



# A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRST AID AND SAFETY MEASURES AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN AT SAINT MICHEAL HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL IN GINGEE

**Menaga Gandhi B**

Sri Rangapoopathi College of Nursing, Villupuram District, Tamilnadu.

## Article Information

Received 24/12/2023; Revised 26/12/2023;  
Accepted 02/01/2024

## Corresponding Author

**Menaga Gandhi B**

Email:- [mnggandhi@gmail.com](mailto:mnggandhi@gmail.com)

## ABSTRACT

A Study to assess effectiveness of Self Instructional Module on knowledge regarding first aid and safety measures among school children. School children continue to learn the values and competencies which they will bring in to the adult world. Their continued achievement depends on a variety of family factors, including parental expectation, stimulation and guidance. Therefore parents assist the children to develop their skills and conscience towards their understanding. Children gain new ideas from adults outside the family: teachers, parents of their friends, television, newspaper, textbooks and of fiction. Ideally each child is accepted as an individual different from other children.

**Key words:** Effectiveness, Self-Instructional Module, Knowledge, First Aid, Safety Measures.

**AIM:** Effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid and safety measures among school children

## INTRODUCTION

Over the past century, focus of health has shifted to disease prevention, health promotion and wellness. Today, society is complex and ever changing. 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 tomorrows. School age Children become more independent with age. This independence leads to an increased self confidence and decreased fears, which may contribute to accidents and injuries. Children are the gift to this world; and hence it is the responsibility

of the society to nurture and take care of them. Children are the young people who represent the country in future. Their health needs are vital and they share the entitlement to good health and quality health services to the rest of the community. Children and adolescents have the right to knowledge and skill about health in the Universal Declaration of children's rights. School children continue to learn the values and competencies which they will bring in to the adult world. Their continued achievement depends on a variety of family factors, including parental expectation, stimulation and guidance. Therefore parents assist the children to develop their skills and conscience towards their understanding. School age children are very active at home, in the community and at the school. This increased activity and time away from parents



increases the risk for unintentional injuries. The death rate in children between 5 to 10 years of age is less than younger children. Each year, 20% to 25% of all children sustain an injury to seek medical attention or to miss the school.

#### OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the level of knowledge on first aid and safety measures among school children .
- To evaluate the effectiveness of self Instructional module by comparing the pretest and post test knowledge of school children.

- To association between level of knowledge with selected demographic variables like (age, family income, type of family, family size, religion, place of residence, food habit, parent education and occupation status) on first aid and safety measures among school children.

#### ASSUMPTION:

- The Children possess inadequate knowledge regarding first aid and safety measures.
- Self Instructional module will improve the knowledge regarding first aid and safety measures..

**Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre test level of knowledge. (n=50)**

Level of Knowledge	PRE TEST	
	f	%
Very poor	0	0
poor	9	18
Average	40	80
Good	1	2
Excellent	0	0

**Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of post test level of knowledge. (n=50)**

Level of Knowledge	POST TEST	
	f	%
Very poor	0	0
poor	0	0
Average	0	0
Good	28	56
Excellent	22	44

**TABLE 3: Mean and SD of pre test and post test level of knowledge.**

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PRE TEST		POST TEST	
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD
	5.76	1.53	17.74	1.07

#### Research Hypotheses:

H1: There will be a significant difference between pretest and post test knowledge score regarding first aid and safety measures among the school children.

H2: There will be significant association between post test score with the selected demographic variables.

#### Review of Literature:

**Section A:** Review of literature related to knowledge of first aid and safety measures in school children.

**Section B:** Review of literature related to common accidents and practices in school children.

**Section C:** Review of literature related to effectiveness of self instructional module on first aid and safety measures.

#### Variables:

##### Independent Variable:

Self Instructional Module.

##### Dependent Variable:

Knowledge.

#### INCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. School children who were in (6th – 7th) std.
2. School children who were willing to participate in the study
3. School children could speak, understand, read and write Tamil.



Figure 1: Schematic Representation of Research Methodology

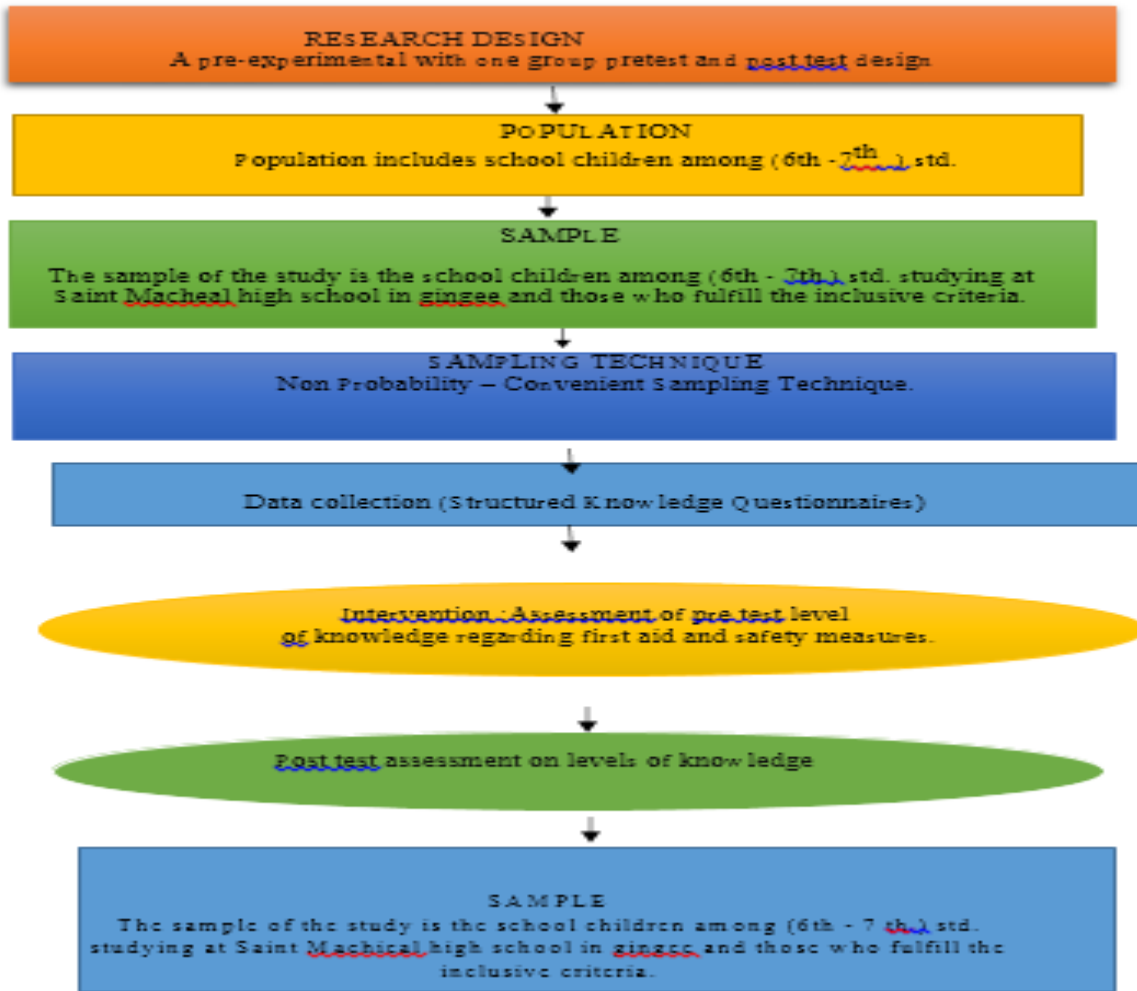
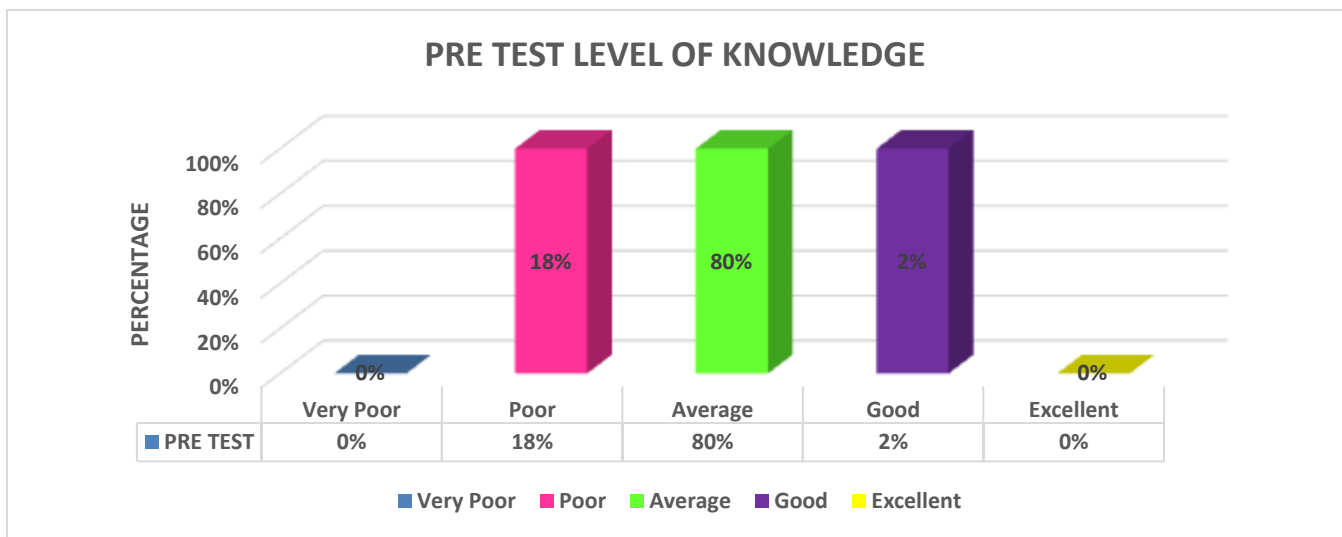
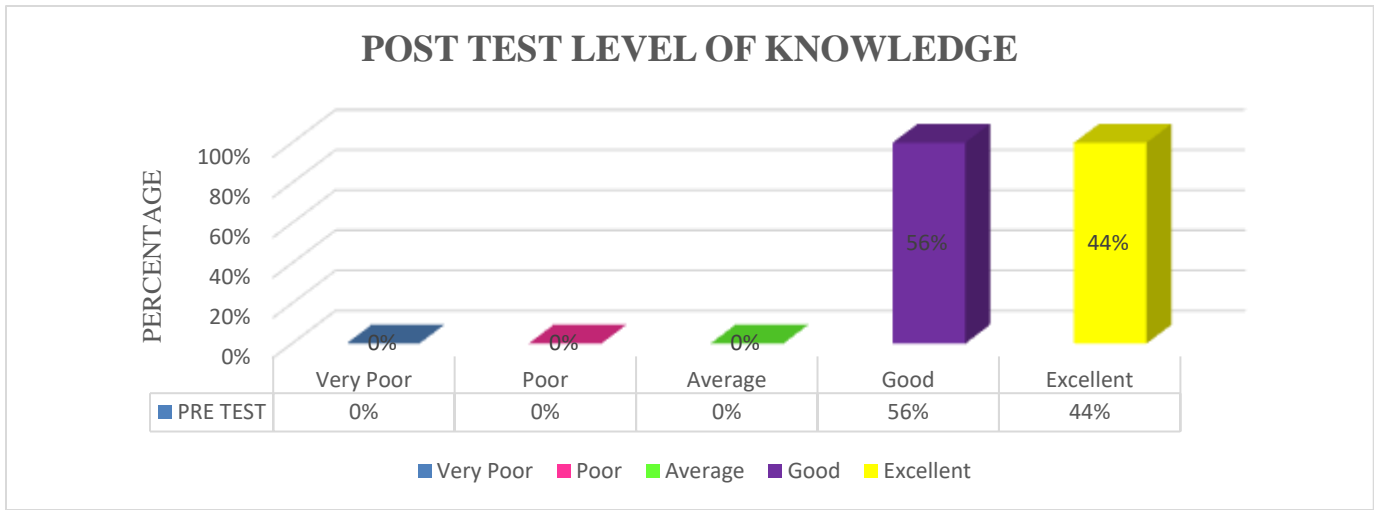
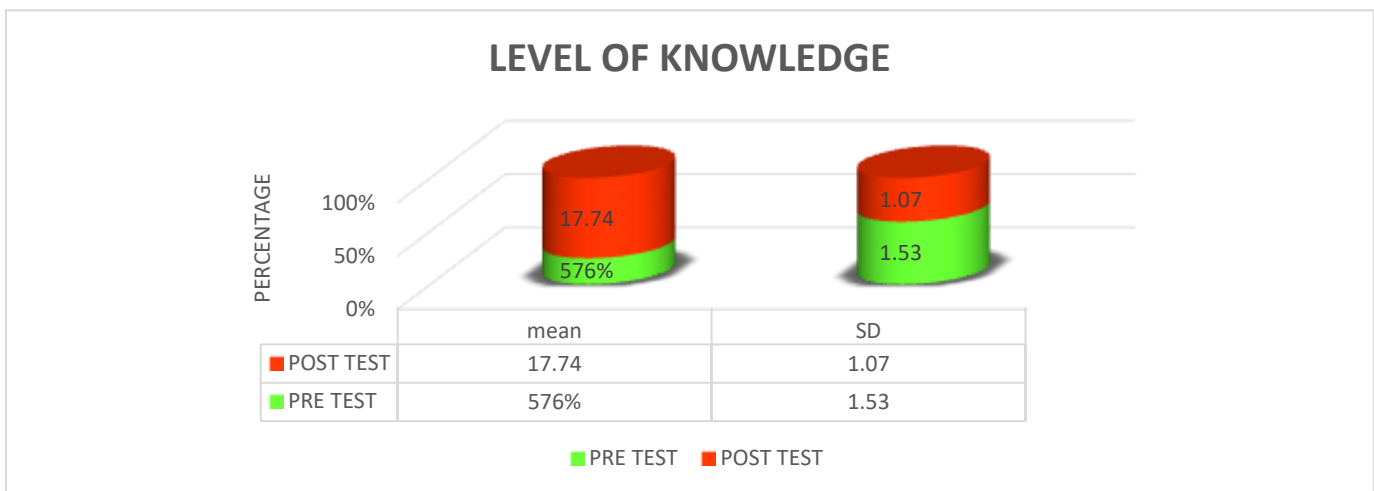


Figure 2: Pre Test Level of Knowledge.



**Figure 3: Post Test Level of Knowledge.****Figure 4: Mean and Standard Deviation of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge****Exclusion Criteria:**

1. School children who were absent during the study.
2. School children who were sick during the study period.
3. School children who were participate in pilot study.

**Development and Description of the Tool:****Section A:**

The demographic data include (age, family income, type of family, family size, religion, place of residence, food habit, parent education and parents occupation status) on first aid and safety measures among school children's.

**Section B:**

Structured knowledge questionnaire, It consists of 20 structured questionnaire regarding first aid and safety measures. Self Instructional Module regarding first aid and safety measures.

**Result and Discussion:**

The above table reveals that school children 9 (18%) have poor knowledge, school Children 40 (80%) have average knowledge, school children (2%) have good knowledge.

The above table reveals that, school children 28 (56%) have good knowledge and children 22 (44%) have excellent knowledge regarding first aid safety measures in post test.



**CONCLUSION:**

The present study assessed the knowledge of school children regarding first aid and safety measures, the school children had inadequate knowledge regarding first aid safety measures. After reading Self Instructional Module, there was a significant improvement in school children knowledge regarding first aid and safety measures. The study concluded that the Self instructional module was effective in improving the knowledge regarding first aid and safety measures among school children.

**REFERENCES**

1. Abdellah J. (1978). Patient care through nursing research. (3 rd ed). New YorkMacMillan
2. Adele Pillitteri. (2007). Maternal and Child Health Nursing, 5th ed. Philadelphi Lippincott Williams and Wilkins Publication
3. Basavanthappa B.T. (2000). Nursing research. (2nd ed). Bangalore: Jaypee Publishers
4. Brunner and Suddarth. (1992). Textbook of Medical Surgical Nursing.(7 th ed).Philadelphia: Lippincott company Carol Taylor, Carol Lillis & Pricilla Lemone. (2005). Fundamentals of Nursing. New Delhi: Wolter S, Kluwer Health, Pvt. LtdS Gupta P., (2004). Essential Pediatric Nursing (2nd ed.) New Delhi: CBS. 608-609.
5. Jenson, Kliegman & Behrman. (2007). Nelson’s Textbook of Pediatrics (18th ed.) Singapore: W.B. Saunders. 431-433.
6. Polit F.P. (1999). Nursing Research Principles and Methods (7thed.).Pheladelphia: .Lippincott 438-449.
7. Rao, S.S., (2005). Introduction to Biostatistics (3rd ed.) New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.54-58.
8. Fawcett Jacquiline. (1989). Analysis and evaluation of conceptual Model of Nursing. Philadelphia F.A.Davis Ghai, O.P. (2004). Essential pediatrics. (6 th ed). New Delhi: CBS publishers Gupta,L.C. Abhitabh Gupta. (2000). Manual of first aid. (1 st ed). Newdelhi: Jaypee publishers.
9. Gupta S.P. (1991). Statistical Methods. (3 rd ed.). New Delhi: Sultan Chand Hockenberry. Wilson. Winkelstien. Klive. (2006). Wong’s Nursing Care of Infants and Children. (7th ed.). Newdelhi: Elsevier publisher
10. Basavanthappa B.T., (1998). Textbook of Nursing Research (2nd ed.) *Delhi: Jaypee. 222-240.*

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I want to express our sincere thanks to the committed BSc (N) III RD YEAR 10 th batch Students whose efforts and input were instrumental in the success of this study. A special shout-out to the participants whose involvement was crucial; without them, this project wouldn't have come to fruition. Our appreciation extends to the authors, editors, and publishers of the articles, journals, and books that were invaluable in shaping the literature discussed in this article. Gratitude also goes out to everyone who, in various ways, aided us in completing this study.

