

A study to determine the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid for the common ailments among teacher at selected area at Moradabad

¹ Sandhya Gupta, ² Swati, ³ Parul

¹ UG Tutor, OBG Department, Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Nursing, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

² UG Tutor, CHN Department, Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Nursing, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

³ UG Tutor, O.B.G Department, Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Nursing, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract

Basic first aid knowledge helps the teachers to deal with emergency situation. Everyone needs to teach teachers about the mentally prepared for emergencies. Teachers should be taught about different first aid measures at school, which helps emphasize the important of child safety. This enables them to overcome difficult situations like injuries, bites, and outdoor emergencies. First aid is all about using common sense in the hour of need.

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge regarding first aid for the common ailments among the primary school teachers.
- To determine the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid for the common ailments among primary school teachers.
- To find the association between the pre-test knowledge of school teacher on first aid and selected demographic variables.

Material and Methods: A study to determine the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid for the common ailments among teacher at selected area Moradabad. Data was collected from 60 samples. The samples were selected by using non-probability sampling technique by using structured questionnaires. The collected data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics and presents in the form of tables and figures.

Result: At the time of pretest the school teacher knowledge level was 3.3% adequate, 90% moderate and 6.6% inadequate whereas at the time of posttest 100% of the teacher had adequate knowledge.

Conclusion: The study was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid for the common ailments among primary school teachers at selected school of Moradabad. 60 samples were evaluated by using questionnaire technique by following inclusive and exclusive criteria. The test was follow why implementation of PTP had posttest was conducted after 7 days using same questionnaire technique to find out the effectiveness.

Keywords: teaching programme, knowledge regarding, common ailments

Introduction

Background of the study

Injuries are very common nowadays and can occur at any point of time in our day today life. Among them injuries in school children rank a major part. First aid is the immediate care provide to a person who has been suddenly injured.

First aid is the assistance care given to a person suffering a sudden injury or illness care provide to safe life and prevent the condition from promote recovery. The idea of "first aid" was conceived by a general esmarch by famous German surgeon. Formation of St. John ambulance association in 1877 was the beginning of an organized world wide effort at giving first aid. The Red Cross is a worldwide organization. Red Cross society of India was established in 1920. It has achieved a great improvement in health and prevention of disease.

A Cross sectional survey in rural Tamil Nadu report showed that the rate of accident and poisoning, among children in 0-14 years are poisoning 40.3%, burns 3.8%, animals bites 76%, drawing 7.2 %, falls 81.67%, and injury rate was 341.89/1000 child – years and mortality rate of 39.16/100,000 child-years.

First aid is the provision of immediate care for an injury or illness. It is usually performed by a sick or injured patient until definitive medical treatment can be accessed. Certain self – limitation or minor injuries may not require further medical care past the first aid intervention. It generally consist of a series of simple and in some cases, potentially life – preserving techniques that person can be trained to perform with minimal equipment.

Basic first aid knowledge helps the teachers to deal with emergency situation. Everyone needs to teach teachers about the mentally prepared for emergencies. Teachers should be taught about different first aid measures at school, which helps emphasize the important of child safety. This enables them to overcome difficult situations like injuries, bites, and outdoor emergencies. First aid is all about using common sense in the hour of need.

Need for the study

Children are more active, competent, and adventitious and are

vulnerable to injuries and accidents that may occur in schools such as sports injuries, eye injuries, nose bleeding and epilepsy.

The Health care and safety (FIRST AID CARE) regulations (1981) began in July 1982 effectively become mandatory to all people in terms of working condition. It must be taken in to account in term when identify what type of first aid is necessary needed. Study conducted by Thomas G. parker on accident the leading cause of death among person from one year old to 38 years his study shows accidents are one of the leading causes moreover the growing population and expending health need have not been balanced by a proportional increase a number of doctors nurses and allied health worker. First aid training sudden illness or accidental injury in caring for large number of person caught in nature disaster. The school children below 16 years of age are more prone to get injuries or trauma. Most common problems are sports injuries, eye injuries and nose bleeding which often occurs. So first aid should be known by a school teacher to meet the urgent needs of these victims. The teacher sare the key persons in schools who can attend in such type victim probably will be in a situation to preserve the life.

Setting of study

The study is conducted in the selected area of Moradabad district a, Uttar Pradesh

Population

The target population in this study are Primary Teachers of selected area in Moradabad.

Accessible population

It is the aggregate of cases that conform to designated criteria and also accessible as subject for a study ⁽²⁹⁾.

Sample size

The proposed sample size for this study is 60.

Sampling Technique

In this study purposive sampling is used to select the sample.

Sampling Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- Primary school teachers who are,
- Working in selected school at Moradabad.
- Available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion Criteria

- Primary school teachers who don't like to participate

Description of Tool

The final tool consists of two parts.

Part1: Demographic Performa

Demographic performa consisted of 6 items like Age, Gender, Religion, Educational status, Year of teaching experience, done any first aid.

Part 2: Structured Knowledge Questionnaire

The Structure knowledge questionnaire consists of 20 question.

Pilot Study

Pilot study is the defined as small real version of actual study conducted with the purpose of testing and potentially referring the research plan. The researcher conducted the pilot study among '6' teachers from M.D.K.S Primary school of Moradabad 12/12/2015 to 15/12/2015, after obtaining permission from principal of M.D.K.S primary school. The pilot study revealed the feasibility of the study. The data was analyzed to final the suitability of the statistical method.

Content Validity

Is the degree of instrument measures what is the supposed to measure.

The prepared tool along with draft objective criteria, check list and PTP were given to expert to ensure content validity.

The contents of the structured knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale were checked and evaluated by 5 experts that include experts who validated the tools regarding the adequacy of the content and the sequence in framing of the questions. Based on their valid suggestion reforming of the instrument was done.

Data Collection Procedure

Data collection is the formal procedure to collected data in a standardized fashion.

(Polit and Hungler)

The data collection procedure was done for a period of 4 weeks for pre-test planned teaching programme and posttest. The data collection was done in Abhishek Public school from 2/1/2016 to 9/1/2016, Prabha Devi Vidhya Mandir school from 3/1/2016 to 10/1/2016, Krishna balvidhya Mandir school from 4/1/2016 to 11/1/2016, Lal Bahadur Shastri school & Sun Shine Primary school, from 5/1/2016 to 12/1/2016&Mary Gold Junior High school from 23/2/2016 to 1/3/2016. The samples were informed by the researcher about the nature and purpose of the study. After that structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to assess the pretest knowledge level. It tooks 30 minutes to collect data from the samples. Following that planned teaching programme was given on the same day for 45 minutes. And after 7 days the same structured knowledge questionnaire was provided to the teachers, to assess the post-test knowledge score for the same duration and with same sample.

Data Analysis

Analysis is the process of categorizing, ordering, manipulating and summarizing the data to obtain answer to research question. The purpose of analysis is to intelligible and interpretable from the relation of research problems that can be studied and tested.

This chapter deals with systematic presentation of analyzed data followed by the interpretation of the data collected information was organized and by using inferential statistics.

The findings were organized and presented in two parts with table and figures. The details of each section are presented below, correlated with the objective of the study.

The data was analyzed based on objectives of study.

- To assess the knowledge regarding first aid for the common ailments among the primary school teachers.
- To determine the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid for the common ailments among primary school teachers.
- To find the association between the pre-test knowledge of school teacher on first aid and selected demographic variables.
- The analyzed data has been organized and presented in the following sections:

Section 1

Section 1

Data on distribution of demographic variables.

Section 2

Data on the level of knowledge score regarding First Aid for common ailment.

Section 3

Data on effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge such as regarding first aid for common ailments.

Section 4

Data on association between pre-test knowledge score on with demographic variables.

Table 1: Data on distribution of demographic variables: N=60

S. No.	Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age		
a).	20-30years	25	41.66%
b).	31-40y	20	33.33%
c).	41-50y	09	15%
d).	51-60y	06	10%
2.	Gender		
a).	Male	36	60%
b).	Female	24	40%
3).	Religion		
d).	Hindu	52	86.66%
a).	Muslim	5	8.33%
b).	Christian	2	5%
c).	Other	1	1.66%
4.	Educational status		
a)	D. Ed	9	15%
b)	B. Ed	24	40%
c)	B.T.C	24	40%
d)	M.ED	3	5%
5.	Year of teaching experience		
a).	Less than 1year	17	28.33%
b).	1 year to 5 year	25	41.66%
c).	5 year to 10 year	14	23.33%
d).	Above 10 year	4	6.6%
6.	Done any first aid		
a)	Yes	25	41%
b)	No	35	58.33%

Section 2

Table 2: Data on the level of knowledge score regarding first aid for common ailment.

S. No.	Knowledge assessment	Pre-test		Post test	
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage
1.	Adequate	2	3.3%	56	93.33%
2.	Moderate	54	90%	4	6.6%
3.	Inadequate	4	6.6%	-	-

Section 3

Table 3

S. No	Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	't' value
	Experiment				
1	Pre-Test	9.56	2.46		
				7.42	25.28
2	Post Test	16.98	1.52		

Mean, Standard deviation, mean difference and paired "t" value of pre- test and post- test knowledge score. N-60

Section 4

Table 4

S. No	Demographic Variables	Chi-Square	'p' Value	Level of significant	D f	Inference
1	Age	4.027	12.59	0.05	6	NS
2	Gender	4.44	5.99	0.05	2	NS
3	Religion	10.02	12.59	0.05	6	NS
4	Educational status	7.94	12.59	0.05	6	NS
5	Year of experience	7.88	12.59	0.05	6	NS
6	Done any first aid	4.68	5.99	0.05	2	NS

Chi-Square, "P" Value, Degree Of Freedom, Level of Significant & According To Demographic Variables.

S-Significant

NS-Not Significant

Discussion, summary and conclusion

Summary

The following section deals with the discussion based on the objectives and finding of the study.

The aim of the present study was to assess the knowledge regarding first aid for common ailment among school teacher in a selected school of Moradabad, U.P.

The finding are discussion under the following heading

Section 1: Data on distribution of demographic variables.

Section 2: Data on the level of knowledge score regarding.

Section 3: Data on effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid for common ailments.

Section 4: Data on association between pre-test knowledge score on with demographic variables.

Final Result

1. The first objective of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding first aid for the common ailments among the primary school teachers.

At the time of pretest the school teacher knowledge level was 3.3% adequate, 90% moderate and 6.6% inadequate whereas at the time of posttest 100% of the teacher had adequate knowledge.

2-To determine the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid for the common ailments among primary school teachers.

The mean posttest knowledge score was 16.98 that is greater than mean pretest knowledge score of 9.56. The obtain mean

difference was 7.42 meanwhile the 't' value was significant. The indicated that the difference obtained in the mean pretest and posttest knowledge score is true, hence H1 is accepted. Therefore, it is concluding that the planned teaching programmes on knowledge regarding first aid for common ailments among primary school teachers in selected school at Moradabad.

3-To find the association between the pre-test knowledge of school teacher on first aid and will selected their demographic variables.

According to demographic variables; there is not significant of age, gender, religion, educational status, year of experience, done any first aid.

Summary

This chapter deal with data analysis, interpretation and discussion. It includes organization and presentation of data, frequency and distribution of sample according to their demographic variable, chi- square test standard deviation and standard error.

Conclusion

The study was undertaken to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid for the common ailments among primary school teachers at selected school of Moradabad. 60 samples were evaluated by using questionnaire technique by following inclusive and exclusive criteria. The test was follow why implementation of PTP had posttest was conducted after 7 days using same questionnaire technique to find out the effectiveness.

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