

Effectiveness of A Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Safety and First Aid Measures on Selected Emergency Conditions among School Teachers in Bhubaneswar, Odisha

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Abstract

Children are the future of every country and all societies strive to ensure their health and safety. Most of the accidents occur among the children during the age group of 5 to 14, when they spend most of their time in the school campus. Children ages 5 to 14 account for nearly 40 percent of all sports-related injuries treated in hospitals. An average of the rate and severity of injury increases with a child's age. Injuries are responsible for nearly half of all sports injuries to middle and high school students. The aims of first aid are to preserve and protect life, prevent further injury or deterioration of illness and help to promote recovery. So, first aid training is necessary to protect the child and promote the recovery period thus to reduce the injury in schools. In this study, a research design selected was one group pre-test and post-test design which belongs to the quasi-experimental design. The samples of the study comprised all teachers working in the selected high schools and those who are fulfilling the inclusion criteria and 51 high school teachers selected in Simple Random Sampling Technique. The finding of the study overall knowledge of high school teachers reveals that 73.6% of subjects had moderately adequate knowledge, 19.4% of subjects had inadequate knowledge, and only 5.9% of subjects had adequate knowledge. After the planned teaching program, the overall improvement means the score was 26.6 with a standard deviation of 1.08. The paired "t" test value was -22.96 which is highly significant at $p < 0.001$. The conclusion of the study planned teaching program was effective thus to improve the teacher's knowledge and apply that while any crisis occurs in the school premises.

Keywords: Children, Planned Teaching Programme, Safety, First Aid Measures, Knowledge, Emergency Conditions, School Teachers

Introduction

Children are the future of every country and all societies strive to ensure their health and safety. India is home to nearly 500 million young people among whom children less than 15 years are around 370 million.

According to WHO statistics published by the Health and safety executive, there were 35,041 reported accidents involving children. In reality, the number of accidents is probably higher, as non-fatal accidents are significantly under-reported. Slips, trips and falls are the most common accidents, constituting 40% of all reported injuries. The increasing number of accidents in schools has had a serious effect on the attitude.

Knowledge of first aid, which constitutes life-saving treatments for injuries or unexpected illnesses, is important for every individual at every age. First aid and basic life support are so important that teaching basic first aid should be made compulsory in all schools. School teachers who are present when the accident happens; have limited knowledge regarding the recommended course of action in such situations. It is therefore of fundamental importance for teachers to be duly informed concerning the correct first-aid measures.

Statement of the problem

A study to assess the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding safety and first aid measures on selected emergency conditions among school teachers in Bhubaneswar, Odisha

Objectives

- 1) To assess the existing knowledge of school teachers regarding safety and first aid measures in selected emergency conditions.
- 2) To determine the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge of school teachers regarding safety and first aid measures in selected emergency conditions.
- 3) To find the association between the pre/posttest knowledge scores with selected demographic variables

Operational definitions

1. **Assess.** It refers to judgment of the knowledge of the school teachers about safety and first aid measures on selected emergency conditions.
2. **Effectiveness.** It refers to the degree of increase in level of knowledge of high school teachers to 90% after the information being disseminated.
3. **Planned teaching programme.** It refers to set of information 's given to the high school teachers regarding safety and first aid measures on selected emergency conditions that commonly occur at the school.
4. **School teachers.** Teachers working with the children of standard 6th-10th in the selected schools of Bhubaneswar, Odisha
5. **Knowledge.** It refers to level of understanding of the meaning, causes, signs and symptoms and immediate first aid measures on selected emergency conditions.
6. **First aid** It refers to the immediate management or treatment given to the victim of trauma or sudden illness before medical help is made available.
7. **Safety.** It refers to state of being safe. Safety is the conditions of being protected from that are likely to cause danger, risk or injury.

Hypothesis

There is a significant difference between pretest and posttest level of knowledge on safety and first aid.

Review of literature

Literature related to

1. Need for first aid training.
2. First aid measures on selected emergency conditions.
3. Safety measures in schools.
4. Effectiveness of planned teaching programmes in schools.

Methodology

Research approach. In this study an evaluative approach was adopted

Research design. A research design selected was one group pre- test and post- test design which belongs to the quasi-experimental design.

Population. The population of the study was high school teachers working in urban area of Bhubaneswar, at Odisha.

Sample. The samples of the study comprised all teachers working in the selected high schools and those who are fulfilling the inclusion criteria.

Sample size. 51 high school teachers.

Sampling technique. Simple Random Method

Criteria for sample selection

Inclusion criteria

1. Teachers working from 6 -10th standard.
2. Available during the period of study.
3. Only teachers who are willing to participate in the study

Exclusion criteria

- 1) School teachers who have undergone training on safety and first aid.

Data collection methods

Formal written approval was obtained from Institutional Review Board. Written permission was obtained from Directorate of Education Department and Head Masters of selected schools of urban areas of Bhubaneswar at Odisha. The study was carried out 51 high school teachers working in selected high schools of urban areas of Bhubaneswar. Schools were selected using pick lot method. Self-introduction was given by the investigator; the purpose of the study was explained to the subjects, assuring confidentiality of findings. Written consent was obtained from the samples to participate in the study. Pre-test was conducted by self-administering questionnaire. The planned teaching was given to the teachers by using the structured teaching module. Duration of the teaching was 45 minutes. Post-test was conducted with the same tool after seven day.

Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of pretest and post-test knowledge level regarding safety and first aid conditions among school teachers n = 51

Knowledge	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value
Pre-test	15.8	2.77	-22.96	0.001*
Post-test	26.6	1.08		

*p < 0.001 Statistically Highly Significant

Table 2. Mean and standard deviation of pre-test and post-test knowledge level regarding safety and first aid conditions among teachers n = 51

Level of Knowledge	Pre-test		Post-test	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	percentage
Inadequate ($\leq 50\%$)	10	19.4	0	0
Moderately adequate (51 -74%)	38	73.6	0	0
Adequate (75 – 100%)	3	5.9	51	100
Total	51	100.0	51	100.0

Implications

Nursing practice

1. Nurses play an important role in providing adequate knowledge to the high school teachers about different aspects of safety and first aid.
2. The school health Nurse should periodically organize special training programme for the school teachers which will help them to improve their knowledge, skills to apply it during emergency situation.

Nursing education

1. The Nurses as an organize and conduct teaching programme for high school teachers in order to enhance their knowledge and keep them aware of health problems, which occurs mostly in schools. So that they themselves will be able to take care.
2. The Nursing students should be made aware of their role in school health programme in present and future years which will help them to improve the health of school children.

Nursing administration

1. The findings of the study help Nurse Administrator for decision making, policy and protocol formulation regarding safety and first aid.

Nursing research

- 1) Finding of the study suggests that educators and researchers should encourage nurses to read, discuss and conduct research studies. So as to enable the nurses to make data-based decision rather than intuitive decisions.

Recommendations

1. The study can be conducted on larger samples.
2. The study can be conducted to teachers of higher secondary schools and colleges.
3. Comparative study can be done between rural and urban school teachers.

Conclusion

The present study assessed the knowledge of high school teachers regarding safety and first aid measures on selected emergency conditions found 38 (73.6%) of high school teachers had moderately adequate knowledge in pretest and in the posttest 51(100%) of high school teachers had adequate knowledge. It shows that there is a significant improvement in knowledge of high school teachers after a planned teaching programme. Thus, the investigator concludes conducting the planned teaching programme was found to be an effective, appropriate and feasible made to develop knowledge of school teachers about safety and first aid.

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