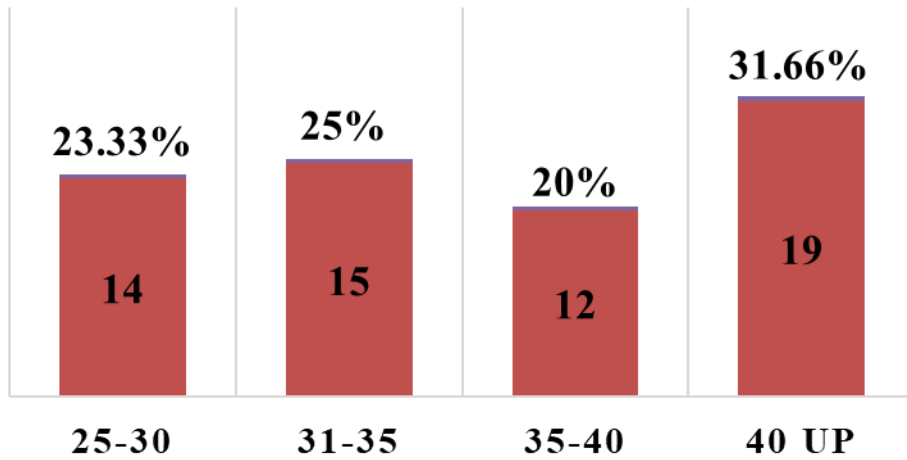
SECTION 1: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF PRIMARY TEACHERS

Table-2 frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of primary teachers regarding first aid.

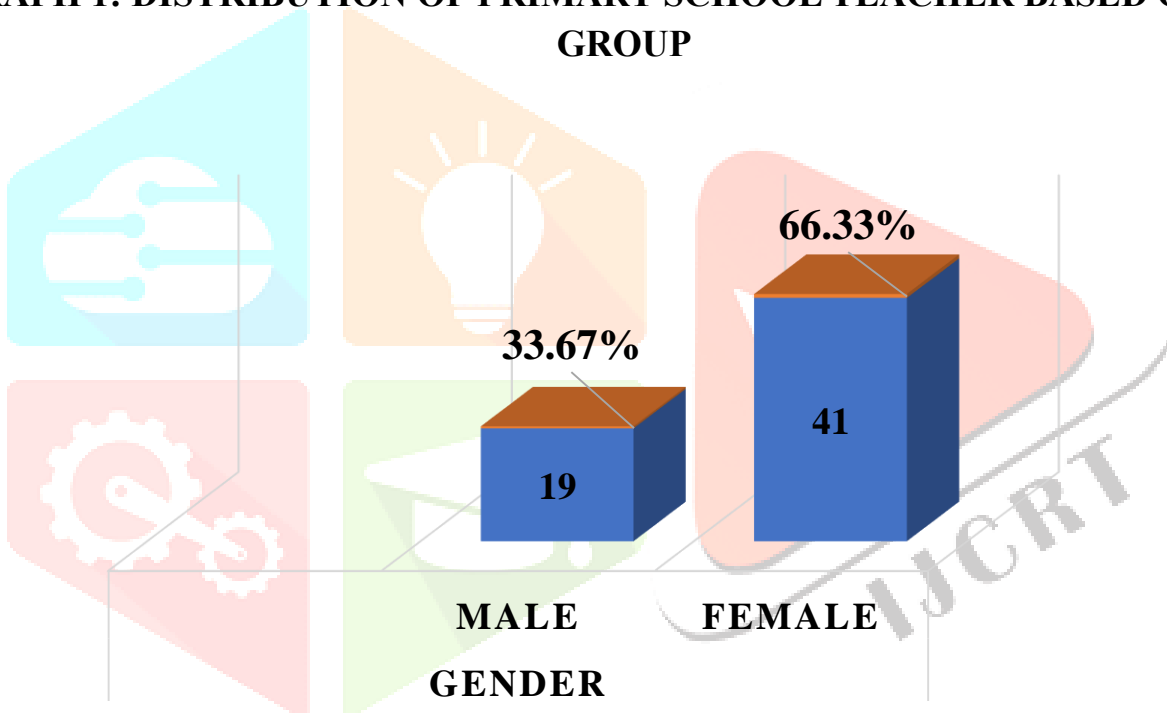
N=60

The table-2 indicates that majority of the subjects are belongs to age group 40up (31.66%) and most of subjects are female 41(66.33), most of subject are graduated 26(43.33%%). Majority of subjects have knowledge regarding first aid 45(75.00%) and 15(25%) have no knowledge regarding first aid. Most of subjects have gain knowledge from medical person 20(33.33%), some has taken knowledge from mass media 15(25.00%) and seminar workshops 15(25.00%). majority of subject having previous experience to give first aid care to the children 43(77.66%). majority of school is having first aid kit 49(81.66%).

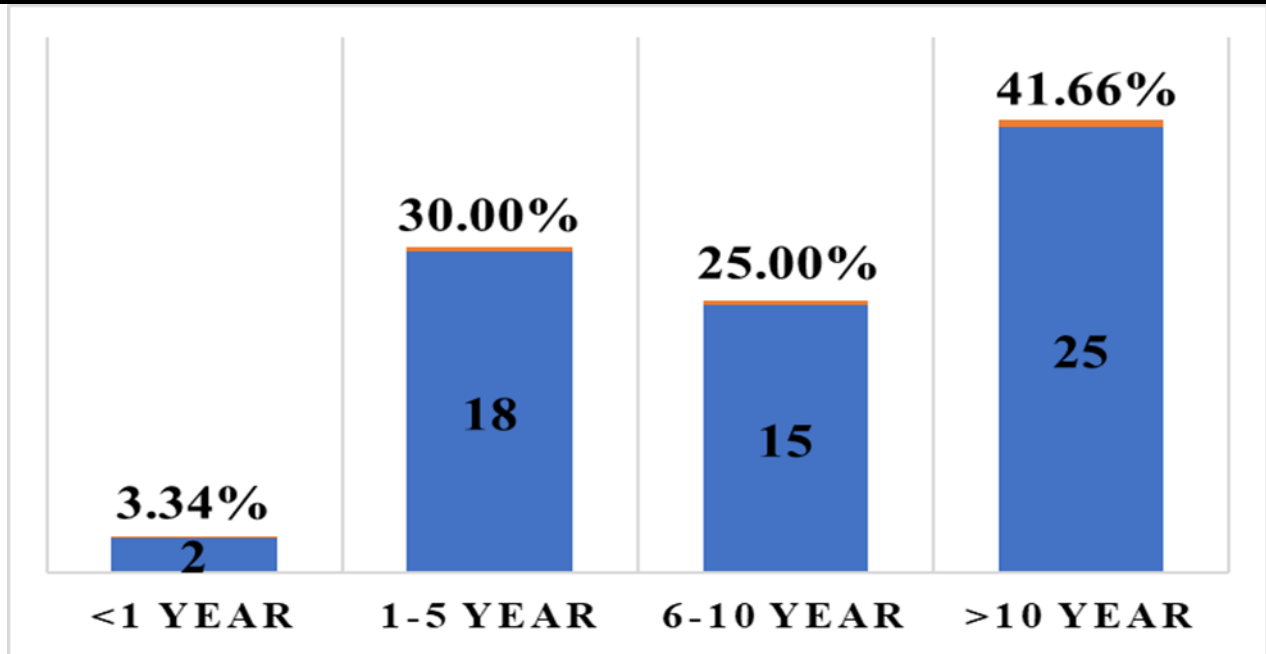
SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Age in year	25-30	14	23.33%
	30-35	15	25.00%
	35-40	12	20.00%
	40 up	19	31.66%
Gender	Male	19	33.67%
	Female	41	66.33%
Years of experience	<1 year	2	3.34%
	1-5 year	18	30.00%
	6-10 year	15	25.00%
	>10 year	25	41.66%
Education	Diploma	12	20.00%
	Graduate	26	43.33%
	Post graduate	22	36.66%
Knowledge regarding first aid	Yes	45	75.00%
	No	15	25.00%
If yes, from where	Medical person	20	33.33%
	Mass media	15	25.00%
	Seminar workshop	15	25.00%
	Other	10	16.66%
Previous experience to give first aid care to the children	Yes	43	77.66%
	No	17	28.33%
Availability of kit	Yes	49	81.66%
	No	11	18.33%



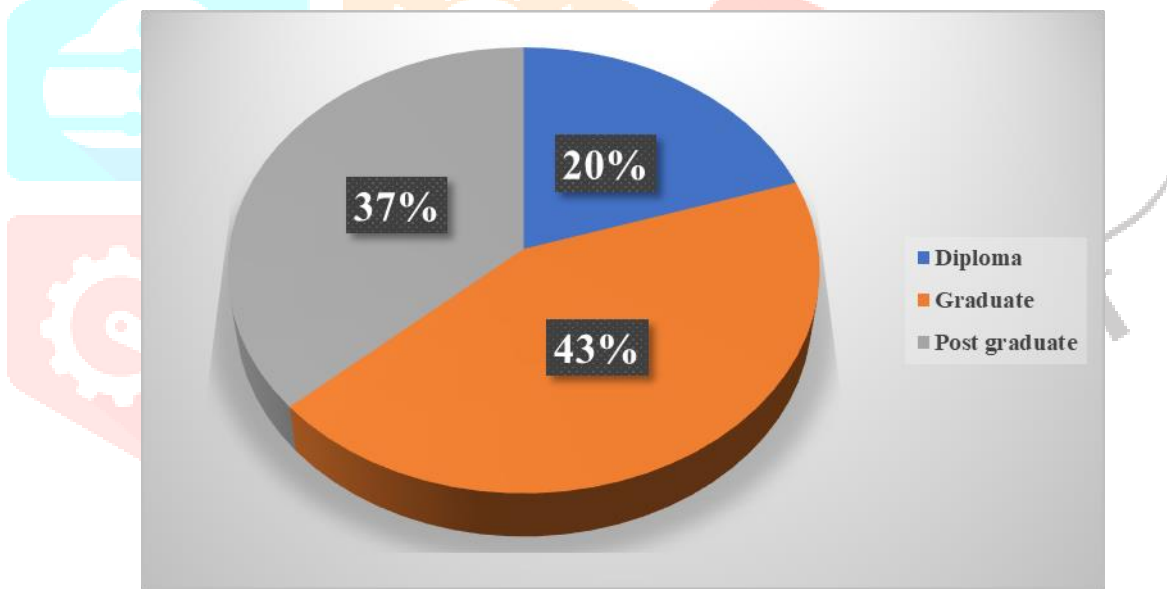
GRAPH 1: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER BASED ON AGE GROUP



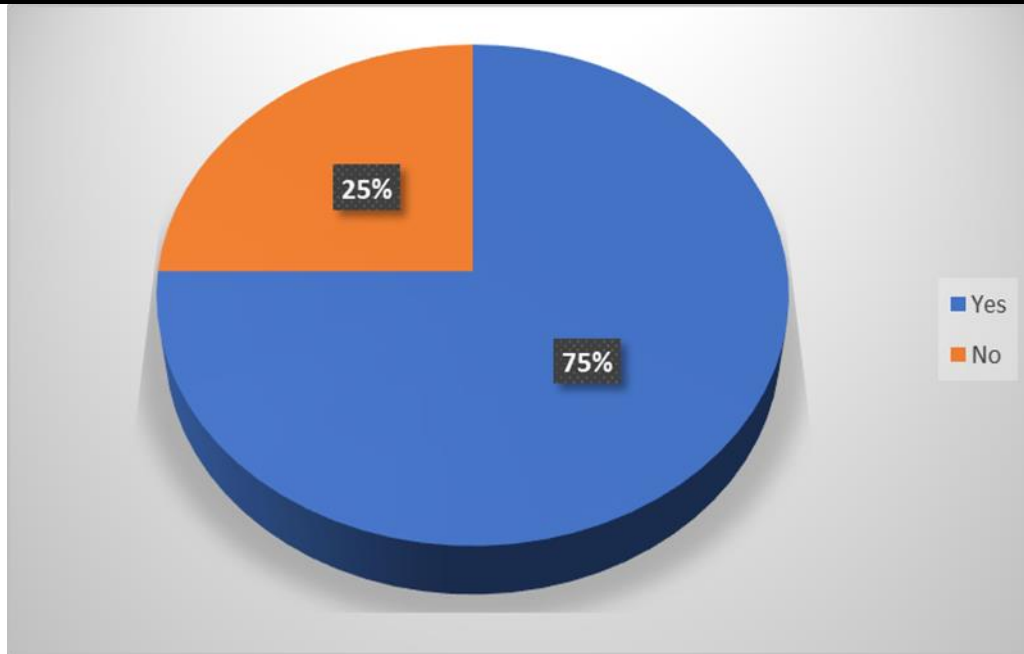
GRAPH2: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER BASED ON GENDER



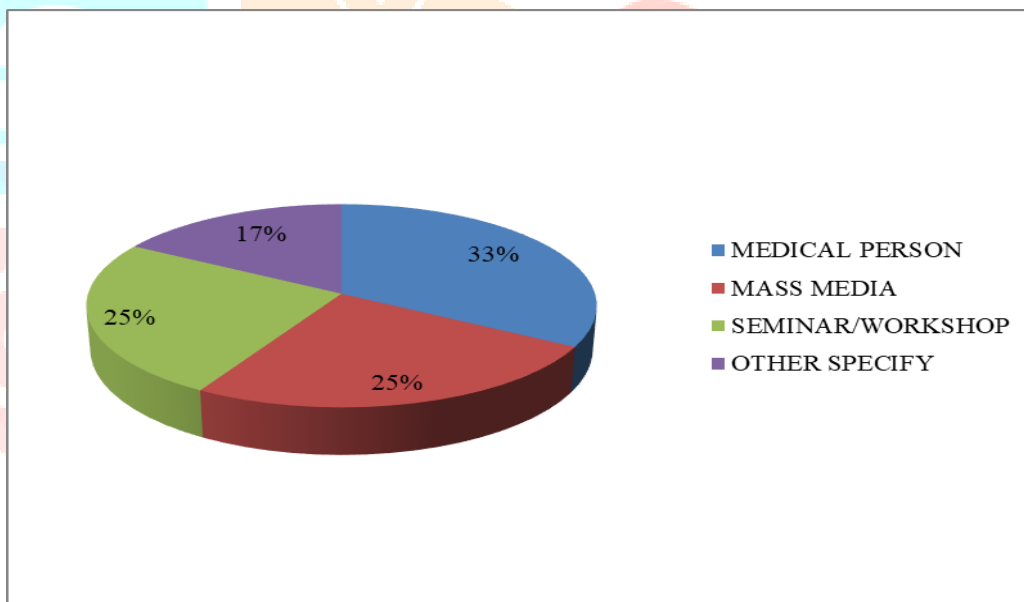
GRAPH 3: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER BASED ON YEARS OF WORKING EXPERIENCE



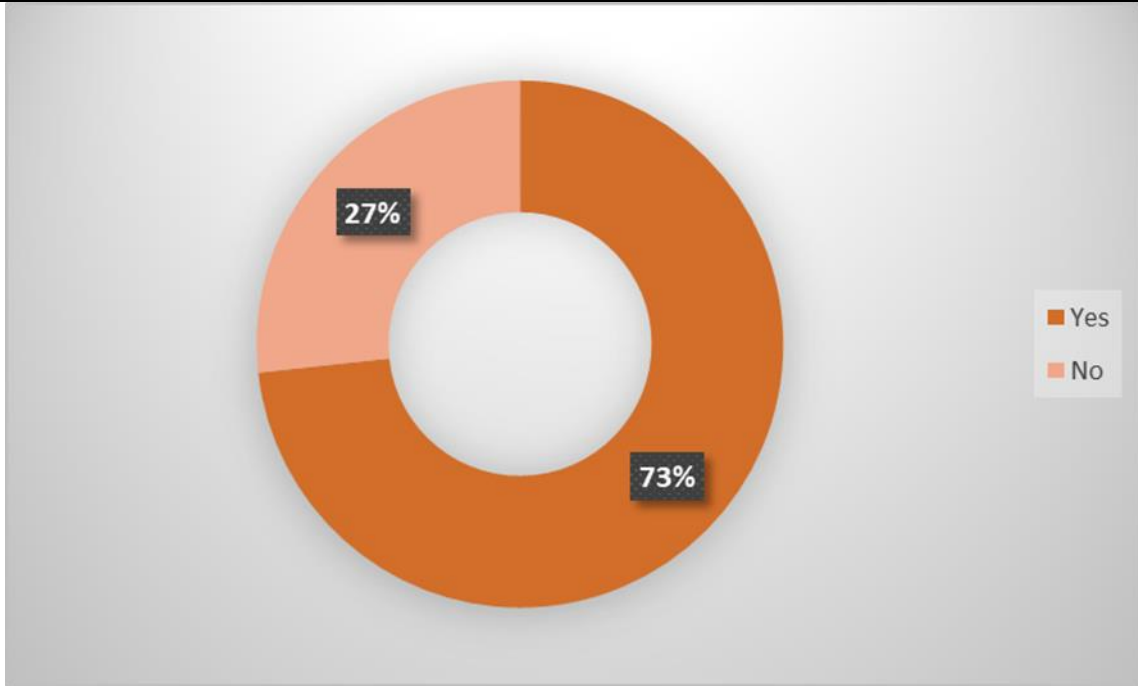
GRAPH 4: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER BASED ON EDUCATION



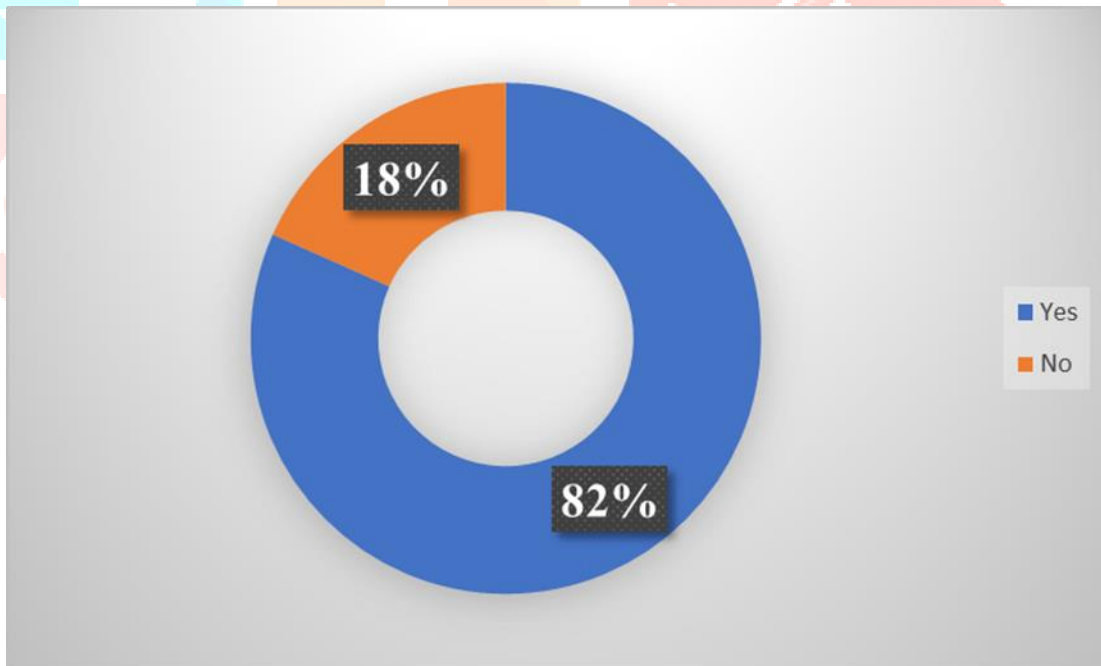
GRAPH 5: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER BASED ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRST AID CARE



GRAPH 6: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER BASED ON PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE FROM SOURCES



GRAPH 7: DISTRUBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER BASED ON PRIVIOUS HANDLING OF INJURED CHILDREN

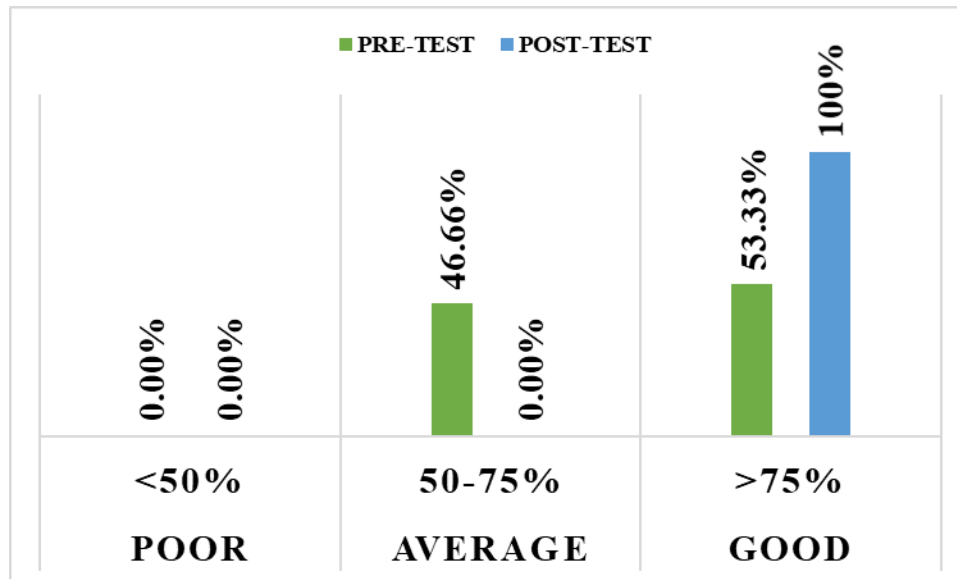


GRAPH 8: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER BASED ON AVAILABILITY OF FIRST AID KIT

SECTION 2: COMPARISON OF PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS REGARDING FIRST AID CARE.

Table no 3: Comparison of pre-test and post-test percentage distribution of level of knowledge of primary school teacher regarding first aid care.

KNOWLEDGE	POOR	AVERAGE	GOOD
	<50%	50-75%	>75%
PRE-TEST	0.00%	46.66%	53.33%
POST-TEST	0.00%	0.00%	100%



GRAPH 8: DISTRIBUTION OF RETEST AND POSTTEST

PERCENTAGE

The table (3) shows that in the pretest 0.00% primary school teacher are having poor knowledge, 46.66% primary school teacher are having average knowledge and 53.33% primary school teacher are having good knowledge regarding first aid care. In posttest 0% primary school teacher are having average knowledge and 100% primary school teacher are having good knowledge regarding first aid care. It shows an improvement in knowledge regarding first aid care after administration of self instruction module.

Table no 4: describe comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge of the primary school teacher regarding first aid care

N=60

OBSERVATION (KNOWLEDGE)	SD	MEAN	MEAN DIFFERENCE	CALCULATED VALUE OF PAIRED 'T'	TABLE VALUE OF 'T'	DF n- 1	INFERENCE
Pre-test	1.53	13.36	4.3	16.41	2.0	59	Significant
Post -test	1.09	17.66					

Note S* = statistically significant $t > 2.0$ at 0.05 level. With regard to percentage of level of knowledge regarding first aid care among primary school teacher, the standard deviation of the pre-test was 1.53 and post-test was 1.09. The mean pre-test level of knowledge regarding first aid care among primary school teacher 13.36 which is significantly improved to 17.66 in post-test with a mean difference of 4.3. The computed value of $t = 16.41$ which is greater than the table value of $t = 2.0$ at the level of $p \leq 0.05$. Hence, hypothesis H1 is accepted for the self instruction module on knowledge regarding first aid care among primary school teachers and it shows that there is a significant increase in the level of knowledge regarding first aid care among primary school teachers after the administration of self instruction module.

Hypothesis testing

H1: There is a significant difference between Pretest & posttest knowledge score regarding first aid care among primary school teachers in selected school of Valsad district at the level of < 0.05 . Hence, hypothesis H1 is accepted for the level of knowledge regarding first aid care.

SECTION 3: ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRE-TEST KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRST AID CARE AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS WITH SELECTED SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

Table 5: Association between knowledge regarding first aid care among primary school teachers with selected sociodemographic data

SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	TABULATE D VALUE	CHI-SQUARE	INFERENCEY
Age of primary Teachers in year	25-30	14	12.59	15.79	Significant
	30-35	15			
	35-40	12			
	40 up	19			
Gender	Male	19	5.99	14.3	Significant
	Female	41			
Years of experience	<1 year	2	12.59	11.87	Nonsignificant
	1-5 year	18			
	6-10 year	15			
	>10 year	25			
Education	Diploma	12	9.49	27.45	Significant
	Graduate	26			
	Post graduate	22			
Knowledge regarding first aid care	Yes	45	5.99	2.24	Nonsignificant
	No	15			
If yes, from where	Medical person	20	12.59	13.58	Significant
	Mass media	15			
	Seminar workshop	15			
	Other	10			
Previous experience to give first aid care to the children	Yes	43	5.99	0.156	Nonsignificant
	No	17			
Availability of first aid kit	Yes	49	5.99	2.63	Nonsignificant
	No	11			

Note: Statistically significant $p < 0.05$, NS-statistically not significant.

The chi-square value showing that there was an association of level of knowledge among primary school teachers with age, gender, education, knowledge regarding first aid care.

H2: There is a significant association between pre-test knowledge score regarding first aid care among primary school teacher with selected socio demographic variables in selected school of valsad district at level of < 0.05 .

The chi square test value shows that the **hypothesis H2 is accepted** for association of level of knowledge among primary school teachers with age, gender and education, knowledge regarding first aid .

DISCUSSION :

This chapter presents a brief summary of the research study. The discussion session is anted to a thoughtful analysis of the findings, leading to a discussion of their clinical and theoretical utility this chapter deals with the discussions in accordance with the objectives of the study and hypothesis. The statement of the problem is “A Study to Assess the Effectiveness Of Self-Instructional Module On Knowledge Regarding First Aid Care Among Primary School Teachers At Selected School Of Valsad District”

CONCLUSION

Based on the finding of the study the following conclusion was drawn. Primary school teachers were having less knowledge regarding first aid care on selected minor injury epistaxis, bite, stings& chocking in school children and knowledge of primary teachers of experimental group was increased after self instructional module. Based on statistical findings it is evident that provision of such kind of self instructional module will motivate nurses and help them to acquire knowledge and educated others on first aid care.

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