



EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON CHILD-TO-CHILD APPROACH REGARDING KNOWLEDGE ON SELECTED FIRST AID MEASURES AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN AT SELECTED SCHOOL, BANGALORE

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ABSTRACT The researcher adopted Quasi-experimental one group pre-test post-test design to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on child-to-child approach regarding knowledge on selected first aid measures among school children at selected school, Bangalore. The sample size was 60 & Probability simple random sampling technique was used for data collection. The pre-test assessment of knowledge regarding first aid measures was done with help of structured knowledge questionnaire. On the same day planned teaching programme was administered to the change agent with the help of flash cards and role play for the duration of 45 minutes – 1 hour duration. This planned teaching programme to the change agent was continued for 3 consecutive days. From the 4th to 6th day the change agent impart knowledge regarding first aid measures to their own peers with the help of flash cards and role play for the duration of 45 minutes-1 hour duration after which a on the 7th day post-test was carried out. The finding in the pre test level of knowledge revealed that 49(81.7%) had inadequate knowledge and 11 (18.3%) had moderate knowledge. The finding in the post test level of knowledge 19 (31.7%) had moderate knowledge and 41 (68.3%) had adequate knowledge. Paired t test value was 19.13, which shows significance as 5% level($p<0.05$). This means that there has been an improvement in the level of knowledge regarding first aid measures among school children. Chi square test was used to find out the association of level of knowledge with their selected demographic variables. The variable found to be significant at 5% level ($p<0.05$).

KEYWORDS : Planned Teaching Programme, Child To Child Approach, First Aid Measures.

INTRODUCTION:

Children are our Nations most precious resource, but as children, they often lack the skills to protect themselves. It is the responsibility, of parents and teachers to safe guard children and to teach them the skills to be safe. Children are equipped with new knowledge, skills and information's in order to make the growing buds to spread health related messages to community in preventing many health problems.¹ Child-to-child approach, as a model of healthy environment at school, became an entry point for the community to improve learning and teaching health education in schools.

Child to child programme is based on the concept that children in schools and family members need to be considered as partners in spreading health messages as well as benefiting from them.

The above study and many other studies demonstrated that the child to child approach is not only effective but inexpensive and more suitable for teaching the children. Children are active, creative and interested to explore the world. As prevention and educating the people is an important function, nurses can teach the students regarding selected first aid measures and can help in promoting and preventing the health to some extent. Hence, the investigator felt that there is need to conduct the study on effectiveness of planned teaching programme on child to child approach on selected first aid measures. Teaching the students studying in 6th, 7th and 8th standard on first aid measures may help them to improve their knowledge on providing first aid measures in schools as well as in the community.

OBJECTIVES

1. To identify the students for child-to-child approach teaching on selected first aid measures.
2. To assess the pre-test & posttest knowledge on selected first aid measures among school children
3. To compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge on planned teaching programme on selected first aid measures.
4. To associate the mean difference in the level of knowledge scores on selected first aid measures among school children with their selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

H₁ : There will be significant difference between mean pre-test knowledge and post-test knowledge regarding selected first aid measures among school children.

H₂ : There will be significant association of mean difference in the level

of knowledge scores on selected first aid measures among school children with their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Research approach:- Quantitative research approach was used.

Research Design: Quasi-experimental one group pre-test and post-test design.

Research Variables

Independent variables:- Planned teaching programme on child to child approach regarding selected first aid measures.

Dependent variables:- Level of knowledge regarding selected first aid measures.

Background variables:- Age, religion, gender, class studying, source of information related to first aid

Settings:- Holy Child English School, Kengeri, Bangalore

Sample:- Students who fulfilled the inclusion criteria the sample size was 60.

Inclusion Criteria:- Students who are studying in 6th, 7th and 8th standard.

Exclusion criteria: Who are absentees and who are not willing to participate in the study.

Sampling Technique:- Probability simple random sampling Technique

Tools for Data Collection: The tool for data collection consists of the following section:

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Section A: It contained demographic profile of children such as age, gender, religion, class studying, exposed to health education and source of information.

Section B: Structured knowledge questionnaire regarding selected first aid measures. It consist of 28 questions which includes the general information regarding first aid, wound, dog bite and foreign body aspiration.

Section C: Planned teaching programmed on child-to-child approach regarding selected first aid measures.

RESULTS

TABLE 01: Distribution of school children according to pre and post test level of knowledge on selected first aid measures.

Sr. No	Level of knowledge on selected first aid measures	Before PTP		After PTP	
		No. (60)	%	No. (60)	%
1	Inadequate knowledge (<50%)	49	81.7	-	-
2	Moderate knowledge (50-75%)	11	18.3	19	31.7
3	Adequate knowledge (>75%)	-	-	41	68.3
4	Total	60	100	60	100

Graph-1: Pre and post-test level of knowledge regarding selected first aid measures.

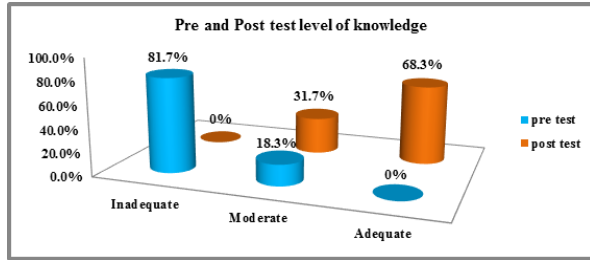


Table 02: Paired t-test analysis

Sr. No.	Aspects of knowledge	Max. Score	Mean difference	SD of difference	% of mean difference	Paired t-value	p-value
1	General information	5	1.85	1.00	37.0	14.25*	p<.05
2	Wound	8	4.25	1.87	53.1	17.56*	p<.05
3	Dog bite	5	2.13	1.40	42.6	11.73*	p<.05
4	Foreign body aspiration	10	4.06	3.42	40.6	9.20*	p<.05
5	Over all	28	12.30	4.97	43.9	19.13*	p<.05

Note: * - denotes significant at 0.05 level at 59df (ie, p<0.05)

The above table 5.1 depicts the outcome paired t test analysis was carried over to assess the significance of pre and post mean score of knowledge of selected first aid measures among school children. The paired t test was found to be significant overall knowledge regarding selected first aid measures. (t=19.13, p<0.05) and after it was performed over the different aspect of knowledge regarding selected first aid measures. It was also found to be remain significant all through the table. It evidenced that there is a significant difference after the intervention of PTP on child to child approach on selected first aid measures among school children.

The Chi-Square test was used to find out the association between the mean difference of knowledge on selected first aid measures with their selected demographic variables such as age, religion, gender, class studying, exposed to health education and source of information. The demographic variable which was found to be significant was age ($\chi^2 = 6.066, df=2$, at 5% level (i.e p<0.05).

CONCLUSION:

The study attempted to assess the effectiveness of the planned teaching programme on child-to-child approach regarding selected first aid measures among school children and found that the child-to-child approach was effective in increasing the knowledge regarding selected first aid measures among school children. In the pre-test level of knowledge 49 (81.7%) of school children had inadequate knowledge, 11 (18.3%) had moderate knowledge and in the post-test 19 (31.7%) had moderate knowledge and 41 (68.3%) had adequate knowledge. The outcome of paired t test knowledge score and statistical significance based on Paired t test. The maximum score was 28, mean difference was 12.30, SD of difference was 4.97, mean percentage of mean difference was 43.9%, and paired t test value was 19.13. Hence, there exists a significant effectiveness on level of knowledge before

and after administration of PTP on CTC approach on selected first aid measures among school children. The results revealed that the PTP on CTC approach was effective in improving the knowledge regarding selected first aid measures among school children.

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