



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING GENERAL FIRST AID MEASURES AMONG ITI STUDENTS OF NIITC AMARAVILA.

Mrs Subha D

Senior Lecturer, Child Health Nursing, NIMS College of Nursing

ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding general first aid measures among ITI students of NIITC, Amaravila. The objectives of the study were To assess the level of knowledge regarding general first aid measures among ITI students, To find out the association between the pre test scores on level of knowledge regarding general first aid measures among ITI students with their selected demographic variable .The nursing theory applied for this study was Alabwign Von Betlanfty system model (1968). The methodology selected was quantitative approach which is evaluative in nature and one group pre-test post-test research design was used in this study .The sample consists of 30 students from first year ITI chosen by using simple random sampling technique. The data was obtained by using structured questionnaire .The data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics .The mean value of the test score is 7.16 .The result of the study revealed that there was an average level of knowledge regarding general first aid measures among ITI students. Association found between the level knowledge and demographic variables such as age, Religion, source of information. The study concluded that there was a significant improvement in level of knowledge regarding general first aid measures among ITI students.

KEYWORDS :

INTRODUCTION

"Short as life is, we make it still shorter by the careless waste of time"-Victor Hugo

First aid is the immediate care given to a person who has been injured or suddenly taken ill. It includes self help and home care if medical assistance is not available or is delayed. It also includes well selected words of willingness to help, and promotion of confidence by demonstration of competence. Individuals today require and should demand the best possible care. Equipments for diagnosis and treatment, which is need to provide such care is usually at a hospital. First aid training is of value in either preventing or treating sudden illness or an accidental injury and in caring for large number of person caught in a natural disaster. As a first aider, you may encounter a variety of problems.

Telephones or have someone else telephone the appropriate authorities regarding the accident or incident. The police department or fire and rescue is a good first contact, but the circumstances surrounding the accident should be guide as to whom to call. As a first aider you should know the limits of your capabilities and must make every effort to avoid further injury to the victim in your attempt to provide the most possible emergency first aid care.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research approach selected for the study is quantitative evaluative approach and the design selected for the study is Quazi- experimental design. This study was conducted at Noorul Islam Industrial Training Institute, Amaravila. The sample of the study comprises of 30 first year ITI students. Convenient sampling techniques is used for the study. Written permission will be obtained from the principal of NIITC Amaravila. and consent will be obtained from 30 first year ITI students. The investigator will introduce herself to the participants and objectives of the study will be explained to them. Structured questionnaire will be distributed to first year ITI students to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding general first aid measures. The data obtained were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

This section deals with the study findings conducted in 30 samples.

1. Demographic characteristics

Most of the sample belongs to the age 18-19years (76%), 20-21

years (24%). 67% belongs to Hindu family, 20% were Christians and 13% belongs to Muslim family.

20% students were living in rural areas and 80% students living in urban area.

7% acquired previous knowledge from health personnel, 53% from television, 17% from magazine and 23% from friends.

2. Knowledge regarding general first aid measures before structured teaching programme.

The data we collected (from 30 samples) it was concluded that 0 out of 30 samples (0%) had good knowledge regarding general first aid measures, 11 samples (36%) had average knowledge, 17 samples (37%) had poor knowledge and 2 samples (7%) had very poor knowledge.

Knowledge level	Frequency	Percentage
Very poor	2	7%
Poor	17	57%
Average	11	36%
Good	0	0%

3. Knowledge regarding general first aid measures after structured teaching programme.

The data we collected (from 30 samples) it was concluded that 5 out of 30 samples (17%) had good knowledge regarding general first aid measures, 24 samples (80%) had average knowledge, 1 samples (3%) had poor knowledge and 0 samples (0%) had very poor knowledge.

Knowledge level	Frequency	Percentage
Very poor	0	0%
Poor	1	3%
Average	24	80%
Good	5	17%

4. Effectiveness on structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding general first aid measures among ITI students.

The study reveals the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on general first aid measures among ITI students in the experimental groups. The obtained T value is 7.7.

5. Association between knowledge level of ITI students and demographic variables.

The study shows there were a significant association was found in demographic variables like age, religion, residence and source of information and no association with gender.

DISCUSSION

The present study focus on the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding general first aid measures in NIITI students, Amaravila. From this study it was revealed that there is significant difference in the knowledge level of NIITI students. Before giving structured teaching programme the average marks obtained by the students were 9 whereas after structured teaching programme the average marks obtained by the students improved to 14.

There is significant difference in the knowledge level of NIITI students after the structured teaching programme the mean value of the pre-test score is 9 and the post test is 14 this shows there is a significant difference in the knowledge level of sample.

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