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Knowledge regarding First Aid Management of Selected Pediatric Emergencies among Care Takers

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Abstract: ***Purpose of study: First aid is a measure to save the life of the person. Accidents all over the world are one of the leading health problems. The most important way to protect against accidents in the primary prevention is to educate society, especially parents are to be educated about prevention of accidents and first aid to reduce accidents. So, it is essential to improve the knowledge and awareness among care takers of under 5 years children in order to take appropriate first aid measures. Material and Methods: Researcher adopted Non-Experimental Descriptive design. Study carried out on 150 care takers of under five children. The non-probability purposive sampling technique was used and data was collected using the structured questionnaire and was analyzed statistically. The average time taken by each sample for answering the question was 25-30-minute. Ethical clearance was taken from Institutional ethics committee. Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics. Result: From the above findings, Researcher concluded that analysis of structured questionnaire tool on Knowledge regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies among the care takers, 84% were having good knowledge and 66% were having average knowledge. The total mean score is 18.59 and SD is 2.82. Study findings show there is no association between levels of knowledge regarding the first aid management and demographic variables of selected pediatric emergencies as p-value is less than 0.05 level of significance. Conclusion: Study concludes that caretakers are having adequate knowledge of first aid management for pediatric emergencies.***

Keywords: Knowledge, First aid management, Pediatric emergencies and Caretakers

1. Introduction

"Knowledge is the key to healthier life and education is the medicine"

– K. Park –22nd Edition.

Background of the Study

The injury was defined as an acute exposure to force such as (mechanical, thermal, electrical, chemical or radiant) in the amount that exceeds the threshold of the physiological tolerance. This exposure causes affect in vital organs of the body, which could lead to disability or death. [1]

Injuries have a significant impact on the disease burden worldwide. Globally injury accounts for 10% of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) lost and by 2020 this is expected to increase to 20%.[1] In India, injuries are the second most common cause of death after 5 years of age. Injury not only affects the physical health of the affected individual but also leads to psychological problems due to the resulting disabilities.[2]

Domestic accidents contribute a major proportion in the prevalence of injuries than others. Domestic accident includes an accident that takes place at home and/or its immediate surrounding and not the accidents that occur due to traffic, vehicle, or sports.[1] Most of the domestic injuries are minor injuries in nature which may not require medical attention or minimal health care intervention. Hospital-based studies focus only on the cases which necessitate medical attention and hence will not reflect the nature of domestic accidents occurring in the community. [3]

According to Tracy et al 2013 trauma and injury are the cardinal causes of death and acquired disability in children in the United States and worldwide. Infants explore objects by putting them in their mouth. Toddlers are curious and try to touch everything by reach; on the other hand, preschool children try to imitate adult behaviors by putting themselves in danger. School age children have more risky behaviors when playing outside.[3]

WHO report says that in the age group of 1-4 years, the second year is the period when the young child runs the highest risk of dying. In the developing countries, death in the second year of life commonly accounts for 50% of all death between 1-4 years of age.[4]

In India it accounts for an estimated 12, 75,000 children are grievously injured. A total of 22,000 deaths were reported due to drowning. In Maharashtra at least 98/100,000 population of children are dying annually due to accidental Injuries. In developing countries pediatric emergency are shown to be as numerous as in developed countries. [5]

Basic first aid knowledge helps the parents to deal with emergency situations. Every parent need to be mentally prepared for emergencies. Parents should be taught about different first aid measures, which help to emphasize the importance of child safety. This enables them to overcome difficult situations like injuries, bites, burns and outdoor emergencies. First aid is all about using common sense in the hour of need.[6]

Need for Study

First aid is a measure to save the life of the person. India is the one of the largest developing countries in the world, it constituent around 20% of school going children. The future of our country rests on the children who will become the future citizens and leaders. Care for the children is not only vial in itself but the most important aspect of the health of the community as a whole. Because under five children spend much time at home than any place, they may be exposed to numerous hazards, which usually take place in kitchens, living rooms and bathrooms.[7]

A cross- sectional study on Knowledge Regarding First Aid of Childhood Emergency Conditions among Caregivers Attending Primary Health Care Centers design was carried out among parents of 14 years old children and younger attending primary health care clinics in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 2015-2016. Results: A total of 390 caregivers were participated in the study, the mean age of them was (33.2± 8.4). From the participants only 22 (5.6 %) achieved the passing score, which is 12 right answers out of 14 questions. The average total score of right answers was 6.7 ± 2.9 ranging between (0-13). [6]

Accidents all over the world are one of the leading health problems. Therefore, various programmes have been developed to prevent accidents. The most important way to protect against accidents in the primary prevention is to educate society, especially parents is to be educated about prevention of accidents and first aid to reduce accidents. Education that prepared from accidents are carried out mostly by nurse.[8]

This enhances the researcher's interest to do this particular study to assess the knowledge regarding first aid care of pediatric emergencies among care takers in selected urban areas of Pune City.

Objectives

1) To assess the level of knowledge regarding the first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies among the care takers of under 5 years children in selected urban areas of Pune city.
2) To find the association between the level of knowledge with selected demographic variables of caretakers from selected urban areas of Pune city.

2. Review of Literature

The literature relevant to this study was reviewed and arranged under the following heading:

Review of literature related knowledge regarding first aid management in pediatric emergencies

1) **Mohammed Saad Abo Elsoud et. al. (2018**) conducted the study on Assessment of Knowledge of Primary Schools Teachers about First Aid at Ismailia City. The aim of the study was to assess Knowledge of Primary Schools Teachers about First aid at Ismailia City. The study was conducted in seven primary schools of Ismailia city. Systematic random sample was used in the study. Data collection done on 140 teachers who are in contact with students from1st grades to 4th grades. Interviewing questionnaire and Observational Checklist was used as tool. The results shows that There was statistically significant Correlation between studied sample knowledge and Years of Experience. So the study conclude that the knowledge of primary school teachers about first aid was inadequate.[10]

2) **Gemechu Ganfure et. al. (2018)** conducted the study on First aid knowledge, attitude, practice, and associated factors among kindergarden teachers of Lideta sub-city Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The results shows that 194 teachers participated in the study with a response rate of 95%. Only 40% of the teachers were knowledgeable and 75% of them had positive attitude for first aid. 80% of teachers encountered with children in need of first aid. So the study conclude that poor knowledge about first Aid and high positive attitude among kindergarten teachers about first aid care.[11]

3) **Navjot Kaur et. al. (2017)** conducted Non-experimental Descriptive study to Assess the Level of Knowledge Regarding the First Aid Management among School Teachers in Selected Sch**ools of District Mohali, Punjab**. Non-probability purposive sampling method was used and 40 samp**les were selected for the study**. The results show 12.5% had good knowledge whereas 77.5% had the average knowledge and rest 10% had poor knowledge regarding First Aid Management. So the study conclude that majority of the teachers were having average knowledge about the first aid .[12]

4) A cross-sectional study done by **Jayanti Semwal et. al. (2017)** on knowledge and attitudes to first aid among school children of Doiwalablock, Dehradun. Randomly selected public school of Doiwala, Dehradun among all the school children of classes 9th to 12th. The results shows that Only 17% of students complete knowledge of first aid and 33.3% of students had partial knowledge. On an average complete knowledge and partial knowledge was present only in 0.04 and 0.06 respectively. The study conclude that Students have revealed that first aid study is in the curriculum of the course. [13]

5) **Hussein M.A. Al-Tameemi et. al (2016)** conducted the study on Knowledge and Attitudes of Primary School Teachers Toward First Aid in Al-Najaf Al-Ashraf City. Simple random sample method was used. Data collection done on 302 sample. The results showed that 93.4% of the teachers commonly had a positive attitude toward first aid. So the study conclude that unsatisfactory knowledge about first aid in spite of teacher retaining a good general knowledge about the goals and benefits of first aid, thus the establishment of mandatory training sessions for teachers at the beginning of each academic year is intensely recommended.[14]

6) **Joseph N et. al. (2015)** conducted study on awareness, attitude and practices of first aid among school teachers in Mangalore, South India. The schools were also inspected for first aid equipment and facilities. The results shows that Only 47% teachers had received first aid training previously. Poor and moderate knowledge of first aid was observed among 13% and 87% teachers, respectively. Most teachers 66% were willing to administer first aid if provided with the required training. A total of 74 teachers reported having practiced first aid in response to a situation arising at their school. Wound 36% and syncopal attack 23% were among the commonly encountered situations requiring first aid management at schools. So the study conclude that the current competency level among teachers in Mangalore to administer first aid is inadequate.[15]

7) **Hema v. H et. al. (2013)** conducted the study on assessment of level of knowledge regarding first aid management of domestic accidents among mothers of under five children and safety practices at home in rural village,

Chennai. A non- probability convenience sampling technique was used. Sample size was 100. 27% of mothers reported that their under five children had history of domestic accidents. Among mothers, 56% of them had inadequate knowledge regarding first aid management. 98% of the houses were found unsafe. The study concluded that the knowledge of mothers regarding first aid management was Inadequate.[16]

8) **Awad s. Al. et. al. (2012)** conducted the study on Primary School Teachers' Knowledge about First-Aid. Self-administered questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge which included the socio demographic data and knowledge about first aid measures of most common incidence that occurs in schools. Data collection done on 187 samples. The results shows that 28.3% teachers attended a course on first-aid. Of them, 62.3%reported that these courses included practical training. About 52.4% teachers had satisfactory knowledge about bleeding, and 31 % teachers had satisfactory knowledge about poisoning. First aid educational and training programs should be introduced at school and college levels for early management of injuries and emergencies.[17]

9) **Farhan Muhammad Qureshi et. al. (2018)** conducted a cross- sectional study on First aid facilities in the school settings. Simple random method was used. 209 samples were assessed by using structured questionnaire. The results show that Out of 209 teachers, 72.7% were from private sector. Stomachache was the most common medical incident 82.29% requiring first-aid care in schools. However, 56% were willing to enroll in any first aid training and majority 91.38% considered it essential for their professional life. So the study conclude that First aid facilities at various schools of Karachi and availability of trained teachers who can provide first aid care is unsatisfactory.[18]

10) **Y.A.G.K. Gunawardhana et. al. (2017)** conducted the study to describe the pre-hospital care received by injured children. The results shows that Mean age of the children and pre hospital care giver was 38 months and 32.8 years respectively most 60.5% of care givers had good knowledge on first aid. First aid box with basic equipment was available for 56.8% injured children. Majority 59.3% of children was transported within the golden hour and used three wheelers 57%. 87.5% of care givers had access to communication methods only 21.5% knew the emergency telephone number. So the study conclude that Correct first aid practice was significantly associated with first aid training of the care giver. [19]

11) **Rania Harere et. al. (2017)** conducted the study on Knowledge Regarding first aid of childhood emergency conditions among caregivers attending primary health care centers. A multistage stratified random sampling method was first used to identify primary health care centers from each sector. Data were obtained using self- administered questionnaire. Multiple statistical analyses showed that the pediatric first aid knowledge was significantly higher in caregivers with graduate level of education. The study conclude that the results of present study revealed that parents have an inadequate knowledge of pediatric first aid principles.[20]

12) **Lina Bandyopadhyay et. al. (2017)** conducted the study on Effectiveness of first-aid training on school students in Singur Block of Hooghly District, West Bengal. Data collection done on 260 sample. The results show that, for knowledge score, Cohen's d was 5.14 with large effect size indicating highly effective impact of the training program. Significant change was also noticed regarding attitude regarding first aid as evident from increase in pretest score to posttest score; Cohen's d was 1.88 with medium effect size. The study conclude that Inculcating first-aid training in the school curriculum can be a fruitful investment in ensuring proper and timely management of illnesses and injuries not only for the school children but also for the community at large.[21]

13) **Jason Mills BN et. al. (2016)** conducted the study on First aid knowledge retention in school children by published literature demonstration. The results shows that the search yielded four primary studies of European school children aged 4–12 years trained by professional first aid providers. The study concludes that there is a lack of quality evidence to guide optimal training methods and maximize first aid knowledge retention in school children. To date, research in this area has been limited to Europe. [22]

14) **Feng Li et. al. (2012)** conducted a cross- sectional study on Pediatric first aid knowledge and attitudes among staff in the preschools of Shanghai, China. A stratified random sampling method was first used to identify suitable subjects. The data collection was assessed by questionnaire of 1282 samples. The results shows that 3.7% achieved passing scores. The relative number of correct answers to specific questions ranged from 16.5% to 90.2%. In particular, Majority of the samples 16.4% had answered correctly whereas subjects lacked knowledge regarding first aid for convulsive seizures, chemical injuries to the eye 23%, inhaled poison 27.6%, and choking and coughing 30.1%. So the study conclude that the level of first-aid knowledge among preschool staffs in Shanghai was low. [23]

Experiment Section:
Non-experimental descriptive design was adopted. 150 caretakers were selected through non- probability purposive sampling technique using structured questionnaire consisting of 26 items. Conceptual framework used for the study was Hochaum's Health belief Model.

Description of tool:

The tool includes two sections:

Section-A (Demographic Data)
This tool is constructed to collect background information of the participants to be included in the study. It consists of variables like age, education, income, occupation and type of family of the care taker.

Section-B (Structured Questionnaire regarding Knowledge of the First aid management of selected Pediatric emergencies)
This comprised 5 Structured Questionnaire regarding Knowledge of the First aid management of selected Pediatric

emergencies. Each correct item carried "1" score & incorrect item carried "0".

Total score is Twenty-six. A response key is prepared. Level of knowledge will be grade as:

Level of knowledge score range
- Good : 19-26
- Average : 9-18
- Poor : 1-8

Plan for Data Analysis

The descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation was used to organize demographic variables. Chi- square non- parametric test was implemented to find the association of knowledge level with their demographic variables.

3. Result and Discussion

150 Caretakers were selected for data – collection from selected urban areas of Pune city.

Section A: Analysis related to the Demographic characteristics of the care takers under 5 years children in frequency and percentage distribution.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of the care takers under 5 years children, N=150

Sr. no	Demographic	Frequency	%
1	Relation of caretaker with the child?		
	a) Mother	89	59.33
	b) Father	45	30
	c) Grandmother	10	7
	d) Grandfather	6	3.67
2	Age of the Caretaker		
	a) Below the age of 24 years.	17	11.33
	b) 25 years to 29 years	77	51
	c) 30 years to 34 years	36	24.03
	d) 35 years to 39 years	5	3.37
	e) 40 years and above	15	10.27
3	Gender of Caretaker		
	a) Female	95	63.33
	b) Male	55	36.67
4	Number of under 5 children at Home ……		
	a) one	114	76
	b) Two	35	23.34
	c) Three & more	1	0.66
5	Education of the Caretaker		
	a) Illiterate	1	0.66
	b) Primary	3	2.35
	c) Secondary	6	3.67
	d) Higher Secondary	39	26
	e) Diploma	50	33.33
	f) Graduate	47	31.33
	e) Postgraduate and above	4	2.66
6	Occupation of the Caretaker		
	a) Home maker	33	22
	b) Self employed	38	25.33
	c) Service	61	40.66
	d) Business	18	12.01
7	Monthly Income of the Family?		
	a) Below 25,000 ₹	48	32
	b) 25001₹ to 50,000₹	85	56.66
	c) 50, 0001 ₹ to 75,000₹	10	6.66
	d) 75, 0001 ₹ to 10, 0000₹	4	2.68
	e) 100001 ₹ and above.	3	2
8	Do you send your child to day care center?		
	a) Yes	62	41.33
	b) No	88	58.67
9	Did your child meet with any injury or accident or medical emergency in past one year?		
	a) No	105	70
	b) Yes	45	30
	If yes, have you given any first aid care to the child at home?		
	a) No	4	2.66
	b) If Yes (Specify)_____	41	27.34
10	Do you have any information regarding "First aid Management"?		
	a) No	4	2.66

	b) Yes	146	97.34
	If yes, source of information?		
	a) Family Member	64	42.68
	b) Electronic Media	48	32
	c) Newspaper	37	24.66
	d) Other (specify)	1	0.66

Table depicts demographic distribution of the care takers under 5 years children shows majority 59.33% caretakers are mothers, age of care takers is 25 to 29 years for 51% care takers, majority 63.33% care takers are female, 76% care takers are having one child, Majority 33% caretaker are educated Diploma, Majority 40% caretaker occupation is service, socioeconomic status shows majority 56.66% are Monthly Income of the Family 25001₹ to 50,000₹, majority 58.67% are not sending child to day care center, Majority 70% care taker child meet with any injury or accident or medical emergency in past one year, 97.34% caretakers are having information regarding "First aid Management and major 42.68% source of information is Family Member.

Section B: Analysis related to knowledge regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies among the care takers of under 5 years children.

Table 2: Mean score and Standard deviation of participants based on knowledge score regarding the first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies among the care takers of under 5 years children. (N=150)

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Mean Score	Standard Deviation
Poor	0	0	18.59	2.82
Average	66	44		
Good	84	56		

Table No.2 Shows the analysis of structured questionnaire tool on Knowledge regarding first-aid related to pediatric emergencies among caretakers, which reflects that majority 56% caretakers are having Good knowledge and 44% are having Average knowledge.

Section C: Association between levels of knowledge with selected demographic variables of caretakers.

Table 3: Association between levels of knowledge with selected demographic variables of caretakers, (n=150)

S. No	Demographic	Poor	Average	Good	Chi Square value	P Value	Remark
1	Relation of caretaker with the child?						
	a) Mother	0	35	54	2.35	0.88	No Association
	b) Father	0	22	23			
	c) Grandmother	0	6	4			
	d) Grandfather	0	3	3			
2	Age of the Caretaker						
	a) Below the age of 24 years.	0	7	10	2.54	0.96	No Association
	b) 25 years to 29 years	0	30	47			
	c) 30 years to 34 years	0	19	17			
	d) 35 years to 39 years	0	2	3			
	e) 40 years and above	0	8	7			
3	Gender of Caretaker						
	a) Female	0	38	57	1.68	0.43	No Association
	b) Male	0	28	27			
4	Number of under 5 children at Home ……						
	a) one	0	54	60	3.48	0.48	No Association
	b) Two	0	11	24			
	c) Three & more	0	1	0			
5	Education of the Caretaker						
	a) Illiterate	0	1	0	3.41	0.99	No Association
	b) Primary	0	1	2			
	c) Secondary	0	4	2			
	d) Higher Secondary	0	19	20			
	e)Diploma	0	20	30			
	f) Graduate	0	20	27			
	e) Postgraduate and above	0	1	3			
6	Occupation of the Caretaker						
	a) Home maker	0	17	16	1.61	0.95	No Association
	b) Self employed	0	16	22			
	c) Service	0	24	37			
	d) Business	0	9	9			
7	Monthly Income of the Family?						
	a) Below 25,000 ₹	0	24	24	3.82	0.87	No Association
	b) 25001₹ to 50,000₹	0	32	53			
	c) 50, 0001 ₹ to 75,000₹	0	6	4			
	d) 75, 0001 ₹ to 10, 0000₹	0	2	2			
	e) 100001 ₹ and above.	0	2	1			

8	Do you send your child to day care center?						
	a) Yes	0	23	39	2.04	0.36	No Association
	b)No	0	43	45			
9	Did your child meet with any injury or accident or medical emergency in past one year?						
	a)No	0	47	58	0.08	0.96	No Association
	b)Yes	0	19	26			
	If yes, have you given any first aid care to the child at home?						
	a) No	0	19	26			
	b) If Yes (Specify)	0	0	0			
10	Do you have any information regarding “First aid Management”?						
	a) No	0	3	1	1.60	0.45	No Association
	b) Yes	0	63	83			
	If yes, source of information?						
	a) Family Member	0	27	37			
	b) Electronic Media	0	23	25			
	c) Newspaper	0	17	21			
	d) Other (specify)	0	0	0			

Table no 3 shows that demographic variables are not significantly associated with level of knowledge of first-aid among caretakers as p-value is less than 0.05 level of significance. All demographic variable are not associated with knowledge score among caretakers.

Section D:

Table 8: Frequency and Percentage distribution of participants regarding knowledge related first aid management of Poisoning, N= 150

Qs no.	ITEMS	Right Answer	
		Frequency	Percentage
22.	What is the symptom of Organophosphorus Poisoning?	140	93.3
23.	Which is the appropriate place to keep the medicines and harmful solutions at home?	133	88.6
24.	Which is the appropriate place to keep the toilet cleaners at home so that it is not reachable to the child?	122	81.3
25.	What is the initial care given to the child if he has ingested phenyl?	117	78
26.	What first aid care you will give if acids, Pesticides, Chemicals, poisonous plants or poisonous substance comes in contact with your child’s skin?	132	88

This table depicts that majority 140 (93.3%) participants were having knowledge that Nausea and vomiting is the symptom of Organophosphorus Poisoning, 133 (88.6%) participants were having knowledge that closed Cupboard is the appropriate place to keep the medicines and harmful solutions at home, 132 (88%) participants were having knowledge that if acids, Pesticides, Chemicals, poisonous plants or poisonous substance comes in contact with your child’s skin they are supposed to Wash skin with large amount of water or mild soap and water, 122 (78%) participants were aware that store room is the appropriate place to keep the toilet cleaners at home so that it is not reachable to the child and only few 117 (78%) participants were having knowledge to give Activated charcoal to the child if he has ingested phenyl.

4. Discussion

The present non-experimental descriptive research study on knowledge regarding the first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies among the care takers of under 5 years children. Study population 150 caretakers of under-five children selected by non-purposive sampling technique. Result of study concludes that caretakers are having adequate knowledge of first aid management for pediatric emergencies.

Above research findings are supported by:
Rania Harere et.al (2017) conducted the study on Knowledge Regarding First Aid of Childhood Emergency Conditions among Caregivers Attending Primary Health Care Centers. The aim of the study was to measure the knowledge toward first aid for common emergency conditions in childhood among parent of 14 years old children and younger, who attend primary health care centers in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.[20]

As well as: A cross sectional study design was carried out among parents of 14 years old children and younger attending primary health care clinics. A multistage stratified random sampling method was first used to identify primary health care centers from each sector. Data were obtained using self-administered questionnaire. Results: A total of 390 caregivers were participated. The result shows that the average total score of right answers was 6.7 ± 2.9 ranging between (0-13). Multiple statistical analyses showed that the pediatric first aid knowledge was significantly higher in caregivers with graduate level of education, those who perceived formal first aid training course, and those who experienced child’s injury before. The study concludes that parents had an inadequate knowledge of pediatric first aid principles.[23]

The present Study findings shows that there is no association between levels of knowledge regarding the first aid management and demographic variables (Relation of

caretaker with child, Age, gender, Number of under 5 children at home, Education, occupation, Monthly Income, Do caretaker send their child to Day care Centre, Did the child meet with any injury or accident or medical emergency in past one year and Do they have any information regarding First aid Management).The findings of the present study is supported by following other study given below:

Deepak M., Sabitha Nayak (2012) conducted descriptive study to assess the knowledge on first aid measures among self help group members. The study was conducted in selected community areas of Natekal PHC. The sample for the study comprised of 100 self- help group members selected by purposive sampling technique analysed by using structured questionnaires. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study finding revealed that majority of the samples 55% were in the age group of 25-30 years, 64% were females, 44% of them were manual laborers and 39 % received information from the teaching programs, 20% from mass media 13% from friends and 17% of them do not have exposure to any source of information about the first aid practices. The results showed that majority of the samples 62% had good knowledge, and 38% had average knowledge about the first aid practice. Among the seven areas of the knowledge assessment on first aid measures the mean percentage score of the samples were highest (70%) in the area of poisoning and lowest score (28.8%) in the area of bleeding. There is no significant association between knowledge and selected demographic variables like age, educational status, membership in any social organization, occupation, place of living, and source of information other than gender.[24]

5. Conclusion

The study findings will help to find out the first aid management of selected pediatrics emergencies in caretakers. The researcher will be able to know the level of knowledge regarding the first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies among the care takers of under 5 years children.

6. Implications

The findings obtained from this study utilized to drive some implications for nursing practice, nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing Practice

Nurses have an imminent role in the community and the hospital and provide care to the people. She is the main person who plays an important role in the early identification, promotion of health and prevention of diseases by creating awareness among the people regarding their health. Nurse simple action help in avoiding major problems among the people of society. Simple measures like giving health education regarding the aspiration of foreign body, poisoning, chocking etc. pediatric emergencies. The nurse with updated knowledge and skill can help in health care delivery system and improve the care-takers practices regarding first aid management of pediatrics emergencies under five children.

Nursing Administration

The nurse administrator should take active part in policy making related to health education on first aid care. The nurse administrator should give permission to provide educational about first aid care to the caregiver of the children in community and pediatric wards. A policy should be adopted by the health administrators at PHC, hospitals and in community area to distribute pamphlet to all the caregiver of the children.

Implication for nursing research

The study would be published in journals to assess the knowledge regarding the first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies among the care takers of under 5 years children. The findings of the study serve as a basis for the nursing professional and the students to conduct further studies in different aspects of first aid care knowledge among caretakers.

7. Recommendation

The following recommendations can be drawn based upon the following findings of the study:

- A similar study can be replicated on larger sample to make generalizability.
- A similar study can be conducted between different caretakers of two cities of Maharashtra.
- A similar study can be conducted in schooler children in school set-up.
- A similar study can be done on caretakers of crèche.
- NGOs involvement to be done to create awareness regarding first aid management for pediatrics emergencies at community level.

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