

Effectiveness of PTP on Knowledge of B.Sc Nursing Students Regarding First Aid

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Abstract – First aid is a temporary, initial and immediate care given to a injured or ill person, using the facilities available at the time and place before regular or medical health care treatment. The aim is to prevent the condition from worsening and preserve the life. First aid is not a medical treatment, and cannot be compared with what the doctors would do. The population comprised 60 B.Sc. nursing students using quota sampling technique and after getting administrative approval from the institute. After PTP maximum students gained knowledge.

Index Terms – Effectiveness, knowledge, first aid, planned teaching programme.

1.INTRODUCTION

First aid is an immediate care which is given to a person who has suddenly become ill or injured. It also includes home care and self-help if medical assistance is not present at that time or may be delayed. It also includes encouragement, willingness to help and promotion of confidence by demonstration of competence. The principle of first aid is based on medicine and surgery, nursing practice knowledge of which in case of accident or sudden illness enables trained person to give skilled assistance that can preserve life in case of emergency.

Many countries have legislation guidance are regulation which specifies a minimum level of first aid provision in certain circumstances. It includes specific training or equipment to be present in the workplace. First aid does not require any particular equipment or any prior knowledge, and can involve improvisation with material which is available at that time.

According to national first aid science advisory board, first aid should be learned by every person and for this it is necessary that first aid training and education will be provided to everyone.

The basic knowledge and understanding of first aid for the individuals is to provide emergency

care in case of accidents, possibly saving the lives and minimizing the injury. First aid is providing of first and early care of an illness or injury, by non-expert but trained person, till medical treatment can be accessed. As the incidence of medical emergencies are on the rise in recent year, it is important to ensure that the health care workers are adequately trained to deal with such events. The objective of the study is to assess the level of knowledge of B.Sc. nursing students in providing first aid care, is to identify the emergencies where is lack of knowledge of first aid and to assess the student's opinion regarding the need for first aid training at medical colleges.

2.LITERATURE REVIEW

Zaid Aljarad, Jawdat Ataya, Jamal Ataya (May 2020) a cross-sectional study for assessment of first aid knowledge among medical students in Syria. Sample size is 1885 medical students, the data was collected using electronic questionnaire. Based on the sources obtained for each clinical scenario requiring first aid, general knowledge was classified as good, intermediate or weak. Statical analysis indicate that academic year and academic specialization have a significant effect on the level of knowledge, where demographic variables such as hearing, receiving training, reading have no effect on it. Result shows that 224.4% have weak knowledge, 65% have intermediate knowledge and 10.6% have good knowledge.

Saba Hashmi, Asha T Anion (2020) exploratory study to assess knowledge and utilization of first aid box in vehicles for first aid in road traffic accident among the employees at Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. Data was collected using structured knowledge questionnaire. Convenient sampling technique was adopted which consist of 50 people among the employees working in Jamia Hamdard.64% had average knowledge, 24% had good knowledge and only 12% had poor knowledge

of first aid in RTA. Regarding utilization of first aid box in the vehicles, majority of employees (77%) had good knowledge, 23% had poor knowledge of utilization of first aid box in their vehicles.

Ramsha Riaz, Lubna Riaz, Jehan Zeb Khan, Mariam Baloch (2020) survey on knowledge of first aid management of burn amongst medical and non-medical students in Karachi, Pakistan. By means of sampling 400 students were send online structured questionnaire. The analysis was conducted using statistics and association calculated through t-test. Mean knowledge score was calculated to assess the participants adequacy knowledge, medical students have better knowledge as compare to non-medical students (5.8 ± 1.6 v/s 3.6 ± 1.5).

Alfadhel Shoog, Ahmed Zaina (Aug-2018 – Feb 2019) observational descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted for assessment of first aid skills among medical and non-medical students in Saudi Arabia universities. 389 students were taken as a sample using cluster sampling technique. 42.2% (172/389) were males, 78.7% (306/389) were aged between 18-23. 40.35% (157/389) of the participants had basic life support courses in their college syllabus. Good knowledge was observed in both medical (61.2%) and non-medical (53.2%) students' participants. Medical students are more familiar with the knowledge of first aid than other college students.

Deepak M., Sabitha Nayak (2020) assessment of knowledge on practice regarding first aid measure among the self-help groups in selected area of Mangalore with a view to develop information module. The sample size was 100 self-help group members selected through purposive sampling technique. Data was collected through structured questionnaire and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. 55% were in the age group of 25-30 years, 64% were females, 44% were manual laborers and 39% received information from the teaching programs, 20% from mass media, 13% from friends and 17% do not have any exposure to any source of information about the first aid. 62% had good knowledge, and 38% had average knowledge about first aid practice. There is no significant association between knowledge and selected demographic variables like age, educational status, membership in any social organization, occupation place of living and source of information other than gender.

Naseer Abdullah Almoammar, Ahmed Fathalla, Fahad Faihan et al. (Nov 2014) assessing the level of first aid knowledge among undergraduate medical students in King Saud University. A quantitative observational cross-sectional study was conducted in college of medicine, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Target population include male and female medical students and from five different years of study, ranging in age from 18-25 years. Sample size was 200 students with 20% students from each year. 101 (50.5%) students had previously participated in first aid course and 194 (97%) felt necessary to learn first aid. Mean percentage – 68% answered the general knowledge first aid questions correctly, the majority of students failed to answer correctly about respiratory system, circulatory system, seizures, burn, fracture and bites. A minor difference, with a mean percentage of 50.5% for false /do not know, was recorded for questions regarding bleeding.

3. RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives of the study:

- To assess the pre-test knowledge level of B.SC nursing students regarding first aid.
- To assess the post-test knowledge level of B.SC nursing students regarding first aid.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge of B.SC nursing regarding first aid.
- To find the association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables of B.SC nursing students regarding first aid.

Research methodology

Research approach- evaluative approach has been used to assess knowledge.

Research design- pre-test and post-test design.

Research setting- the study was conducted in IIMT university, College of nursing, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Population- the study population comprise of B.sc nursing students at IIMT university, college of nursing, Meerut.

The sample and Sample technique- in the present study, non-probability quota sampling technique was adopted.

Sample size- the sample consist of 60 B.SC Nursing students who fulfilled the inclusive criteria of the study and were willing to participate in the study.

Data collection techniques and tools- self structured questionnaire was prepared and validated from the

subject experts.

4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPREATION

Variables-Independent variable- in this study the structured teaching program on first aid is independent variable.

Dependent variable- knowledge gained by B.SC nursing students regarding first aid, as measured by a structured knowledge questionnaire.

Tools for analysis- The tool consists of two sections- Section 1 – the section included items seeking on socio-demographic background.

Section 2 – this section includes the self-structured questionnaire consist of 30 multiple choice questions seeking knowledge regarding first aid.

Scoring and interpretation

Score	Level Of Knowledge
1-10	Poor
11-20	Average
21-30	excellent

Validity

Content validity of the self-structured questionnaire was established by 10 experts which are from the field of nursing

Table 1 Description of sample characteristics:

No.	Demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Age (in years)	19 yr -16	26.6%
		20 yr -11	18.3%
		21 yr-9	15%
		22 yr -11	18.3%
		23 yr -8	13.3%
		24 yr -03	5%
		25 yr 02	3.3%
2	Gender	Male	36.6%
		Female	63.3%
3	Religion	Hindu	73.3%
		Muslim	16.6%
		Christian	10%
		Others	00%
4	Residential area	Rural	40%
		Semi -rural	20%
		Urban	40%

5	Educational status	b.sc nursing 1 st year	15	25%
		b.sc nursing 2 nd year	15	25%
		b.sc nursing 3 rd year	15	25%
		b.sc nursing 4 th year	15	25%
6	Type of family	Nuclear	34	56.6%
		Joint	26	43.3%
		Extended	00	00%
7	Marital status	Married	07	11.6%
		Unmarried	53	88.3%
		Widow	00	00%
		widower	00	00%
8	Father's education	Uneducated	06	10%
		Primary education	15	25%
		Secondary education	22	36.6%
		Graduate	09	15%
		Professional education	08	13.3%
9	Mother's education	Uneducated education	19	31.6%
		Primary education	16	26.6%
		Secondary education	19	31.6%
		Graduate	05	8.3%
10	Professional education	Professional education	01	1.6%
		01	1.6%	
10	Father's job	House husband	00	00%
		Farmer	15	25%
		Labor	10	16.6%
		Self employed	18	30%
		Professionally working	11	18.3%
11	Mother's job	House wife	43	71.6%
		Farmer	00	00%
		Labor	00	00%
		Self employed	07	11.6%
		Professionally working	10	16.6%
		07	11.6%	
12	Have you ever practiced professionally?	No	15	25%
		yes	45	75%

Table 2 frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge in pre-test

s.no	Level of knowledge	Pre-test	
		(f)	(%age)
1	Excellent knowledge	5	8.3
2	Average knowledge	31	51.6
3	Poor knowledge	24	40

Table 3 frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge in post test

s.no	Level of knowledge	Post-test	
		(f)	(%age)
1	Excellent knowledge	27	45
2	Average knowledge	33	55
3	Poor knowledge	00	00

Table 4 Mean, Median, Mode and Standard deviation on knowledge score on first aid

Knowledge	Mean	Mode	Median	Sd	T-Test
Pre-test	10.5	12.9	11	4.6	3.2
Post test	20.2	18.2	20	302	

Table 5 Association Between Knowledge Score With Their Selected Demographic Variable

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE			P VALUE	X ²	INFERENCE
	POOR	AVG.	EXCELLENT			
AGE (IN YEARS)						
19 years	4	10	2	0.51 DF - 12	11.2	N.S
20 years	3	7	1			
21 years	3	5	1			
22 years	7	4	0			
23 years	6	1	1			
24 years	1	2	0			
25 years	1	1	0			
GENDER						
MALE	16	18	4	0.67 DF-2	0.79	N.S
FEMALE	9	12	1			
RELIGION						
Hindu	21	21	2	0.002 DF-4	16.09	S
Muslim	4	3	3			
Christian	0	6	0			
Other	0	0	0			
RESIDENTIAL AREA						
Rural	12	12	0	0.027 DF-4	10.95	S
Semi-rural	8	3	1			
Urban	5	15	4			
EDUCATIONAL STATUS						
B.Sc. (N) 1 st year	0	11	4	0.00 DF-6	28.96	S
B.Sc. (N) 2 nd year	12	3	0			
B.Sc. (N) 3 rd year	4	11	0			
B.Sc. (N) 4 th year	9	5	1			
TYPE OF FAMILY						
Nuclear family	10	21	3	0.284 DF- 4	5.023	N.S
Joint family	15	9	2			
Extended family	0	0	0			
MARITAL STATUS						
Married	5	2	0	0.545 DF-4	3.073	N.S
Unmarried	20	28	5			
Widow	0	0	0			
Widower	0	0	0			
FATHER'S EDUCATION						
Uneducated	5	0	1	0.108 DF-8	13.09	N.S
Primary education	6	8	1			
Secondary education	6	13	3			
Graduate	6	3	0			

Professional education	2	6	0			
MOTHER'S EDUCATION						
Uneducated	10	8	1	0.82 DF-8	4.3	N.S
Primary education	7	8	1			
Secondary education	6	10	3			
Graduate	2	3	0			
Professional education	0	1	0			
FATHER'S JOB						
House husband	5	1	0	0.05 DF-8	15.3	N.S
Farmer	8	7	0			
Labor	3	7	0			
Self employed	7	7	4			
Professionally working	2	8	1			
MOTHER'S JOB						
House wife	19	21	3	0.840 DF-8	4.18	N.S
Farmer	0	0	0			
Labor	0	0	0			
Self employed	4	3	0			
Professionally working	2	6	2			
HAVE YOU EVER PRACTICED PROFESSIONALLY						
Yes	24	18	3	0.006 DF-2	10.08	S
No	1	12	2			

CONCLUSION

The present study was carried out among B.SC nursing students, knowledge regarding first aid. Total number of 60 samples were taken for study. Analysis was done using frequency and paired t test study was done using quota sampling technique. Present study is designed to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid among B.SC nursing students. The study revealed that the planned teaching programme was effective in terms to gain knowledge regarding first aid.

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