

## Assess the Knowledge Diffusion From Child To Child Regarding Firstaid.



### Healthcare

**KEYWORDS :** Knowledge, Diffusion, Child to Child, Firstaid.

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### ABSTRACT

*A Quasi-experimental study was carried out to give knowledge to the school going children and to evaluate the knowledge dissemination from elder children to the younger children regarding first aid. 60 samples were selected by adopting simple random sampling technique. Interview schedule questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge. pretest and posttest was conducted for both the groups. Elder children intervention on first aid was given by the investigator and advised the elder children to pass on these intervention information to the younger children. The elder children post test score 60.73 was high when compared to pretest score 27.2. The range in posttest lowest level was 23, highest value 89. And younger children posttest mean score 44.86 was higher than the pretest mean score 26.16. The range in posttest lowest value was 22, highest value 68. Paired 't' value in elder children shows that the intervention was effective. Similarly, in younger children child to child approach was effective.*

### INTRODUCTION

Children constitute the most important and valuable segment of our population, greater attention has to be given to the children. To improve the health of the children, the institute of child health London, introduced a concept to mark the international year of the child 1979, that is "Child To Child Programme"

Many children suffer from ill health, with very little help. There is also a serious shortage of hospital, health care facilities and health care persons. Health is a very important part of every child's life. Health education given to the children may prevent many disease and injury with little or no medical intervention. This is one of the most cost-effective intervention. Thus, Child can easily be promoted through health education. To give health education to the children school will be the suitable place, because a large number of children today attend schools and a young and receptive mind is quick to learn new information.

Accident occurs in children by domestic injury, drowning, fall, roadside accidents, poisoning. Simple preventive and curative activities appropriate to the local situation, so that they will take care of themselves and their siblings.

### NEED FOR THE STUDY

Children themselves can serve as a teaching resource of knowledge that will lead to an improvement in countries in which it is customary for growing children to be parent substitutes in looking after their younger sibling for most of the time. Thus, if right kind of health education is given to the children that will enhance the child's health status. This will in turn benefit the younger children who are cared by the elder children.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge of elder children before structured teaching programme on first aid.
2. To find out the knowledge of the elder children after the structure teaching programme.
3. To determine the knowledge of younger children before the information on first aid given by the elder children.
4. To identify the knowledge of younger children after the information on first aid passed on by the elder children.
5. To assess the knowledge diffusion from elder children to younger children.
6. To find out the relationship between the sex and the child knowledge.

### HYPOTHESES

**H1** - There is significant difference between the pretest performance and posttest performance of elder children by giving

health education on first aid.

**H2** - There is significant difference between the pretest performance and posttest performance of younger children by giving child to child approach of health education on first aid.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

By this study the elder child can take care of the younger children in a better way. They can give care to others in case of any minor injuries.

### INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Student who are studying in VII Std. (12 yrs old) and having siblings in V Std. (10 yrs old)
- Student who are in matriculation school.
- Children who are willing to participate in the study.
- Both the children who are studying in the same school.

### EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Children those who are other than this age group.
- Children who are not having sibling studying in the same school.

### STUDY POPULATION

The total number of students studying in VII Std. and having siblings on V Std. was 68 in selected schools. Out of these 60 children were selected for the study by simple random sampling method.

### SAMPLE SIZE

Thirty (30) elder children from VII Std.  
Thirty (30) younger children from V Std.  
Total 60 children.

### TOOL

Section A - Demographic variable.  
Section B - Structured questionnaire of first aid.

It consist of 25 questions of selected aspects of first aid. It has four correct answers. The total score of 25 question is 100 marks.

### SCORE INTERPRETATION

1 - 50 - Inadequate  
51 - 75 - Moderately adequate  
Above 75 - Adequate.

### METHODS

In this study Quasi - experimental "pretest /posttest - no control group design" was used to determine the effect of the programme. The research approach selected to accomplish

the objectives was the Evaluation Research approach. This study was conducted in selected matriculation schools in Madurai ,Tamilnadu. The study samples was V std students (younger children) and VII std students (elder children) . 60 children were selected for the study by simple random sampling method. The tool used for the study was demographic variable profile and structured questionnaire regarding selected aspects of first aid. The investigator interviewed the younger and elder children and pretest was conducted by the interview method. After the pretest, structured teaching programme regarding first aid was given to the elder children by the investigator. After two days, the posttest for the elder children was conducted and the investigator emphasized and advised the elder children to pass on the intervention teaching to the younger children in their home. The posttest for the younger children was conducted after seven days.

**RESULT**

**Table : I**

**Comparison of Pretest and Posttest knowledge score of Elder Children**

N = 30

Knowledge Test	Mean	SD	MEAN <sub>D</sub>	SD <sub>D</sub>	t value
PRETEST	27.2	8.62	33.53	5.68	•14.64
POSTTEST	60 .73	14.30			

**• Significant at 0.05 level**

The data displayed in Table I communicates that the mean knowledge score in the posttest of the elder children is 60.73 ( 14.30) which was higher then the mean knowledge score in the pretest which was 27.2 ( 8.62) . The `t` value convinces that there a significant difference between posttest knowledge score and pretest knowledge score at 0.05 level . The lowest value among the 30 observation is 23 and the highest value , 89 . Therefore , the range is 23 – 89.Thus, it was established that the difference in post test and pretest mean knowledge score was a true difference and it was also accepted that the planned health teaching on first aid imparted to the elder children by structured teaching programme would have been effective in enhancing the knowledge of elder child on first aid.

**Table : II**

**Comparison of Pretest and Posttest knowledge score of Younger Children**

N = 30

Knowledge test	Mean	SD	MEAN <sub>D</sub>	SD <sub>D</sub>	t value
PRETEST	26.16	6.72	18.7	3.64	•9 .79
POSTTEST	44 .86	10.36			

**• Significant at 0.05 level**

The data analyzed and given in Table II reveals that the mean knowledge score of post test of the younger Children was 44.86 ( 10 .36) which was higher than the mean knowledge score obtained by the younger children in the pretest which was 26.16 (6.72) . The `t` value thus calculated shows that there is a statistically significant difference between the posttest knowledge score and the pretest knowledge score at 0.05 level of significance . The lowest value among the 30 observation was 22 and the highest value , 68. Therefore, the range is 22-68. Thus, it enables the difference in mean score in the pretest and posttest performance was a true one. Also it is interred that the knowledge gained by the younger children that was through child to child approach .

**DISCUSSION**

The major findings of the study was, Most of the elder children 53.33% were male students. In younger children 63.33% were female children . Maximum number of the fathers 73.3% possess college education.. Mothers education 36.6% poses higher secondary education. Regarding occupation of the father 40% were government employed ,40% were private employee. Maximum number of mother 43.3% was unemployed.

Knowledge of the elder children before structure teaching programme on first aid was none (n=30) of them had adequate knowledge about first aid. Only 2 ( 6.6) had moderate knowledge and 28( 93 % )had inadequate knowledge . After the teaching programme the result shows that 5 ( 16.6 % ) had adequate knowledge 21 (70% ) moderate knowledge 4 (13.3% ) had inadequate knowledge . The mean score in the pretest and posttest that was from 27.2 – 60.73 (mean<sub>D</sub> – 33.53). The `t` value computed was found to be significant at 0.05 level.

Knowledge of the younger children before the information was given by the elder children regarding the first aid was none (n=30) of them had adequate knowledge about first aid 1 ( 3.3 % ) had moderately adequate knowledge and 29 ( 96.6% ) had inadequate knowledge .After the information pass on by the elder children the result shows that younger children 10 ( 33.3%), had adequate knowledge , 20 ( 66.6 % ) had moderate knowledge . The mean score of posttest was high when compared pretest score 26.16 - 44.86 (mean<sub>D</sub> 18.7). The `t` value compute was found to be significant at 0.05 level.

The knowledge diffusion from elder children to younger children the results reveals that the mean score on pretest of elder children was 27.2 and posttest mean score was 60.73 The mean difference was 33.53 . Similarly that the mean score of younger children in pretest was 26.16 and posttest was 44.86.The mean difference was 18.7. Thus, the result shows that the structure teaching programme was effective in elder children and child to child approach teaching was effective in younger children. Suriakanthi .A .(1998) conducted a project in primary school near Gandhigram ,Tamilnadu . The objectives of the study was disseminating health and nutrition knowledge to the children and parents. This project was conducted for six months . They conducted pretest and intervention was given by play activities then posttest was conducted .There was an increase in knowledge of elder children .The investigator encouraged the elder children to give this intervention to the younger children and parents in their home. The parents and the younger children’s knowledge was also assessed prior to the information of the elder children and after the information of the elder children . The result shows that there was increase in knowledge level among younger children and parents. This shows that there was dissemination of knowledge from elder child to the sibling as well as the family members.

Regarding the relationship between the sex and the child knowledge result shows that the posttest mean score of elder male children 63.81% (16) and female children 62.5% (14). The `f` value has not been significant as it explains that there is no difference between the knowledge level of male and female students. Similarly, the data of younger children indicates that in post test score of male children 45.36(11) and female children 44.51 (19).The `F` value has statistically not been significant as it explains that there is no difference between the knowledge level of male and female students.

### IMPLICATION FOR NURSING EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

Findings of the study have some implication for nursing education. In nursing education programme should emphasize the knowledge of social science concepts, children behavior and the ability to assess the cause of illness and utilize the available sources for problem solving.

The educational objectives must meet the needs of the health care delivery system. Nursing Education in the future will lay more emphasis on the health of the community rather than the sick individual. Nursing will be more concerned with total population specially high risk group.

The finding of the study in nursing practice would help the nurses to plan, organize and implement the educational programme focused on child to child, child to family, child to community in under health care coverage. Nursing personnel can educate the school children, teachers, patients and community people to improve the health of their family. To minimize the disease and disability, the nursing personnel can reinforce the health promotive and protective actions in day to day activities.

### CONCLUSION

The study concludes that children can act as effective change agent and child to child approach of health education is an effective method.

### REFERENCE

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