A STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING SELECTED FIRST AID MEASURES AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN AT SELECTED GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, KHEDA DISTRICT

Gamit Niketa¹, Gupta Aarati², Parmar Vaibhavi³, Patel Disha⁴, Patel Riya⁵, Vaghela Pinkal⁶, Vaghela Rimpal⁷, Saxena Yuvraj⁸ and Kailash Nagar⁹

¹-⁸ Researcher, Dinsa Patel College of Nursing, Nadiad, Gujarat
⁹ Research Guide, Mr. Kailash Nagar, Assistant Professor, Community Health Nursing Department, Dinsa Patel College of Nursing, Nadiad, Gujarat

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ABSTRACT
First aid is provision of initial care for an illness and injury. It is usually performed by a lay person to stop a bleed becoming dangerous. Promote recovery-first aid also involves to start the recovery process from the illness or injury, and in some cases might involve completing a treatment, such as a in case of applying a plaster to a small wound. looked.

Objective
1. To compare the level of Knowledge and Attitude of school children before and after administration of planned teaching programme regarding selected first aid measures at selected Government School, Kheda District.
2. To correlate the posttest Knowledge and Attitude of School children regarding selected first aid measures at selected Government School, Kheda District.
3. To find association between selected demographical variables and post-test Knowledge and Attitude score among school children on planned teaching programme

INTRODUCTION
Life-threatening emergencies can occur in any school, at any time. They can be caused by injuries, violence, pre-existing health problems, and other unexpected events. They can affect students or the adults who teach and supervise them. At the same time, schools now employ no nurses, leaving teachers, and other staff in charge of first aid before the arrival of emergency medical services personnel. It has been calculated that, on average, 20% of the population should be trained to provide first aid, if a significant reduction of mortality is to be achieved. However, wide dissemination of the principles of emergency care poses a series of difficulties. The aim of first aid are: preserve life is the overriding aim of all medical care, including first aid , is to save lives prevent further harm also sometimes called preventing the condition worsening, this covers both external factors, such as moving a patient away from a cause of harm, and applying first aid techniques to prevent worsening of the condition, such as applying pressure

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*Corresponding author: Gamit Niketa
Researcher, Dinsha Patel College of Nursing, Nadiad, Gujarat
regarding selected first aid measures at selected government School, Kheda District.

Hypothesis

H1: There is significant difference between mean score of knowledge and Attitude before and after administration of planned teaching programme regarding selected first aid measures at 0.05 level of significance.

H2: There is significant correlation between post-test knowledge and attitude score regarding selected first aid measures among school children.

H3: There is significant association of mean difference of in the level of post-test knowledge and Attitude score regarding selected first aid measures among school children with their selected demographical variables at 0.05 level of significance.

METHODOLOGY

Research Approach: A quantitative research approach was used in this study.

Research Design: Research design was one group pre-test post-test design.

Variables

- **Independent variables**: The independent variable is planned teaching programme regarding selected first aid measures.
- **Dependent variables**: The dependent variable is knowledge and attitude of school children regarding selected first aid measures.

Research Setting: Bharti Vinay Mandir School, Chaklasi, Kheda, Gujarat

Target Population: School children in selected government school of Kheda district.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique: The sample consists of 40 samples of school children at selected government school of Kheda district.

Criteria for sample selection

Inclusion criteria

Students who:

1. Are willing to participate in study.
2. Are available at time of data collection.
3. Are studying in 11th standard.

Exclusion criteria

Students who

1. Have undergone any education programme on first aid measures within six months prior to data collection.
2. Those who not given concern

Description of Tool: Based on the objectives of the study, Structured knowledge questionnaire and Likert Attitude Scale is used for assess the knowledge and attitude among school children.

It consists of three section:

Section A- It consists of age, gender, religion, monthly income of parents and exposure to any training/education.

Section B- It consists of “introduction of first aid, burns, dog bite, foreign body aspiration, fracture and wound care.

Section C- It consists of “introduction of first aid.”

Reliability of Tool: The reliability of the structured knowledge questionnaire and likert attitude scale was determined by “test-retest method” Karl Pearson’s correlation co-efficient formula was 0.91. Hence, the structured knowledge and attitude questionnaire was found to be reliable.

RESULTS

Table 1: Paired t test analysis for the significance of pre and post-test knowledge and Attitude regarding selected first aid measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>T test</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>Pre-test</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.56</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-test</td>
<td>22.75</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude</td>
<td>Pre-test</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-test</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>3.84</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: It indicates that administration of planned teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge and attitude of the samples regarding selected first aid measures. The ‘P’ value is <0.05. There for the null hypothesis is rejected at 0.05% level of significance That means planned teaching programme is effective.

Table 2: Correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding selected first aid measures among school children before and after administration of planned teaching programme.

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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<td>Attitude</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>3.84</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSION

The study attempted to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding selected first aid measures among school children and found that the planned teaching programme was effective in increasing knowledge and attitude regarding selected first aid measures among school children.

The assessment of knowledge and attitude regarding selected first aid measures among school children revealed that the overall mean score was 19.53 and the percentage was 19.5% for knowledge and 62.75 and 62.7% for attitude. Hence, there was adequate knowledge level and favourable attitude of school children. The outcome of paired t test knowledge score and statistical significance based on Paired t test. The t value was found to be 11.56 for knowledge it was highly significant at 5% level (i.e. p<0.05). The Paired t test value was found to 3.49 for attitude respectively it was highly significant at 5% level (i.e. p<0.05). The correlation between knowledge and attitude was (r=0.34) and its evidence that there is positive correlation.
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