A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding First Aid Care among Non-Medical Student in Selected College of Moradabad U.P

Preeti Jaiswal[1*], Rakhi Gill[2], Pooja Rana[3,] Pooja Sigh[4]

Author's Affiliation:

1* PG Tutor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, Haryana, India

2 PG Tutor, Department of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, TMU University, Moradabad, UP, India

3 PG Tutor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, TMU University, Moradabad, UP, India

4 Assistant Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, Haryana, India

Corresponding Author
Preeti Jaiswal
PG Tutor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, Haryana, India
Jaiswalpreeti962@gmail.com,

ABSTRACT:

Background: To save lives and the that of death first aid done currently should help reduce the patient level of pain and calm them down during the evaluation and treatment process. It is very difficult for a man to go out somewhere and return safely because we cannot give any guarantee or security to our life. This is the world of accidental world many accidents occur in many places like schooled during traveling, when using our daily activities and place is left out.

Method: The pre- experimental (one group pre-test - post-test) design was used in this study. The sample consisted of 60 non-medical students, who were chosen through probability purposive sampling technique. Data was collected by administering the self- structured questionnaire. The data was organized in master data sheet and analysis using descriptive and inferential statistics as per objective of the study, using SPSS version 20.

Result: The main study was finding revealed that the majority of knowledge score of pre-test and post-test. Majority of participants 51 (85%) had poor knowledge, 9 (15%) had moderate knowledge and no one had good knowledge in pre-test, but after the intervention, there was a significant increase in post-test scores that majority participants 8 (13.3%) had poor knowledge, 38 (63.3%) had moderate knowledge and 14 (23.3%) had good knowledge. Also, the mean post-test scores the knowledge of 17.17 overcoming the mean pre-test score the knowledge of 7.55. Hence it showed that effectiveness of plan teaching programme regarding

Conclusion: After giving the plan teaching programme on first aid care the knowledge level of non-medical student got increase regarding first aid care, hence it concluded that then plan teaching programme was very effective in enhancing the knowledge of non-medical student.

Keywords: Planned teaching programme, knowledge Effectiveness, Non-medical students.

INTRODUCTION

First Aid is an emergency care and treatment of a sick or injured person before more advanced medical assistance, in the form of the emergency medical services (EMS) arrives. The primary focus of first aid training is to provide you with the skills and knowledge necessary to minimize the effects of accidents or illness.[1]

First care is the provision of initial care for on illness or injury it is usually performed by a lay person to a sick or injured patient until definitive medical treatment can be accessed. certain self-limiting illness or minor injuries may not require further medical care part the first aid intervention it generally consist of a series of simple and, in some cases, potentially lifesaving.[2]

First aid is the assistance given to any person suffering a sudden illness or injury with care provided to preserve life, prevent the condition from worsening and \or promote recovery.[3] It included initial intervention in a serious condition prior to professional medical help being available as performing CPR while a wetting an ambulance as well as the complete treatment of minor conditions, such as applying a plaster to cut first aid is generally performed by the lay person with many people trained in providing basic levels of fist aid, and other willing to do so from acquired knowledge mental first is an extension of the concept of first aid to cover mental health.[4]

Need of the Study

Unexpected events happen frequently and they may occur at any time of day. Epidemiological data suggest that at least 70% of the general population may have been exposed to a traumatic event, with an average of 3.2 lifetime traumas during their lifetime.

Exposure to traumatic events, such as natural disasters, serious illness, and violence, is extremely common.[5] First aid plays a critical role in providing immediate care and attention to injured or ill individuals before professional medical help becomes available. First aid courses aim to equip members of the public with the skills to handle health emergencies using basic knowledge and techniques, without relying on specialized medical expertise or technology.[6]

The majority of medical students may lack the necessary knowledge to handle emergencies at the scene of an accident because most medical education courses do not include adequate first-aid training. The purpose of this study is to evaluate nonmedical students', particularly first-year ones, level of first-aid knowledge.[7]

Lack of first aid knowledge in an emergency situation can result in harm, disability, and even unnecessary death. First aid entails identifying life-threatening conditions and taking the necessary steps to keep the sick or injured person alive and in the best possible condition until they can receive medical attention.[2]

MATERNIAL AND METHODS

Study objectives

- To assess the knowledge regarding First Aid Care among non-medical students.

- To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding first aid care among non-medical students.

- To find out the association between knowledge regarding First Aid Care among non-medical students with their selected socio demographic variables.

Study design: Quasi experimental (one group pre-test - post-test) design.

Setting: Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Management, Moradabad and Shree Satya college, Lodhipur Rajput, U.P.

Sample and sampling technique: Non-probability purposive sampling technique

Tools Description:

Section A: - Demographic profile: -

This consist of age of non-medical students, gender, educational qualification, religion, area of residence, previous knowledge regarding first aid care, source of previous knowledge.

Section B: -Knowledge questionnaire on first aid care.

It consists of self-administered questionnaire to assess the level of knowledge can first aid care totally 30 questions were formulated under various domain.

Data collection duration:

The study was conducted from 15 April,2024 to 20 April, 2024 obtaining after the approval of institutional committee of TMU University.

Data analysis

Analysis and interpretation of data was done according to the objectives using descriptive and inferential statistics. The level of significance chosen was at p≤0.05.
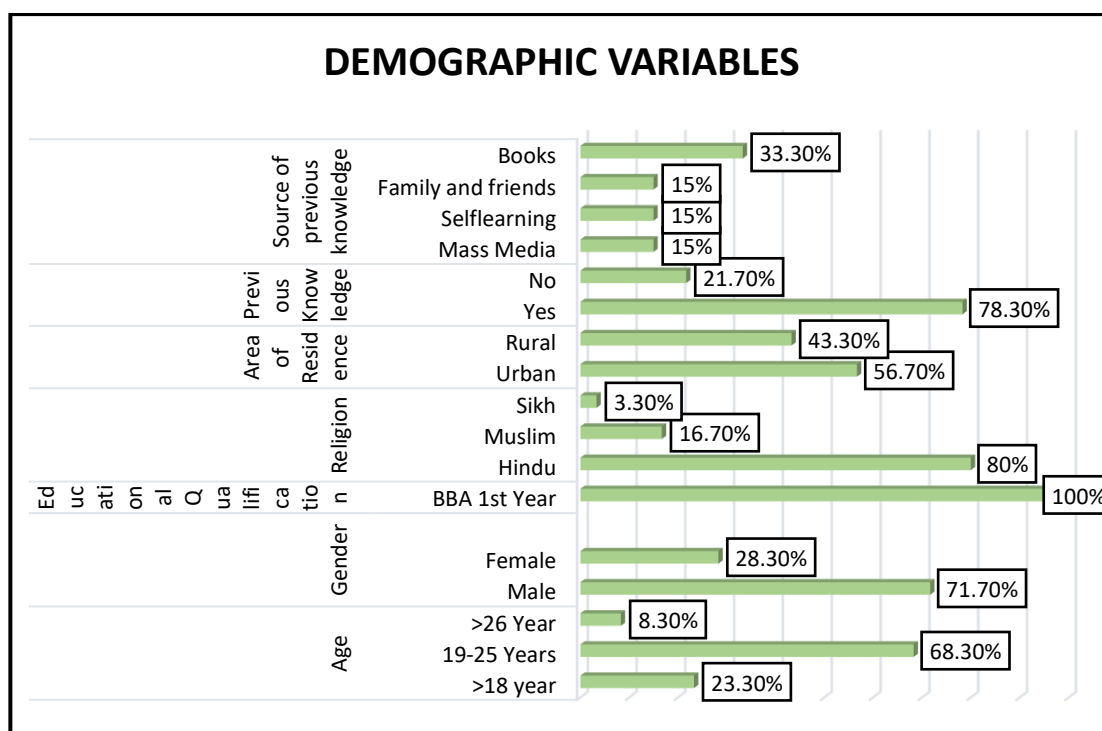
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of data is presented in following section:

SECTION A

Frequency and percentage Dispersion of Demographic characteristics of non-medical students

It deals with demographic data which consisted of 7 items to collect the sample characteristics, which comprised age of non-medical students, gender, educational qualification, religion, area of residence, previous knowledge regarding first aid care, source of previous knowledge.

Fig No:1 Frequency and percentage Dispersion of Demographic characteristics of non-medical students
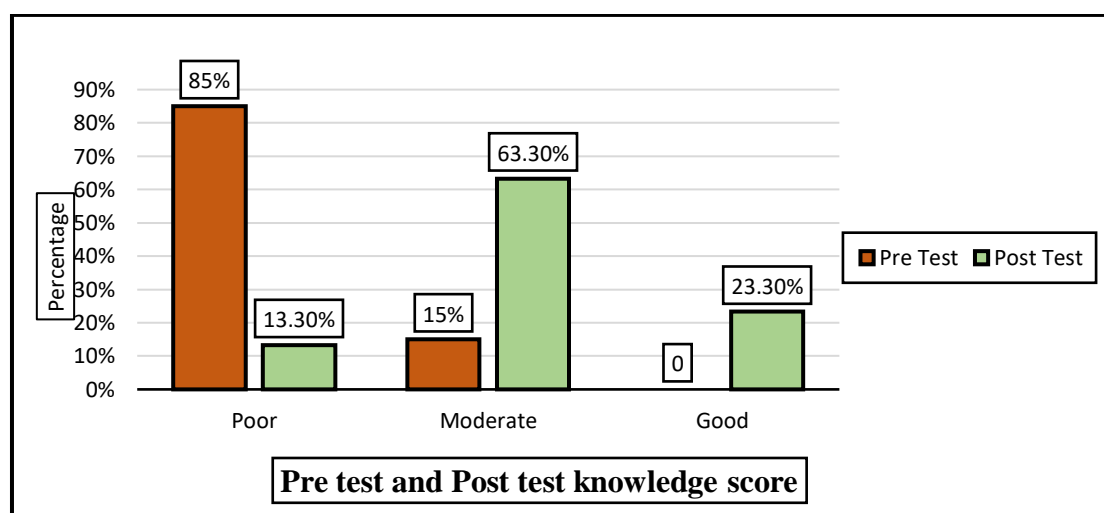
➢ In this study majority of the participants (68.3%) were in the age range of 19 to 25 years, indicating a relatively young demographic. A smaller percentage (23.3%) are above 18 years old but no one was exceeding 25 years, while only a few participants (8.3%) are younger than 26 years.

➢ In this study the majority of participants were male, accounting for 71.7% of the total. Female participants 28.3% of the sample, representing a smaller but still significant proportion.

➢ With respect of qualification all participants had B.BA.1ˢᵗ Year education background, indicating uniformity in educational attainment within the sample.

➢ As per the finding in gender majority of participants identify as Hindu i.e. 80.0% of the sample, Muslim (16.7%), while the

remaining participants identified Sikh i.e. 3.3%.

➢ In this study 56.7% of participants resided in urban areas, while 43.3% resided in rural areas, indicating a relatively balanced distribution between urban and rural residents.

➢ As per the study 78.3% participants were having previous knowledge regarding first aid care, 21.7 % were having no previous knowledge regarding first aid care.

➢ As per the previous knowledge of the participants most common sources of previous knowledge reported by participants include books (33.3%), family and friends (15.0%), and self-learning (15.0%). Mass media also contributed to previous knowledge for 15.0% of participants.

SECTION- B
Findings related to pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding first aid care
Table:1 Findings related to pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding first aid care among non-medical students.

n=60

S.No.	Knowledge level	Pre-test		Post test	
		f	%	f	%
1	Poor	51	85	8	13.3
2	Moderate	9	15	38	63.3
3	Good	0	0	14	23.3

Fig No:2 Bar graph showed representing comparison of percentage distribution of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge

It indicates the percentage of participants built on knowledge level of the non-medical student's pre-test and post-test.

It discloses, participants in a pre-test 85% had poor knowledge, 15% had moderate knowledge, no body had good knowledge whereas in post-test 23.3% had good knowledge, 63.3% had moderate knowledge and 13.3% had poor knowledge
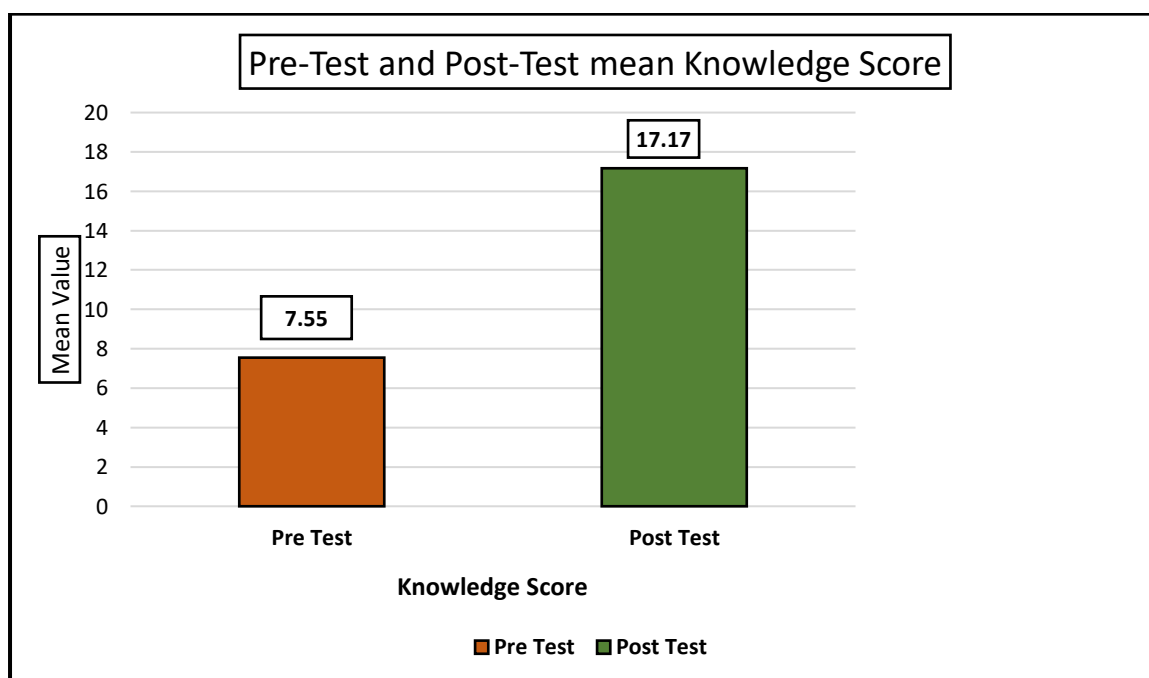
SECTION C

Findings related to effectiveness of planned teaching Programmed regarding First aid care

Table:3 Assessment, Mean, SD, Mean difference, Degree of freedom, paired t-test value and P value of pre-test and post-test regarding first aid care   n=60

S.No.	Score	Assessment	mean	SD	Mean Difference	Paired t test value	Table Value
1	Knowledge score	Pre test	7.55	3.37	9.620	18.11	2.00
		Post test	17.17	5.09		df=59	

*Significant at 0.05 level of significance

Fig No: 3 Bar diagram shows the mean and standard deviation value of pre-test and post-test.

It shows that evaluation of overall pre and post-test knowledge regarding first aid care among non-medical students. Paired t-test was used and it shows calculated value (18.11) of knowledge was more than tabulated value (2.00 & df-59) significant at 0.05 level of significance so rejecting the null hypothesis (H01) i.e. there will be no significant difference between pre and post knowledge regarding first aid care among non-medical students. Considering overall scores, the knowledge in non-medical students is improved because there is vast transformation between pre and post evaluation score. So, the planned teaching Programmed was effective and it is statistically significant.

SECTION D

Findings related to association between the pre -test knowledge regarding First aid care among non-medical students.

The association between pre-assessment level of knowledge with their demographic characteristics by chi square test. chi square value of the variable Age ((χ^2= 4.907), gender(χ^2=1.35), religion (χ^2=12.320), residence (χ^2=.0005), previous knowledge (χ^2=.69), source of previous knowledge (χ^2=5.93) respectively.

It showed that religion p value is 1.39 respectively significant at the level p<0.05 level of significance. As a result, shows there is a significant association between pretest skills score regarding First aid care among non-medical student with selected demographic variables.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

In the present study, the investigator aimed to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding First Aid Care among non-medical student in selected college of Moradabad U.P.

Discussion is done under the following categories:

The objective was to assess the knowledge regarding First Aid Care among non-medical students.

The study findings were explained in the context of hypothesis, objectives and a contrast with results from previous studies was also done. Findings related to pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding first aid care this study showed that the majority of knowledge score of pre-test and post-test majority of participants 51(85%) had poor knowledge, 9(15%) had moderate knowledge in pre-test and no participants had good knowledge but after intervention, there was a significant increase in post-test score that majority of participants 38(63.3%) had moderate knowledge, 14(23.3%) had good knowledge

and 8(13.3%) had poor knowledge. Also, the mean post-test scores the knowledge of 17.17 overcoming the pre-test scores the knowledge 7.55. Hence it showed, the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding First aid care.

In Congreve with these findings Basuhail. S. et. al. (2022): conduct a cross-sectional study on knowledge and management of first-aid skill between medical and non-medical student at King Saud University. The awareness of students related to first-aid management was found to be 32.02% 'high', 56.43% 'middle' and 11.54% 'low'. Moreover, results illustrated that medical students are more interested to attend first-aid courses than non-medical students by 60.4% and 43.6% respectively. This study concluded that participants knowledge and management were not adequate. Awareness campaigns must be conducted to increase awareness among the non-medical community about first-aid knowledge, and how it is essential for every individual.[8]

The objective was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding first aid care among non-medical students.

Findings related to the effectiveness of planned teaching programmed regarding first aid care among non-medical student and the result of planned teaching programme regarding First aid care interpretation mean post-test knowledge marks majority (17.17) and mean pre-test of (7.55) with a mean difference is 9.620. Hence it showed the effectiveness of planned teaching programme. The measured t-value (t=18.11*sig) was larger than the value (t79= 1.66) of significant level of 0.05. Hence, H1 was accepted and inferred that the findings were statistically significant.

The information presented above was similar with the findings of an experimental study done by Yogesh Kumar Vijayanta et al (2021): conduct a quasi-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of first aid training program in terms of knowledge and skill among

teachers in Ambala, Haryana. The result showed that there is a significant difference before and after the administration of first aid training program in terms of knowledge and skill at 0.05 level of significant association of pretest score with educational status of school teachers (posttest).[9]

CONCLUSION

This study showed that after giving the planned teaching programme on first aid care the knowledge level of non-medical student were increased regarding first aid care, hence it concluded that the teaching programme was very effective in enhancing the knowledge of non-medical student.

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Auther's contribution

The study, data collection and analysis, data interpretation, paper drafting and critical revision were all equally contributed to by all authors.

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External funding has not been received for this project.

Conflict of interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

Ethical approval

The study was approved by the institutional ethical committee of the TMU University.

Informed consent

Informed consent was obtained from the participants.

Data and materials availability

Upon justifiable request, the corresponding author will make all of the sets gathered during this investigation available.

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