



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SELECTED FIRST AID MEASURES AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN AT A SELECTED GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL IN KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT.

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: The school children incidence was 3.6 fractures per 100 people per year and an important public health burden. The first aider of school children were assisting someone with an injured extremity, the aims of their intervention should be to protect the extremity, to restrict pain and bleeding and to obtain professional support

OBJECTIVES:(1) To assess the level of knowledge on selected first aid measures among school children.(2)To determine the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on selected first aid measures among school children.(3)To associate the selected demographic variables with the post test level of knowledge on selected first aid measures among school children.

MATERIALAND METHODS: Quantitative research approach, Pre-experimental design with one group pre test and post test design was used in this study. data was collected from 100 school children studying from VIII to IX standard at Government High School. simple random sampling was used for selecting the sample the investigator developed planned teaching programme used for data collection.

KEYWORDS

First Aid , Planned Teaching Programme, Effectiveness, Knowledge.

INTRODUCTION:

"What is done to the children, they will do to the society Today's Children are tomorrow's citizen".

Every child is the gift to this world and it is the responsibility of the society to nurture and take care of them. All human has a right to grow up in healthy zone at school and community. As children grow, they must learn not only to cope with the current demands but also to prepare for many unexpected events that they will face in their future. School children are very active at home, at the school and in the community. Most of the school children have plenty of unstructured activities such as running, chasing and playground games.

World Health Organization reported that burns are a global public health problem, estimated 265,000 deaths annually and the rate of school children deaths from burns is currently over seven times higher in India. Burns are the first leading cause of death among school children aged 12 to 14 years and are most common cause of non-fatal childhood injuries. Major risk is improper adult supervision, a considerable number of burn injuries among school children India is one of the largest developing countries in the world. It constitutes around 20% of school going children

They may indulge in during actions which leads to accidents occur in this age group. **The National Vital Statistics Survey (2012)** in India reported that approximately 203,000 school children were injured between the age group of 12 to 14 years. Unintentional or accidental injuries remain the leading cause of death among school age children in India, followed closely by drowning, unintentional fires, burns. Additionally, unintentional injuries remain the leading cause of childhood injuries which could be treated with the immediate first aid care saves life of the school children.

Young school age children have immature physical coordination and cognitive abilities and are at greater risk of falls from bicycles and playground equipment. Developing bones and muscles may make them more susceptible to injury in vehicle crashes if they are not properly restrained.

Statement Of The Problem:

study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding selected first aid measures among school children at a selected government high school in kancheepuram district.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the level of knowledge on selected first aid measures among school children.
- To determine the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on selected first aid measures among school children.

- To associate the selected demographic variables with the post test level of Knowledge on selected first aid measures among school children.

HYPOTHESES

H1 :There is a significant difference in the level of knowledge on selected first aid measures among school children after planned teaching programme.

H2:There is a significant association of selected demographic variables with Level of knowledge in post test among school children.

MATERIALAND METHODS:

Research Approach

Quantitative Research Approach.

Research Design

Pre-Experimental Design With One Group Pre Test And Post Test Design.

Target population

It refers to all school children studying from VIII to IX standard at Government High School.

Accessible population

It refers to school children studying from VIII to IX standard at Government High School at Vallavapakam In Kancheepuram District.

VARIABLES

Independent variable

Planned teaching programme on selected first aid measures.

Dependent variable

Knowledge on selected first aid measures

Sampling Technique

A probability type of simple random sampling technique was used for this study to recruit the samples by lottery method.

INCLUSION CRITERIA

- School children aged between 12 to 14 years.
- School children who were studying in VIII -IX standard.
- School children who could able to understand Tamil or English language.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- School children who were irregular in attendance.
- School children who were sick.
- School children who had an impairment of speech and hearing.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUE

Part – I

Demographic variables consist of age, sex, education, religion, educational status of the father, type of family, area at residence, method of drainage system, past experience regarding knowledge of first aid, exposure to knowledge regarding first aid.

Part – II

A structured multiple choice questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge on selected first aid measures. Thirty multiple choice questions were used to assess the knowledge on selected first aid measures among school children. The tool was prepared by reviewing the literature and by consulting experts.

Data Collection Procedure:

The researcher initially established rapport with the school children and the purpose of the study was explained. The informed consent was obtained from the participants. The investigator selected 100 samples who met the inclusion criteria by simple random sampling technique after the brief self introduction, demographic data was collected for 25 samples for each batch by using structured multiple choice questionnaires for assessing the knowledge on first aid measures among school children followed by planned teaching programme was given to all the participants. Post test was done by using the same structured multiple choice questionnaires for assessing the level of knowledge on first aid measures among school children. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Data Analysis:

Descriptive statistics like frequency, mean, SD, mean percentage was used for description of demographic characteristics and assessment of knowledge. inferential statistics like paired t test was used to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme and chi-square test was used to find out the association between Knowledge With Demographic Variables.

Frequency and percentage distribution of selected demographic variables among school children.

Table 3 reveals that frequency and percentage distribution of selected demographic variables among school children in selected first aid measures. According to age 28(28%) of them were belonged to the age group of 12years, 42(42%) of them were belonged to the age group of 13years and 30(30%) of them were belonged to the age group of 14 years. In relation to sex, 50(50%) of them were males and 50(50%) of them were females. As per religion, 42(42%) of them were from Hindu, 20(40%) of them were Christian, 14 (14%) of them were from Muslim, 4 (4%) were in other religion. The level of educational status of father, 14 (14%) were non literate, 38(38%) had primary education, 40(40%) had secondary education and 8(8%) had graduate professionals. Regarding occupation of the father, 16(16%) were as salaried employee, 48(48%) were in business and 36(36%) were in agriculture. In type of family, 62(62%) had nuclear family and 38(38%) had joint family. Area at residence 64(64%) were in rural and 36(36%) were in urban. Regarding method of drainage, 32(32%) were using system closed drainage system and 68 (68%) were using open drainage system. Past experience regarding knowledge of first aid, 38(38%) had past experience and 62(62%) were not having past experience. Regarding exposure to knowledge regarding first aid, 22(22%) had received from television/radio, 24(24%) from school, 26(26%) from magazine and 28(28%) of them had no exposure

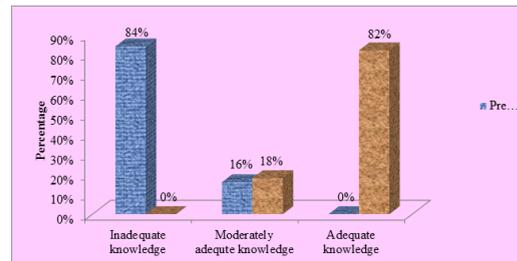
Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge on selected first aid measures among school children in pre test and post test.

Figure 1 shows that frequency and percentage distribution in the level of knowledge regarding first aid through the pre test and post test. In pre test among 100 school children 16 (16%) had moderately adequate knowledge, 84 (84%) school children had inadequate knowledge. In the post test 82 (82%) had adequate knowledge, 18 (18%) school children had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge

Comparison of pre test and post test level of knowledge on selected first aid measures among school children.

The above table reveals that the overall knowledge mean score was 11.84 with standard deviation 3.80 among school children in pre test. The overall knowledge mean score was 24.06 with standard deviation

2.64 among school children in post test. The paired t test value was 20.6 which were a statistically significant difference between pre test and post test score on selected first aid measures among school children at $P < 0.05$.



Association of selected demographic variables with the post test level of Knowledge on selected first aid measures among school children.

the demographic variables of age of children, sex, religion, educational status of the father, occupational status of the father, type of family, area at residence, method of drainage system, past experience regarding knowledge of first aid, exposure to knowledge regarding first aid had no significant association with the level of knowledge on selected first aid measures among school children.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A similar study can replicate in various samples with different demographic characteristics.
- A similar study may be replicated with a control group.
- Comparative study can be done between a rural and urban community.
- A similar study may be replicated on large sample for wide generalization.
- An exploratory study can be done to assess the first aid measures among school children.
- The effectiveness of various methods of teaching instructions can be tested and evaluated through research

CONCLUSION

The study findings of above proved that the planned teaching programme on selected first aid measures were effective among school children aged between 12 to 14 years. The investigator conducted the study with a great satisfaction in teaching of first aid to the school children for providing first aid to save one's valuable life.

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