

# Effectiveness of STP on Prevention of Road Traffic Accident and Its First Aid Management Among School Children at Selected School, Chennai



## Nursing

KEYWORDS :

**Mrs.Cecilia Vardhini**

M.Sc.(N), Asso. Professor, Meenakshi College of Nursing, Chennai, India.

**Dr. C. Kanniammal**

M.Sc.(N), Ph.D., Principal, Meenakshi College of Nursing, Chennai, India.

### ABSTRACT

*An evaluative approach – one group pre-test post-test design was used to assess the level of knowledge on prevention of RTA and its first aid management among school children before and after STP and to determine the effectiveness of STP on the same. 60 samples were selected between the age group of 9 to 11 years. In the pretest, 36% had moderately adequate knowledge and 4% had inadequate knowledge, whereas in the post test, 96% had adequate knowledge and only 4% had moderately adequate knowledge and none had inadequate knowledge. The result shows that there is significant difference as the 't' value was 23.2 which is statistically significant at the level of  $p < 0.05$ . The findings of this study could be used as a primordial prevention to reduce the risk of RTAs among children.*

### Introduction:

According to WHO, RTA is the second most important cause of death among 5-29 year old people. Every hour, 40 people under the age 25 die in road accidents around the globe. The latest report of National crime records Bureau reveals that atleast 13 people die every hour in RTA in India.

### 1.Objectives:

To assess the level of knowledge on prevention of RTA and its first aid management among schoolchildren before and after STP

To determine the effectiveness of STP on prevention of RTA and its first aid management among school children

To associate the level of knowledge on prevention of RTA and its first aid management with the selected demographic variables.

### 2. Methods

**2.1 Research design:** An Evaluative approach – one group pre and post test design was used.

**2.2 Setting:** The study was conducted at Government School, Kodambakkam, Chennai.

**2.3 Sampling and Sample size:** 60 students between the age group of 9-11 years were selected by using purposive sampling technique.

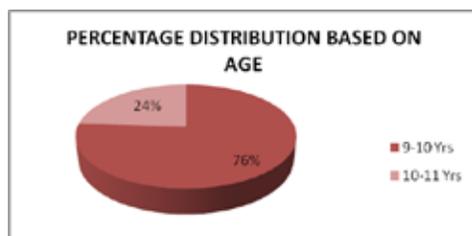
### Description of the tool:

Section A: Demographic data,

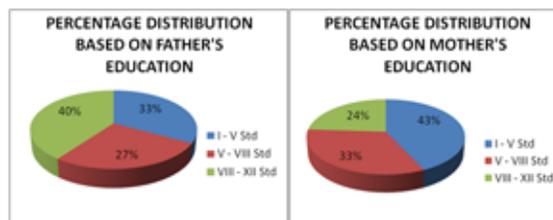
Section B: 25 multiple choice questions related to knowledge on prevention of RTA and its first aid management.

### 3. Result and Discussion:

#### 3.1 Section I: Socio demographic characteristics :



Among 60 children, majority 46(76%) were between 9-10 years of age and only 14(24%) belongs to the age of 10-11 years.



About 24(40%) of fathers education was between 8-12<sup>th</sup> standard and 26(43%) of mothers education was only till 5<sup>th</sup> standard.

About 28(47%) students source of education was from the school. This is consistent with a study done on the children from low socio-economic status. It demonstrated inadequate knowledge about child safety and need to conduct programs to increase knowledge of childhood injury and safety.

#### 3.2 Section II:

#### FREQUENCY & PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION & MANAGEMENT OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT IN PRE & POST-TEST N=60

SL.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY		PERCENTAGE	
		PRE TEST	POST TEST	PRE TEST	POST TEST
1	Inadequate knowledge	2	0	4%	0%
2	Moderate knowledge	22	2	36%	4%
3	Adequate knowledge	36	58	60%	96%

In the pretest, 22(36%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 2(4%) had inadequate knowledge, whereas in the post test majority, 58(96%) had adequate knowledge and only 2(4%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none had inadequate knowledge. This study is supported by the study done by H.M. S. Puri in the 2006 on road safety awareness and practices among the school children of Chandigarh. It has about 185 schools in government and private sectors among them about 40% of students lacked knowledge of traffic safety rules. In particular, knowledge of correct speed limits was lacking in 67.3% of the respondents. Girls were aware about traffic rules to be followed at traffic rights (63%) & while crossing zebra lines (41.2%) whereas boys (49.8%) were more verse in rules.

#### 3.3 Section III : The Pre and Post test level of knowledge on

prevention of RTA and its first aid management among school children shows that there is significant difference as the 't' value was 23.2 which is statistically significant at the level of  $p < 0.05$ .

**3.4 Section IV:** There was no association between the level of knowledge on prevention of RTA and its first aid management with the demographic variables.

**3.5 Conclusion:** Children are full of curiosity and playful even while walking on the road, therefore most injuries are caused to the children. This study targets the primary school children as the children become independent in using their mode of transport to the school thereafter and also as source of primordial prevention to reduce the risk of RTAs. Being a Nurse, it's our duty to aid information to school children in their growing stage about the traffic rules and about first aid measures during accidents.

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