

KNOWLEDGE OF TEACHERS ON SELECTED FIRST AID

CONDITIONS IN A SCHOOL AT TIRUTTANI

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ABSTRACT

School health services are an extension of the health care that starts in the prenatal period and is continued through in intranatal, natal and preschool years. The school is an ideal place of learning and growing up for the school child. When it serves as an important institution in the life of the child, it also brings certain hazards such as drowning, fall, road traffic accident, wounds serious bleeding, dislocation, sprain and fracture ,foreign bodies in the eyes, ears, nose and throat. Today the nurse is the only member of the team of workers concerned with the health of school child the main focus of school health nurse is keeping children healthy, by stressing health maintenance, wellness education and injury prevention.

KEYWORDS: Prenatal Period, Intranatal, Natal and Preschool Years, Fall, Road Traffic Accident & Wounds Serious Bleeding

INTRODUCTION

According to WHO report (1997) accidents rank fourth for cause of death and are responsible for approximately 8% of all deaths in the world. In India 4-7% of deaths are recorded due to accident in the five to fourteen years of age group.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the knowledge of teachers on selected first aid conditions in a school at Tiruttani.

Objectives of the Study

- To assess the teachers exposure to first aid conditions.
- To assess the knowledge of teachers on selected first aid conditions.
- To associate the level of knowledge with frequency of emergency situations faced at school.
- To associate the level of knowledge with selected demographic variables.

ASSUMPTIONS

It is assumed that school teacher's knowledge regarding first aid measures will also help to reduce morbidity of the school children related to minor injuries and health problem.

HYPOTHESIS

The Diploma teachers, who received formal training in first aid measures in their training period, will show significant difference mean score knowledge than the degree teachers who didn't receive formal training.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

A descriptive design was chosen for this study.

Study Approach

Quantitative research approach.

Study Setting

The study was conducted in Thalapatti Vinayagam Matriculation Higher Secondary School at Tiruttani.

Sample

All the teachers working in Thalapatti Vinayagam Matriculation Higher Secondary School, who fulfill the sampling criteria.

Sampling Technique

Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the samples.

Sample Size

50 teachers were selected those who possess a diploma (or) degree in teaching education.

Development and Description of the Tool

The tool used for this study was a questionnaire with two sections.

Section – A

This consisted of the demographic variables such as age, sex, educational qualifications, teaching experience, class taught, sources of information, emergency situations faced at home and school and the frequency of the emergency situations faced in the school.

Section – B

This section consisted of structured questionnaire to determine the level of knowledge under 5 leadings,

- Knowledge related to general aspects of first aid Q.No.1-5.
- Knowledge related to wound and bleeding Q.No.6-16.
- Knowledge related to sprain and fracture Q.No.17-24.
- Knowledge related to fainting and fits Q.No.25-31.
- Knowledge related to foreign bodies in the eyes, ears, nose and throat Q.No.32-40.

Scoring

The maximum score was 40 each multiple choice questions had 4 alternatives. A score of 'one' was given to the right answer. A score of 'Zero' was given to the wrong answer.

The total score was categorized as follows;

- Inadequate knowledge 0-25%
- Less adequate knowledge 26-50%
- Moderately adequate knowledge 51-75%
- Moderately adequate knowledge 51-75%
- Adequate knowledge 76-100%

Pain for Data Analysis

Both descriptive and inferential statistics was used.

Descriptive Statistics

- Frequency and percentage distribution was used to analyze the demographic variables.
- Mean and standard deviation was used to assess the level of knowledge on selected first aid conditions.

Inferential Statistics

- One way analyst of variance was used to analysis within group comparison among five aspects of first aid conditions.
- Chi-square test was used to associate the level at knowledge with selected demographic variables.

Findings of the Study

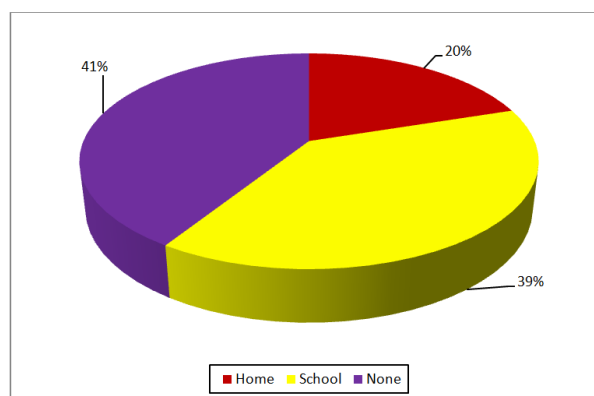


Figure 1: Distribution of Overall Responses to Emergency Situations Faced at Home, School and Not Faced Anywhere

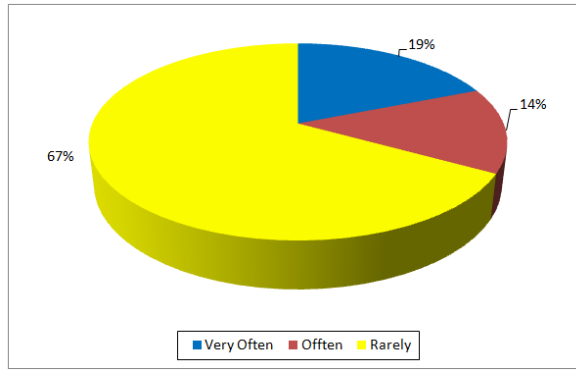


Figure 2: Distribution of Overall Responses to Frequency of Emergency Situations Faced at School

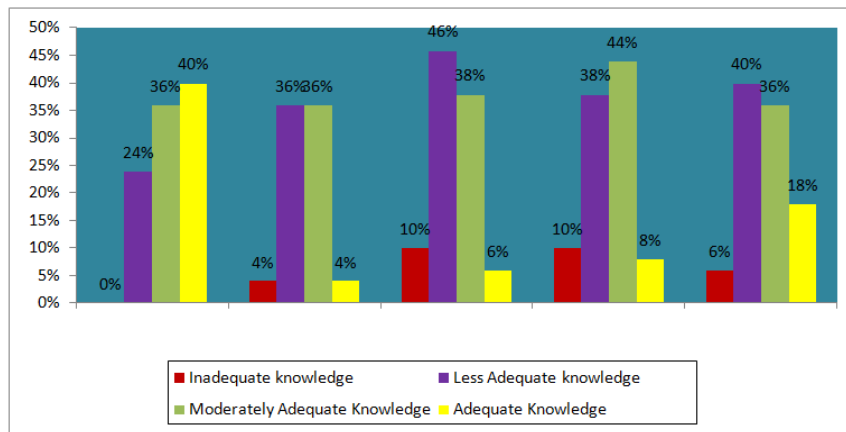


Figure 3: Distribution of Samples According to Knowledge on Selected First Aid Conditions

- General aspects of First Aid
- Wound & Bleeding
- Sprain & Fracture
- Fainting & Fits
- Foreign Bodies in the eyes, ears, nose and throat

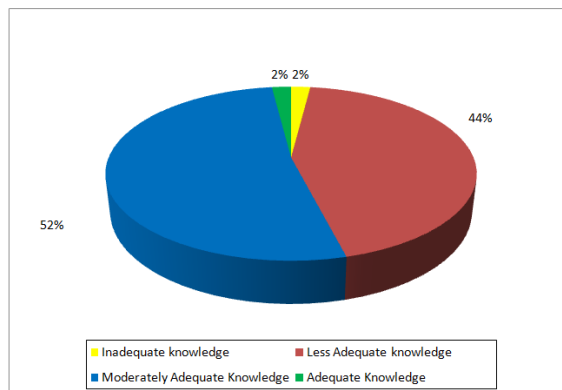


Figure 4: Distribution of Overall Knowledge on Selected First Aid Conditions

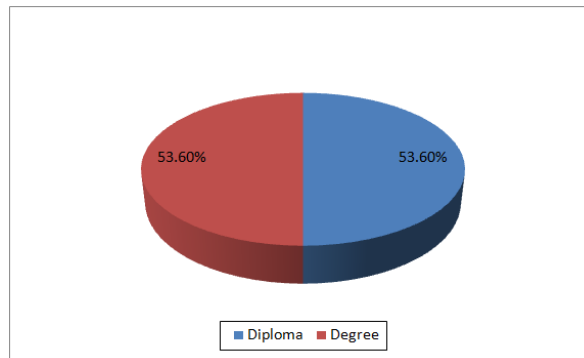


Figure 5: Comparison of Knowledge of Diploma and Degree Teachers in Selected First Aid Conditions Mean Score

CONCLUSIONS

The result of the study helps the health personnel to take appropriate action in the school health programme and also plan on going health education programme to the school teachers regarding selected for aid conditioning.

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