



“EFFECT OF HEALTH TEACHING ON KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES REGARDING FIRST AID MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED MINOR AILMENTS AMONG INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF SELECTED AREA.”

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ABSTRACT:

INTRODUCTION:

First aid training is the value of both preventing, treating sudden illness and accidental injury and in caring for large number of persons caught in a natural disaster. Injuries are a major but neglected public health challenge that requires concerted efforts for effective and sustainable prevention

OBJECTIVE:

To determine the effect of health teaching on knowledge and practices regarding first aid of selected minor ailments among industrial workers of selected area.

METHOD AND MATERIAL

Quantitative research approach was used. The design selected for the study was pre-experimental one group pre-test, post-test design. The sample comprises of 60 industrial workers .Structure Questionnaire was used to assess Knowledge and Checklist to assess Practice, Reliability was assessed by test -retest method. Correlation Coefficients was found to be 0.81 for Knowledge Section and inter,rater method used for practice and Cohens Kappa was found 0.83 for practices section.

RESULT:

In this study, 30% of the industrial workers had poor knowledge (Score 0-6), 23.3% of them had average knowledge (Score 7-13) and 46.7% of them had good knowledge (Score 14-20) regarding first aid of selected minor ailments. Average knowledge score in pretest was 11.7 which increased to 19.9 in post-test. T-value for this test is 12.21 with 59 degrees of freedom .Average practices score in pretest was 20 which increased to 39.9 in post-test. T-value for this test is 14.45 with 59 degrees of freedom. Since p-values corresponding to occupation and income are small (less than 0.05), the demographic variables occupation and income were found to have significant association with the knowledge among industrial workers regarding first aid of selected minor

ailments. Since all the p-values are large (greater than 0.05), none of the demographic variables were found to have significant association with the practices regarding first aid of selected minor ailments among industrial workers

CONCLUSION:

This study shows that there is effect of health teaching on knowledge and practice regarding minor ailments and there is association between occupation and income with knowledge and practices.

KEY WORDS: Health Teaching, Knowledge, Practice, First Aid, Minor Ailment, Industrial Worker.

I. INTRODUCTION

An emergency can happen at any time or any place. An emergency is a situation demanding immediate action. The first critical step in any emergency depends on presence of someone who will take appropriate action. The goal of the first aid course is to train the person on basics of first aid that will help them to recognize and respond to any emergency appropriately. This response may help to save a life.⁽¹⁾

The person giving first aid, the first aid deals with the whole situation, the injured person and the injury or illness. First aid knows what to do as well as not to do during emergency situations and avoids errors that are frequently made by untrained persons through well-meant but misguided efforts. First aid knows their first aid knowledge and skill can mean the difference between life and death between temporary and permanent disability and between rapid recovery and long hospitalization.⁽²⁾

First aid is so important especially now with all the strange infections that are going around. First aid is usually meant for minor cuts and scrapes or is in reference to the first response to any kind of medical emergency.⁽³⁾

STATEMENT OF THE STUDY:

“A study to assess the effect of health teaching on knowledge and practices regarding first aid management of selected minor ailments among industrial workers of selected area.”

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess knowledge and practices regarding first of selected minor ailments among industrial workers of selected area.
2. To determine the effect of health teaching on knowledge and practices regarding first of selected minor ailments among industrial workers of selected area.
3. To find the association of selected demographic variable with knowledge and practice regarding first of selected minor ailments among industrial workers of selected area.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:

Conceptual framework refers to interrelated concepts or abstractions assembled together in a rational scheme by virtue of their relevance to a common theme and it provides a perspective regarding interrelated phenomena. The conceptual framework explains the phenomenon of interest and reflects the assumptions and philosophic views, variable under study, hypotheses formulated and the design of the study.

The conceptual frame work for this study was derived from general system theory (Ludwig Von Bettany, 1968). According to general system theory, system is a set of interacting parts in a boundary which makes the system

work well to achieve its overall objectives. General system theory is useful in breaking the whole process into essential task to assure goal realization. The number of parts of the systems totally dependent on what is needed to accomplish the goal or purposes. The goal is necessary for any system to function. The aim of the study is to improve the knowledge of industrial workers regarding first aid management.

Bettany explained that the system has four major concepts.

- Input
- Throughput
- Output
- Feedback

INPUT:

According to theorist, input refers to the types of information that enters into the system from the environment through its boundaries. In this study, the input includes pre-test collecting information about demographic variables such as Gender, age, educational status, occupation, income, assessing the pre-test knowledge and practice regarding first aid and safety measures. Plan teaching on first aid and safety measures which includes definition, purpose, aims, first aid and safety measures about snake bit, sudden fall, chemical injuries, foreign body injuries, eye injuries, etc., by using self-instructional module.

THROUGHPUT:

Throughput is the operational phase. It is the process that allows the input to be transformed. In this study, throughput is the transformation of knowledge through health teaching to the industrial workers by the way of teaching regarding first aid management of minor element.

OUTPUT:

Output is any information that leaves the system and enters to the environment through system boundaries. In this study it is the assessing of the post-test knowledge and practice regarding first aid management. The Knowledge scores were interpreted as excellent, good, average, poor and very poor.

FEED BACK:

Feedback is the result of health teaching of throughput. It allows the system to monitor its internal function so that it can either increase or restrict its inputs. In this study, it refers to the reinforcement of the teaching to industrial workers with first aid management. Which is not use in the study.

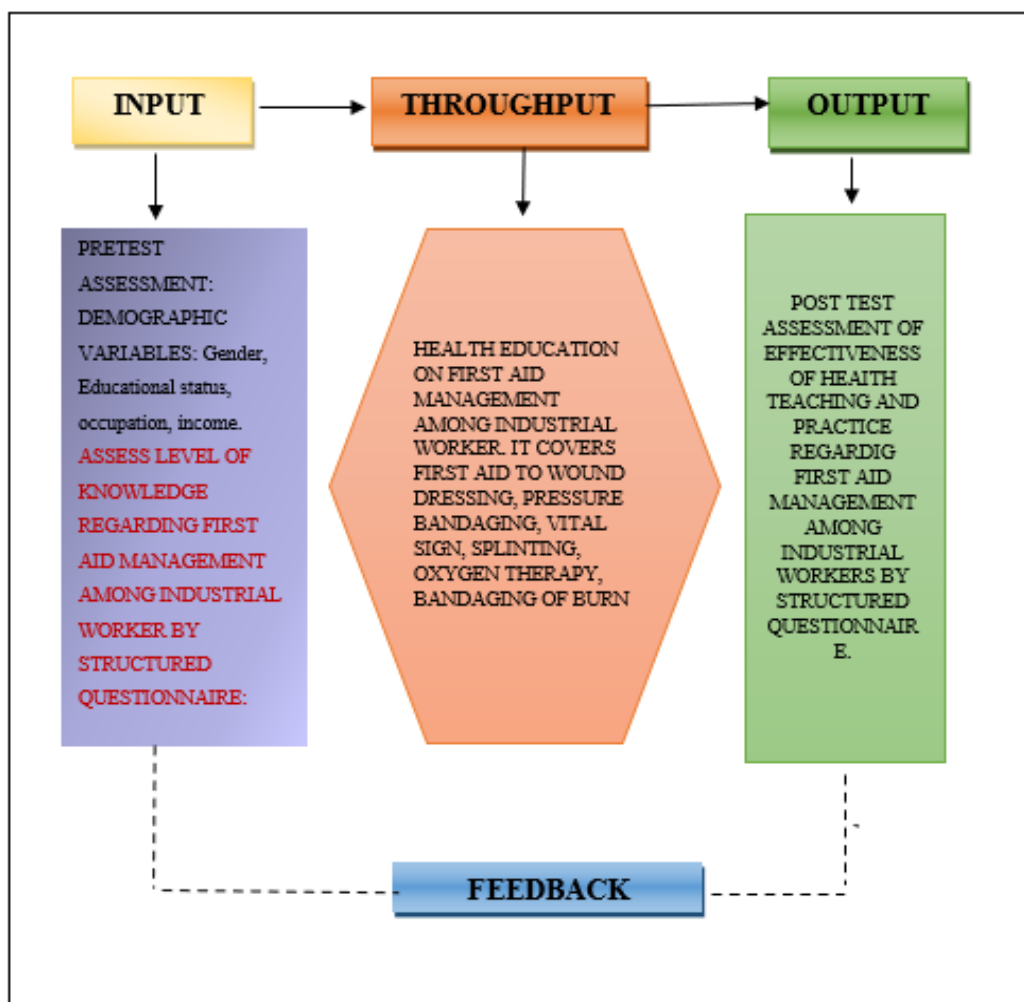


Fig.1 LUDWIG VONBERTALANFFY GENERAL SYSTEM

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Quantitative research approach was used, the design selected for study was pre-experimental one group pre-test, post-test design. Independent variables refers to a health teaching regarding selected first aid measures and dependent variables was knowledge and practice regarding selected first aid measures among industrial workers.

HPYOTHYSIS

There is no effect of health teaching on knowledge and practice of first aid and minor management.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

This study was conducted in Technocrat services at Pune. Established in the year 2014 at chichi, Pune.

POPULATION: The population consists of industrial workers working in industries.

SAMPLE: The sample consists of industrial workers.

SAMPLE SIZE: The study sample comprises of 60 industrial workers of selected area at Pune.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: Purposive sampling technique was used to select the samples.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTRUMENT:

Extensive review of literature, discussion and guidance from experts enhance the development of tools. The tool consists of four parts:

Part I: It includes the demographic variable of industrial workers which consists of age, sex, educational qualification of parents, department, place of residence, history of any previous injuries and health camp attended and duration of first aid camp.

Part II: It consists of 20 multiple choice questions to assess the knowledge of industrial workers regarding selected first aid measures. It has 3 questions for each component such as bleeding, drowning, fracture, electrical injuries and shock.

The scoring was interpreted as follows:

RELIABILITY: The reliability of the tool was assessed by using test-retest method, person's correlation coefficients was found to be 0.81 for knowledge section and interrater method used for practice and Cohens Kappa was found 0.83 for practices section. So, the tool was appropriate and used to assess the effectiveness of teaching programmed on knowledge and practice regarding first aid management of selected minor ailments among industrial workers.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Section I: Description of samples (industrial workers) based on their Demographic variables.

38.3% of them had age 20-25 years, 40% of them had age 26-31 years and 21.7% of them had age 32-37 years. 35% of them had primary education, 6.7% of them had secondary education and 58.3% of them had graduation. 8.3% of them were electrician, 31.7% of them were welder, 31.7% of them were security and 28.3% of them were from housekeeping. 61.7% of them had income up to Rs. 20000, 31.7% of them had income Rs.20001-30000 and 6.7% of them had income Rs. 30001-40000.

Section II-Analysis of data related to knowledge and practices regarding first aid of selected minor ailments among industrial workers of selected area.

30% of the industrial workers had poor knowledge (Score 0-6), 23.3% of them had average knowledge (Score 7-13) and 46.7% of them had good knowledge (Score 14-20) regarding first aid of selected minor ailments.

Section III-Effect of health teaching on Knowledge regarding first aid of selected minor ailment among industrial worker of selected area

In pretest, 30% of the industrial workers had poor knowledge (Score 0-6), 23.3% of them had average knowledge (Score 7-13) and 46.7% of them had good knowledge (Score 14-20) regarding first aid of selected minor ailments. In post-test, all of them had good knowledge (score 14-20) regarding first aid of selected minor ailments.

This indicates that the knowledge regarding first aid of selected minor ailments among industrial workers improved remarkably after health teaching.

Table 3: Paired t-test for the effect of health teaching on knowledge regarding first aid of selected minor ailments among industrial workers of selected area.

N=60

	Mean	SD	T	do	p-value
Pretest	11.7	5.2	12.21	59	0.000
Post-test	19.9	0.3			

Researcher applied paired t-test for the effect of health teaching on knowledge regarding first aid of selected minor ailments among industrial workers of selected area. Average knowledge score in pretest was 11.7 which increased to 19.9 in post-test. T-value for this test is 12.21 with 59 degrees of freedom. Corresponding p-value was small (less than 0.05), the null hypothesis is rejected. It is evident that the knowledge regarding first aid of selected minor ailments among industrial workers improved significantly after health teaching.

Section IV-Analysis of data related to association of selected demographic variable with knowledge and practice regarding first aid of selected minor ailments among industrial workers of selected area.

Since p-values corresponding to occupation and income are small (less than 0.05), the demographic variables occupation and income were found to have significant associate with the knowledge among industrial workers regarding first aid of selected minor ailments.

Since all the p-values are large (greater than 0.05), none of the demographic variables were found to have significant association with the practices regarding first aid of selected minor ailments among industrial workers.

CONCLUSION:

This study shows that there is effect of health teaching on knowledge and practice regarding minor ailments and there is association between occupation and income with knowledge and practices.

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