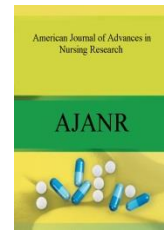




## AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ADVANCES IN NURSING RESEARCH



Journal homepage: [www.mcmed.us/journal/ajanr](http://www.mcmed.us/journal/ajanr)

# EFFECTIVENESS STRUCTURE TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRST AID EMERGENCY AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SELECTED SCHOOLS, BANGALORE

Dr. Tejeshwari B.V<sup>1\*</sup>, Renukamma RN<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Guide, HOD & Professor, Department of Community Health Nursing, RajaRajeswari College of Nursing, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

<sup>2</sup>M.Sc Nursing Student, Raja Rajeswari College of Nursing, Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

### Article Info

Received 25/08/2024

Revised 15/09/2024

Accepted 10/10/2024

### Key word:

Effectiveness,  
Knowledge, STP, First  
Aid Emergency and  
Primary School  
Teacher.

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** - First aid is the Medical treatment given to a person with an injury or sudden illness prior to the arrival of professional medical help, The primary goal of first aid is to lesson suffering faster healing and process and minimize damage. The first aid action you will take after an emergency is very curriculum it decide the future course of the injury and it is complication rate. Proper application of First Aid can bridge the graph between long term disability rapid recovery and permanent injury. Students at schools may need first aid due to illness or accident therefore, Teachers at school should know first aid majors and be able to put them in to Practice, The aim of this study is to asses awareness regarding fist aid training among Primary School Teachers. **Objectives:** - 1. To assess the pre – test knowledge regarding first aid emergency among Primary School Teachers at selected Schools in Bangalore. 2. To assess the post- test knowledge regarding first aid emergency among Primary School Teachers at selected Schools, in Bangalore 3. To evaluate the effectiveness of Structure teaching programs a knowledge regarding fist aid emergency among Primary School. Teachers in selected school Bangalore. 4. To associate the post – test knowledge regarding first aid emergency among Primary School, Teachers at selected demographic variable. **Design:** - Evaluative research approach was used for the study. Sixty primary schools teachers were recruited by non-probability purposive sampling method. Necessary administrative permission was obtained from concerned authority. Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects. Then the investigator collected the data pertaining to the demographic variables by using structured interview schedule. Ethical clearance was obtained from Institutional ethical committee. Content validity of the tool was established by split of method. The obtained score was 0.87 & it was found to reliable. **Setting:** - The study was conducted in selected primary schools, Bangalore, Karnataka. **Result:** - The findings of the study was revealed that the mean score of knowledge regarding first aid emergency among primary school teachers was 10.06 in pre-test and 18.86 in post-test out of maximum score of 40, which proved that structured teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge level of primary school teachers regarding first aid emergency. The paired‘t’ test found be statistically significance at 0.05 levels. **Conclusion:** - The present study attempted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge of primary school teachers regarding first aid emergency and it was found that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge of



primary school teachers.

## INTRODUCTION

First aid is the provision of Initial care for an illness or injury. It is usually sick or injured person until definitive medical treatment can be accessed, certain self-limiting illness or minor injury may not first aid intervention. It generally consists of a service of simple and in some cases potentially life –Swing technique that an individual can be trained to perform with in minimal equipment's. A basic knowledge and understanding of for set Aid can be invaluable for individual to able to provide emergency came in the event of an accident possibly saving lives and minimizing injury. It may an occasion Obviate the need to visit a hospital or Clinic, Not only providing Convenience for the individual but lessening demand on medical specie lalties.

Children spend most of the time in school where they are exposed to various types of Minor Injuries, which influence their present is the Treatment of Any Injury or Illness before availability of Professional Medical Aid. Teachers are the Key person for who can attune the Children foe Minor Injuries IN School through Complete Knowledge regarding first aid Management. This Study was done among Primary School Teachers to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Teaching Programmed OF first Aid Management of Selected Minor Injuries in Children's.

Accidents are Silent epidemic they are among the Top four Most Frequent Causes of Death at any age children experiencing accidents is nothing new “ In today's Sophisticated societies accidents are prodiments among young children .First aid is the initial Treatment given to the Causality of suddenly sick or Injured knowledge and First aid is used to Managed minor Injuries at home , School and Work place the study was conducted to evaluate the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programmed an First Aid for Emergencies to Primary School Teachers.

Children Represent the Future and Ensuring there Healthy Growth and Development Ought to be a prime Concern of all Societies injuries and accidents are the Leading causes of death in children Worldwide. Children are Prone to unintentional Injuries because their bodies are developing and they have not yet Learned to be aware both of themselves and various environmental dangerous. First aid is to preserve Life, Prevent illness or injury from becoming worse.

## OBJECTIVES

- To assess the pre – test knowledge regarding first Aid emergency among Primary School Teachers at selected Schools in Bangalore.

- To assess the post- test knowledge regarding first aid emergency among Primary School Teachers at selected Schools, in Bangalore
- To evaluate the effectiveness of Structure teaching programs a knowledge regarding fist aid emergency among Primary School. Teachers in selected school Bangalore.
- To associate the post –test knowledge regarding first aid emergency among Primary School, Teachers at selected demographic variable.

## HYPOTHESIS: -

**H<sub>1</sub>**– There's a significant difference in a pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding first aid emergency among primary school children in selected schools, Bangalore.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Evaluative research approach was used for the study. Sixty samples were recruited by non-probability purposive sampling method. Necessary administrative permission was obtained from concerned authority. Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects. Then the investigator collected the data pertaining to the demographic variables by using structured interview schedule. The instrument used for the data collection was structured knowledge questionnaire for assessing the knowledge score.

**Phase I:** Assess the pre-test knowledge of primary school children regarding first aid emergency by using structured questionnaire.

**Phase II:** A STP was administered on knowledge regarding first aid emergency.

**Phase II:** Assess the post-test knowledge after a period of week within the group followed by same procedure.

Ethical clearance was obtained from Institutional ethical committee. Content validity of the tool was established by split of method. The obtained score was 0.87 & it was found to reliable. Pre-testing of the tools was done. The obtained data were analyzed based on the objectives and hypothesis by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

## RESULTS

The above table 1 shows the distribution of primary school teachers according to the level of knowledge regarding first aid emergency before and after structured teaching programme. It revealed that in pre-test, majority of the respondents 45 (75%) had moderately adequate knowledge, 25 (20%) had inadequate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge regarding first aid emergency. And in post-test most of the respondents 42

Corresponding Author

**Dr. Tejeshwari B.V**

**Email:-tejeshwinirajesh@gmail.com**



(70%) had adequate knowledge and 18(30%) had moderately adequate knowledge regarding first aid emergency.

The data presented in a table-2 shows that the obtained [t] value was 6.5, which was found statistically significant at 0.05 levels.

#### IMPLICATION OF THE STUDY:-

The result of the study proceed that primary school teachers had inadequate knowledge regarding first aid emergency. The findings of the study have scope in the following areas,

#### Nursing Practice:

1. Nurses working in the community field should have enough knowledge about first aid emergency& able to find an opportunity to teach & improve knowledge first aid emergency.

2. Nursing professionals can play a key role in the enhancement of knowledge of primary school teachers regarding first aid emergency, which could improve the knowledge of primary school teachers.

#### Nursing Education:

1. Nursing curriculum can be modified with increased emphasis on first aid emergency.

#### Nursing Administration:

1. Administrators can organize the educational programs in primary school teachers and community areas to provide knowledge regarding first aid emergency.

2. The nurse administrator in the higher-level authority must hold discussions and meetings on first aid emergency. Based on that, the knowledge of the primary school teachers can be assessed and the

program can be planned and implemented in school & community at various levels.

#### Nursing Research:

Management & administration authorities give encouragement, motivation & also provide financial support to do research.

#### ASSUMPTIONS:-

- ✓ Primary school teachers will have some knowledge regarding selected aspects first aid emergency.
- ✓ Structured teaching programme may enhance the knowledge of primary school teachers regarding selected aspects of first aid emergency.

#### LIMITATIONS:-

1. The study was conducted in selected schools, Bangalore.
2. Sample was selected only from primary schools hence generalization can only be made for the selected sample.
3. The study did not use control group. The investigator had no control over the events that took place between pre-test and post-test.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:-

Based on the study findings the following recommendations have been made for further study:

- Similar study can be carried out on larger samples for broader generalization.
- A comparative study could be conducted in different settings to find out the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.
- An experimental study could be replicated with a control group.
- A comparative study could be undertaken to evaluate different teaching strategies, self-instructional module (SIM), peer evaluation and education by students.

**Table-1: Frequency and percentage distribution of primary school teachers according to the level of knowledge regarding first aid emergency before and after structured teaching programme. n=60**

Sl.No	Level of Knowledge	Respondents Knowledge			
		Pre-test		Post-test	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Inadequate(<50%)	15	25	0	0
2.	Moderate(50-75%)	45	75	18	30
3.	Adequate (>75%)	0	0	42	70
<b>OVERALL</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table.2: Mean, Standard Deviation and paired't' test to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding first aid emergency among primary school teachers. N=60**

Max score	Mean	SD	Mean difference	paired "t" test	Significance
Pre-Test	10.06	3.2	8.8	6.5	0.05*
Post-Test	18.86	1.4			



**Table3: Association of Pre-Test with their selected Demographic Variables n=60**

Source of knowledge		Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate		n	Table value	Df	X2
		f	%	f	%	f	%				
Age in years	20 -30years	0	0	1	6.25	15	93.75	16	12.59	6	t=2.53(NS)
	31-41years	0	0	1	5.55	17	94.44	18			
	42-51years	0	0	3	20	12	80	15			
	52andabove	0	0	2	18.18	9	81.81	11			
Educational Qualification	Non-formal education	0	0	1	10	9	90	10	12.59	6	t=93.96(S)
	Primary education	0	0	3	11.53	23	88.46	26			
	Secondary education	0	0	4	16.66	20	83.33	24			
	Above secondary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Marital status	Unmarried	0	0	3	12	22	88	25	12.59	6	t=0.02(NS)
	Married	0	0	1	3.22	30	96.77	31			
	Widow/ Widower	0	0	0	0	2	100	2			
	Divorced	0	0	0	0	2	100	2			
Monthly Income	Rs.10,000/- to15,000/-	0	0	2	10	18	90	20	12.59	9	t=1.22(NS)
	Rs.15,001/-to 20,000/-	0	0	1	6.66	14	7.14	15			
	Rs.20,001/-to 40,000/-	0	0	0	0	12	100	12			
	Rs. 40,001andabove	0	0	1	7.69	12	92.3	13			
Dietary Pattern	Vegetarian	0	0	0	0	8	100	8	5.99	2	t=0.35(NS)
	Mixed	0	0	2	3.84	50	96.15	52			
Working hours per day	6-7hours	0	0	1	6	53	98.14	54	5.99	2	t=0.11(NS)
	Maximum7 hours	0	0	0	0	6	100	6			
Personal Activity	Cooking	0	0	2	6.66	28	93.33	30	18.31	10	t=1.31(NS)
	Singing	0	0	0	0	4	100	4			
	Dancing	0	0	0	0	2	100	2			
	Badminton	0	0	0	0	2	100	2			
	Reading books	0	0	1	10	9	90	10			
	Watching movies	0	0	1	8.33	11	91.66	12			
Knowledge Regarding first aid	Yes	0	0	0	0	14	100	14	5.99	2	t=0.95(NS)
	No	0	0	3	6.52	43	93.47	46			
Number of children per section	20-25	0	0	2	10	18	90	20	9.49	4	t=9.49(NS)
	26-30	0	0	0	0	20	100	20			
	31-40	0	0	1	5	19	95	20			
Source of information	Books	0	0	1	6.66	14	93.33	15	15.51	8	t=3.04(NS)
	Newspaper	0	0	2	10	18	90	20			
	Internet			0	0	10	100	10			



## DISCUSSION

Structured teaching programme was found to be an effective educative method for improving the knowledge of primary school teachers in the selected schools regarding first aid emergency. The findings were similar to other studies, which shown that primary school teachers having good knowledge on first aid emergency. In the present study results revealed that obtained [t] value was 6.5, which were found with statistically significant at 0.05 levels.

## CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid emergency among primary school teachers in selected schools carried out was effective in improving the knowledge of primary school teachers as evidenced by the significant change between pre-test and post-test knowledge score.

## REFERENCES

1. Hosapatna, M., Bhat, N., Prakash, J., Sumalatha, S., & Ankolekar, V. H. (2019). Knowledge and training of primary school teachers in first aid - A questionnaire-based study. *Karume Medical Journal*, 66(2), 1-6.
2. Al-Robaiaay, Y. K. (2013). Knowledge of primary school teachers regarding first aid in Baghdad Al-Rusafa. *Al-Kindy College Medical Journal*, 9(1), 54-59.
3. Vermonden, M., Dehaerne, L., Toelen, J., & De Coninck, D. (2023). Teacher preparedness for medical emergencies in Belgian classrooms: Studying objective and subjective first-aid knowledge. *Children*, 10(4), 669.
4. O'Connor, S., Comerford, E., Moran, K., Whyte, E., Lacey, P., & Concannon, A. (2023). Irish primary school teachers' experiences, training, and knowledge in first aid. *Irish Educational Studies*, 1-6.
5. Vermonden, M., Dehaerne, L., Toelen, J., & De Coninck, D. (2023). Teacher preparedness for medical emergencies in Belgian classrooms: Studying objective and subjective first-aid knowledge. *Children*, 10(4), 669.
6. Ng, S. N., Tang, L. K., Leung, C. K., Cheng, C. Y., Cheung, M. S., Lam, Y. Y., Yeung, L. C., Tse, Y. T., Tai, W. H., & Chau, P. P. (2023). Knowledge and training preference of standard first aid among undergraduates in Hong Kong: A cross-sectional survey. *Hong Kong Journal of Emergency Medicine*, 30(3), 172-178.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to express our sincere thanks to the committed M.Sc Nursing student 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.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST:** Nil

**SOURCE OF SUPPORT:** Self Funded

**ETHICAL CLEARANCE:** Obtained from Institutional ethical committee.

