A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Attitude and Practice regarding use of Helmet among Graduand Students at Selected Colleges

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Abstract: _Introduction: Motorcycle crash victims form a high proportion of those killed or injured in road traffic crashes. Injuries to the maxillofacial region, following motorcycle crashes, are a common cause of severe morbidity and mortality. World-wide, road traffic injuries have been reported to be the leading causes of death among young people aged 15-29 years. Objectives: 1) To assess the knowledge regarding use of helmet among the graduand students in selected colleges.2)To assess the attitude regarding use of helmet among the graduand students in selected colleges.3)To assess the practice regarding use of helmet among the graduand students in selected colleges.4)To find out the correlation between knowledge and practice regarding use of helmet among the graduand students in selected colleges.5)To find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding use of helmet among the graduand students in selected colleges.6)To find out the correlation between attitude and practice regarding use of helmet among the graduand students in selected colleges.7)To find out the association between knowledge, attitude and practice scores with selected demographic variables among graduand students. Methods and materials: The research approach used was evaluative approach. The research design selected for the study was a non-experimental descriptive survey design. Setting of the study: The setting was selected colleges. The sample includes graduand students; sampling technique was used convenient sampling. Result and discussion: The findings of the study were showed that graduand student has moderate knowledge (56%) and practice (85%), good attitude (93.33%) regarding use of helmet. It is beneficial for graduand students to know the importance of wearing helmet._

1. Introduction

Motorcycle crash victims form a high proportion of those killed or injured in road traffic crashes. Injuries to the maxillofacial region, following motorcycle crashes, are a common cause of severe morbidity and mortality. World-wide, road traffic injuries have been reported to be the leading causes of death among young people aged 15-29 years.

2. Background of the study

Injuries are a major but neglected global public health problem, requiring concerted efforts for effective and sustainable prevention. Injuries from all causes are a leading cause of death with 5.1 million people dying in 2000. Road traffic injuries account for the majority of morbidity and mortality Due to all forms of injuries. Globally every year 1.2 million people are killed and 20 million–50 million receive moderate to severe injuries as a result of road traffic crashes. The statistics of RTA in our country shows that the actions taken by the government are still not adequate to prevent accident cases. Strategy of WHO 2004"Road safety is no accident" attracts the whole world's attention towards the rapidly growing incidences of road traffic accident. This slogan gives us a positive belief and encourages us to take measures regarding prevention from road traffic injuries.

3. Need for the Study

So many numbers of deaths are occurring among youths of India because of riders without helmet. As a community health nurse I felt the need to study on this aspect, which helps to understand about the concept of use of helmet in graduand student.

4. Objectives

1) To assess the knowledge regarding use of helmet among the graduand students in selected colleges.
2) To assess the attitude regarding use of helmet among the graduand students in selected colleges.
3) To assess the practice regarding use of helmet among the graduand students in selected colleges.
4) To find out the correlation between knowledge and practice regarding use of helmet among the graduand students in selected colleges.
5) To find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding use of helmet among the graduand students in selected colleges.
6) To find out the correlation between attitude and practice regarding use of helmet among the graduand students in selected colleges.
7) To find out the association between knowledge, attitude and practice scores with selected demographic variables among graduand students.

Hypothesis: H1: There is significant relation between the knowledge Attitude and practice score regarding use of helmet among graduand students.**H2:** There is significant association between knowledge Attitude and practice score with selected demographic variable among graduand students.

Assumption
1) Students will have limited knowledge regarding use of helmet
2) Students will have favorable and unfavorable attitude towards use of helmet
3) Students will have poor practice regarding use of helmet.

5. Material and Method

- **Research approach**: The research approach used was evaluative approach.
- **Research design:** The research design selected for the study was a non-experimental descriptive survey design.
- **Population:** all graduand students.
- **Target population**: graduand students in selected colleges.
- **Accessible population**: graduand students who are available at the time of data collection in selected colleges.
- **Setting of the study**: selected colleges.
- **Sample size and sample**: 100 graduand students.
- **Sampling technique**: sampling technique was used convenient sampling.
- **Description of tool**:
  Part I – Demographic data on variables such as age, gender, educational qualification, birth order, religion, type of family, birth order
  Part II –Structured knowledge questionnaire regarding use of helmet.
  Part III – It consists of five point attitude likertscale regarding use of helmet.

6. Results and Discussion

Section I: Description of graduand students with regards to demographic variables
Majority of graduand students 33 (33%) were between 22-24 years, 30 (30%) between 25-27 years, 27 (27%) between 28-30 years and 10 (10%) between 19-21 years. Majority of graduand students 49% were Hindus, 30% were Christian and 21% were Muslim. Majority of graduand students 53% were undergraduate and 47% were postgraduate. Majority of graduand students 40% of first birth,30% of third birth, 16% of fourth birth and 14% of second birth. Majority of graduand students 60% were staying in nuclear type of family, 30% were in joint type of family and 10% were extended type of family.

Section II: Description of graduand students with regards to their knowledge score regarding use of helmet
Majority of graduand students 56% having moderate, 39% having adequate, 5% of them having inadequate knowledge regarding use of helmet.

Section III: Description of graduand students with regards to their attitude score regarding use of helmet
The majority of graduand students 93.33 were having good and 73.33 were having bad attitude regarding use of helmet.

Section IV: Description of graduand students with regards to their practice score regarding use of helmet
The majority of graduand students 85% were having moderate, 80% having adequate and 1.67% was having inadequate practice regarding use of helmet.

Section V: correlation between knowledge score, attitude score and practice score of graduand students regarding use of helmet

In this study correlation between knowledge score, attitude score and practice score of graduand students was studies with the of Karl pearson's correlation coefficient formulae.It shows that there is significance correlation between knowledge vs attitude score of graduand students as Correlation coefficient is 0.79,there is significant correlation between attitude vs practice score of graduand students as Correlation coefficient is 0.78 and there is significant correlation between Knowledge vs practice score of graduand students as Correlation coefficient is 0.92.

7. Conclusion

The findings of the study were showed that graduand student has moderate knowledge (56%) and practice (85%), good attitude (93.33%) regarding use of helmet. It is beneficial for graduand students to know the importance of wearing helmet.

References

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