

To Assess the Knowledge and Practice of Primary School Teachers, regarding the First Aid and Emergency Care in Selected Primary Schools at Yamuna Nagar

Rajendra Kumar Sharma¹, Dr. Arun Jindal²

¹Research Scholar

²Guide

Abstract: *This study has been undertaken to assess the knowledge and practice of primary school teachers regarding first aid and emergency care. Non-experimental descriptive design for assessing the knowledge and practice of primary school teachers regarding first aid and emergency care among primary school children in selected schools of Yamuna Nagar was adopted in this study. Sample consists of a sub set of a population selected to participate in a research study. The study sample consists of 205 school teachers at selected primary schools of district Yamuna Nagar. Purposive sampling technique is used in selecting schools in Yamuna Nagar. Simple random sampling has been applied in selecting 205 teachers. Tools used for this study are structured questionnaire for knowledge and practice was selected and developed on selected aspects of first aid and emergency care, among primary school children. The finding reveals that the mean knowledge score of respondents found to be 1.580 and SD value as 0.7794. The overall mean practice score of respondent found to be 1.6293 and SD value as 0.80994. It can be concluded that the respondents had inadequate knowledge and inadequate practice regarding first aid and emergency care. Overall findings reveal that the primary school teachers had inadequate knowledge and inadequate practice regarding first aid and emergency care.*

Keywords: First Aid, Emergency Care, Primary School Teachers

1. Introduction

India is one of biggest developing country in the world. 73% of children of age 6-10 year go in primary school. It's 37% of total population come under this age group. The Future of our country depends on the children who will become leader of tomorrow.¹ First aid is the first step to save the life of a person. Lack of knowledge, skills, confidence and competence of teachers regarding first aid of common injuries which has motivated the investigator to undertake the Evaluative study to develop educational material to make the school teachers to acquire and update the knowledge.² As per 2005 guidelines for first aid defined "the assessment and interventions that can be performed by a stander immediately with minimal or no medical equipment". The initial intervention in a serious condition prior to professional medical help being available, such as performing CPR while awaiting an ambulance as well as the complete treatment of minor conditions, such as applying a plaster to a cut. According to national first aid science advisory board, first aid should be learned by every person for this First aid should be learned by every person.³

According to WHO, 950,000 children die in the world due to an injury each year. According to National Crime Record Bureau data, nearly 15-20% of injury deaths occur among children. For every death, 30-40 children are hospitalized and are discharged with varying level of disabilities.⁴ The Life- threatening emergencies can happen in schools at any

time, 50% of world population is below age to 25 years and 29% between 10 and 25 years of age, of which 80% live in developing countries. The National first aid Science Advisory Board clarified, everybody can must learn regarding first aid care i.e. education and training of first aid and emergency care should be known by everyone in world. Therefore, primary schools teachers must to know the basic rules for provide first aid to their students and they should discuss regarding primary hazards and primary care with student's than their parents.⁵ A study conducted in USA on public school teachers showed that only one third of them were trained in first aid. 87% of public school teachers thought that emergency care training should be a part of teacher preparatory. 8% of general population wills seizure in lifetime that will lead 30% of death in school children.

2. Material & Method

The present study has been undertaken to assess the knowledge and practice of primary school teachers regarding first aid and emergency care. The purpose of this section is to communicate to the readers that the investigator did to solve the research problem or to answer the research questions. This section in the research report often tells the readers about the materials and methods used in this study. The study was conducted in Govt. middle school, Raman international school, St. Thomas school, Sant Paul School, M L Public School, A. P. School, and other public school Yamuna Nagar.

On the basis of geographical proximity, feasibility of conducting study and availability of sample, these schools were selected. These schools have good physical set up, and all facilities also provided by school management. Technique used in this study was purposive sampling technique in selecting schools in Yamuna Nagar. Simple Random technique has been used in selecting 205 teachers. Non-experimental descriptive research design was adopted. The survey is carried out for providing an accurate portrayal of knowledge and practice of school teachers regarding first aid and emergency care. In the present study the structured questionnaire with 64 items was prepared under two areas knowledge and practice. The tool for the present study was developed by the investigator based on the objectives; review of related literature and in consultation with the experts in the field of community health nursing. The tool for data collection has been classified into two sections i.e., section-I and section-II.

SECTION-I: It deals with demographic data of primary school teachers e.g.: age, sex, educational status, teaching experience, working sector, special training and availability of first aid kit in school etc.

SECTION -II: It consists of items related to the knowledge and practice of selected First aid measures. The tool consists of 56 items in multiple choice question formats. Each question had one possible correct response. Each correct answer is assigned a score of '1' and wrong answer is assigned a score of '0'.

The tool has been validated by 5 experts; they include Community Health Nursing, Pediatric department, MSN & general medicine. On the basis of expert's suggestions, broad review of literature and pilot study results modifications were made in the final tool.

3. Results

a) Demographic Profile of Primary School Teachers

Table 1: Classification of respondents by Age, Gender, Income, Education and Experience (N= 205)

Characteristics	Category	Respondents	
		Number	Percentage
Age Group	21-30 years	48	23.41
	31-40 years	67	32.68
	41-50 years	57	27.80
	Above 50 years	33	16.05
Gender	Male	85	41.46
	Female	120	58.53

Demographic variables	Percentage of knowledge			Percentage of practice			Total
	Inadequate Below 50	Moderate 50-75	Adequate Above 75	Inadequate Below 50	Moderate 50-75	Adequate Above 75	
Age (in yrs)							
21-30	19 (54.3%)	9 (25.7%)	7 (20%)	13 (9%)	12 (40%)	10 (33%)	205 (100%)
31-40	43 (65.2%)	15 (22.7%)	8 (12.1%)	51 (35.2%)	9 (30%)	6 (20%)	
41-50	35 (64.8%)	12 (22.2%)	7 (13%)	42 (29%)	2 (6.7%)	10 (33.3%)	

Service	Government	76	37.03
	Semi government	00	00.00
	Private	129	62.92
Income	30000- 35000	72	35.12
	36000-45000	67	32.68
	46000-55000	66	32.19
Educational status	D.Ed.	24	11.70
	Graduate	53	25.85
	Graduate with B.Ed.	32	15.60
	Graduate with M.Ed.	49	23.90
Years of experience	PG with M.Ed.	47	22.92
	1-10	47	22.92
	11-20	48	23.41
	21-30	46	22.43
Source of Information	Above 30	64	31.21
	News paper	54	26.34
	Magazines	22	10.73
	Radio	30	14.63
	Television	69	33.65
	Friends	16	0.78
	Others	14	0.68

b) Mean and standard deviation of knowledge and practice

	No.	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Percentage of knowledge	205	1.0	3.0	1.580	.7794
Percentage of practice	205	1.00	3.00	1.6293	.80994

The finding shows that the mean knowledge score of respondents found to be 1.580 and SD value as 0.7794. The overall mean practice score of respondent found to be 1.6293 and SD value as 0.80994. It can be concluded that the respondents had inadequate knowledge and inadequate practice in the first aid and emergency care.

c) Percentage of knowledge

	Inadequate Below 50	Moderate 50-75	Adequate Above 75	Total
Frequency	123	45	37	205
Percent	59.4%	21.7%	17.9%	100%

d) Percentage of practice

	Inadequate Below 50%	Moderate 50-75%	Adequate Above 75%	Total
Frequency	119	43	43	205
Percentage	57.5%	20.8%	20.8%	100%

e) Association of Percentage of knowledge, practice questionnaire percentage

Above 50	26(52%)	9 (18%)	15 (30%)	39 (26.9%)	7 (7.3%)	4 (13.3%)	
Gender							
Male	53 (60.9%)	23(26.4%)	11 (12.6%)	59 (40.7%)	10 (33.3%)	18 (60%)	205 (100%)
Female	70(59.3%)	22(18.6%)	26 (22%)	86 (59.3%)	20 (66.7%)	12 (40%)	
Educational status							
D.Ed.	12 (50%)	10(41.7%)	2(8.3%)	3 (2.5%)	10 (23.3%)	11 (25.6%)	205 (100%)
Graduate	25(47.2%)	13(24.5%)	15(28.3%)	33 (27.7%)	10 (23.3%)	10 (23.3%)	
Graduate with B.Ed.	16(50%)	11(34.4%)	5 (15.6%)	20 (16.8%)	5 (11.6%)	7 (16.3%)	
Graduate with M.Ed.	40 (81.6%)	5(10.2%)	4 (8.2%)	35 (29.4%)	6 (14%)	8 (18.6%)	
PG with M.Ed.	30 (63.8%)	6 (12.8%)	11(23.4%)	28 (23.5%)	12 (27.9%)	7 (16.3%)	
Years of experience							
1-10	28(63.6%)	5 (11.4%)	11(25%)	34 (28.6%)	3 (7%)	7 (16.3%)	205 (100%)
11-20	34(56.7%)	11(18.3%)	15(25%)	37 (31.1%)	14 (32.6%)	9 (20.9%)	
21-30	45(61.6%)	20(27.4%)	8(11%)	33 (27.7%)	18 (41.9%)	22 (51.2%)	
Above 30	16(57.1%)	9(32.1%)	3(10.7%)	15 (12.6%)	8 (18.6%)	5 (11.6%)	
Place of working							
Government	48(63.2%)	10(13.2%)	18(23.7%)	56 (73.7%)	5 (6.6%)	15 (19.7%)	205 (100%)
Private	75(58.1%)	35(27.1%)	19(14.7%)	63 (48.8%)	38 (29.5%)	28(21.7%)	
Sources							
News paper	34(58.6%)	7(12.1%)	17(29.3%)	42 (72.4%)	7 (12.1%)	9 (15.5%)	205 (100%)
Magazines	9(40.9%)	7(31.8%)	6(27.3%)	19 (86.4%)	2 (9.1%)	1 (4.5%)	
Radio	22(73.3%)	6(20%)	2(6.7%)	11 (36.7%)	7 (23.3%)	12 (40%)	
Television	48(71.6%)	15(22.4%)	4(6%)	36 (53.7%)	17 (25.4%)	14 (20.9%)	
Friends	4(26.7%)	7(46.7%)	4(26.7%)	6 (40%)	4 (26.7%)	5 (33.3%)	
Others	6(46.2%)	3(23.1%)	4(30.8%)	5 (38.5%)	6 (46.2%)	2 (15.4%)	
Income							
30000-35000	44 (61.1%)	16(22.2%)	12(16.7%)	53 (73.6%)	8 (11.1%)	11 (15.3%)	205 (100%)
36000-45000	35(53%)	21(31.8%)	10(15.2%)	32 (48.5%)	20 (30.3%)	14 (21.2%)	
45001-55000	44(65.7%)	8 (11.9%)	15(22.4%)	34 (50.7%)	15 (22.4%)	18 (26.9%)	

4. Discussion

The present study was intended to assess the knowledge and practice of primary school teachers regarding the first aid and emergency care. In order to achieve the objective of the study a descriptive research survey approach was adopted. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the primary schools and simple random sampling technique was adopted to select the sample. The data was collected from 205 primary school teachers with the help of structured questionnaire.

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

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

Assessment of knowledge and practice of the Primary School teachers regarding the first aid and emergency care required for primary school children. 59.4% respondents possess inadequate knowledge, 21.7% moderate knowledge and 57.5% possess inadequate practice on first aid. The study was consistent with the study conducted by Rakhi et al. (2016) a research study titled "First aid knowledge among health assigned teachers of primary schools". It was found that 72.5% had average knowledge and 25% have good knowledge and 2.5% have poor knowledge.

On the basis of age, Maximum sample comes under the age group of 31-40 years i.e., 66, out of 66, 43 (65.2%) have inadequate, 15 (22.7%) moderate and 8 (12.1%) adequate knowledge. Regarding practice, 51 have inadequate, 9 have moderate whereas 6 have adequate practice.

On the basis of gender, regarding knowledge in males, out of 87, 53 are having inadequate, 23 have moderate and 11 adequate knowledge. Regarding practice, 59 have inadequate, 10 have moderate whereas 18 have adequate practice. In females out of 118, 70 have adequate, 22 moderate and 26 adequate knowledge. Regarding practice, 86 have inadequate, 20 have moderate whereas 12 have adequate practice.

On the basis of educational status, Maximum sample comes under the qualification of M. Ed. i.e., 49, out of 49, 40 have inadequate, 5 moderate and 4 have adequate knowledge. Regarding practice, 28 have inadequate, 12 have moderate whereas 7 have adequate practice.

On the basis of years of experience, Most of the samples are having 21-30 years of working experiences. Regarding knowledge, out of 73, 45 have inadequate, 20 moderate and 8 have adequate knowledge. Regarding practice, 33 have inadequate, 18 have moderate whereas 22 have adequate practice.

On the basis of working area, 76 samples are working in government sector. Out of 76, 48 have inadequate, 10

moderate and 18 have adequate knowledge. Regarding practice, 56 have inadequate, 5 have moderate whereas 15 have adequate practice. 129 samples are working in private sector, out of which 75 have inadequate, 35 moderate, 19 have adequate knowledge. Regarding practice, 63 have inadequate, 38 have moderate whereas 28 have adequate practice.

On the basis of source of information, Maximum sample received information from television i.e., 67, out of 67, 48 have inadequate, 15 moderate and 4 have adequate knowledge. Regarding practice, 36 have inadequate, 17 have moderate whereas 14 have adequate practice.

On the basis of income, Most of samples get 30,000-35,000/- i.e., 72. Out of 72, 44 have inadequate, 16 moderate and 12 have adequate knowledge. Regarding practice, 53 have inadequate, 8 have moderate whereas 11 have adequate practice.

5. Conclusion

This study was conducted to assess the knowledge and practice of primary school teachers on the first aid and emergency care. In this, descriptive survey design was used by taking 205 samples through simple random technique at Govt. middle school, Raman international school, St. Thomas school, Sant Paul School, M L Public School, A. P. School, and other public school Yamuna Nagar. The data were collected by using self-prepared structured questionnaire and data were developed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Based on the study results, the following conclusion were made

Primary school teachers had 59.4% inadequate knowledge regarding first aid and emergency care.

Overall practices of primary school teachers were found to be 57.5%, inadequate practice.

Overall findings reveal that the primary school teacher's inadequate knowledge and inadequate practice regarding first aid and emergency care

6. Implications

The findings of the study have implications in various areas of nursing i.e., nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

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