

To study the knowledge, attitude and practices of Primary School Teachers regarding the First-Aid and Emergency Care, with a view to develop self instructional module of selected Primary Schools at Yamuna Nagar, Haryana.

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Abstract: The present study has been undertaken to study the knowledge, attitude and practices of Primary School Teachers regarding the First-Aid and Emergency Care, with a view to develop self instructional module of selected Primary Schools at Yamuna Nagar, Haryana. In the present study non-experimental descriptive design for assessing the knowledge, attitude and practice of primary school teachers regarding first aid and emergency care among primary school children. The sample for the present study consists of 205 school teachers at selected primary schools of Yamuna Nagar. Purposive sampling technique has been used in selecting schools in Yamuna Nagar. Simple random sampling has been used in selecting 205 teachers. In the present study the structured questionnaire and attitude scale was selected and developed on selected aspects of first aid and emergency care, among primary school children. The mean knowledge score of respondents found to be 1.580 and Standard Deviation value as .7794. The overall mean attitude score of respondent found to be 2.8146 and SD value as .38955. It can be concluded that the respondents had higher attitude as compared with knowledge and practice score in the first aid and emergency care. The overall mean practice score of primary school teacher's found to be 1.6293 with the SD value as .80994 in the first aid and emergency care. Overall findings reveal that the primary school teachers had moderate knowledge, adequate favorable attitude and moderate practices regarding first aid and emergency care.

Key words: First Aid, Emergency Care, primary school teachers.

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I. Introduction

Most of the children that belong to age of five years are at high risk of getting unintentional injuries. In the European areas, injuries are the major cause of death in which almost 42000 children and 0-19 years of adolescents die every year. As we know that we are living in 21st century. Our lifestyle is changing and we should improve our quality life in the school as well as home environment. We are trying to improve the interaction between teacher and students regarding health and education. Education is one of the main criteria for promotion and protection of health. So in this time, every responsible citizen should have knowledge of first aid treatment. First aid is the first step to save the life of a person. India is one of the largest developing countries in the world. 20% of children going to school, future of our country depends on the school children who will become future citizens. Care for the children is important but we also think about health of community. The major reasons responsible for accidents during school time are fighting, fall and slips. Mostly Accidents occur during playing, food poisoning, school bus accidents, etc.

A study conducted in **United State of America on public school teachers explained** that only one third of them were trained regarding first aid. About 87 percent of teacher who teach in public school thought that emergency care training should be a part of teacher training. The **Life- threatening emergencies** can happen in schools at any time, 50% of world population is below age to 25 years and 29% between 10 and 25 years of age, of which 80% live in developing countries. The **National first aid Science Advisory Board declared** that everyone can compulsory to learn regarding first aid learn care i.e. education and training of first aid and emergency care should be known by everyone in world.

Therefore, primary schools teachers must to know the basic rules for provide first aid to their students and they should discuss regarding primary hazards and primary care with student's than their parents.

NEED FOR STUDY

Children's, mostly spend their time in school under direct oversight of instructors. Consequently, first-aid should be well-known by teachers who are the key force to deal with urgent health needs during school hours. India is a biggest developing country in the worldwide. It contributes **around 73% of children below 10 year** attend primary school regularly. About 37% of total population comes under this age group. As per **WHO statement**, 9lakh 50thousand children died in worldwide due to an accident each year. According to **National**

Crime Record Bureau data, near about 15th to 20th % of various type of accidental deaths occur among children. Every case of death 30 to 40 children is admitting in the hospital and they discharge with different level of health disabilities. **Moreover in 2016**, it was seen that there was almost 33 no. of inpatient cases and 1053 number of emergency department cases were reported of children between age of 0-19 were who injured due to unintentional injury

There are number of injured cases are reported everyday in government or private schools. Out of 9 million children almost 3 million of them are end up in emergency room due to fall injuries. **As per statistics** the accidents account for 8% of death rate and 13% of disability-adjusted life per years, and the incidence of accidents which occur due to trauma and equal to 1death and first aid treatment is given to every person per minute.

A Qualitative research study explained that child injuries which occur at home unintentionally and these injuries may result from ideas as an expected part of child growth. Incidents or injuries may be reducing by giving the education to children about prevention of risks and supervision methods.

First aid is the first step to save the life of a person. Lack of knowledge, skills, confidence and competence of teachers regarding first aid of common injuries which has motivated the investigator to undertake the evaluative study to develop educational material to make the school teachers to acquire and update the knowledge with the help of structured teaching programme (STP) and self-instructional module (SIM) and to be competent in the first aid of common injuries occurring in children

In the present study the structured questionnaire and attitude scale was selected and developed on selected aspects of first aid and emergency care, among primary school children. In the present study the structured questionnaire with 68 items was prepared under three areas knowledge (58.82percent), attitude (17.65 percent) and practices (23.53 percent). The tool for the present study was developed by the investigator based on the objectives; review of related literature and in consultation with the experts in the field of community health nursing.

Description of the tool

The tool for data collection has been classified into three sections (section-I, section- II and section-. III)

SECTION -I: It deals with demographic data of primary school teachers (age, sex, educational status, teaching experience, working sector, special training) and availability of first aid kit in school etc.

SECTION -II: It consists of items related to the knowledge and practice of selected First aid measures. The tool consists of 56 items in multiple choice question formats. Each question had one possible correct response. Each correct answer is assigned a score of '1' and wrong answer is assigned a score of '0'.

SECTION III- Likert's five-point attitude scale consists of 12 items related to the Attitude of selected first aid measures.

II. Results

1. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Table-1 Classification of respondents by Age, Gender, Service, Income, Education status, Year of Experience, Source of Information, Frequency of information regarding first aid And emergency care, Special training under gone on first aid emergency care, Presence of well-equipped first aid box in School.

Characteristics	Category	Respondents	
		Number	Percentage
Age Group	21-30 years	48	23.41
	31-40 years	67	32.68
	41-50 years	57	27.80
	Above 50 years	33	16.05
Gender	Male	85	41.46
	Female	120	58.53
Service	Government	76	37.03
	Semi government	00	00.00
	Private	129	62.92
Income	10000- 20000	72	35.12
	21000-30000	67	32.68
	31000-40000	66	32.19

Educational status	D.Ed.	24	11.70
	Graduate	53	25.85
	Graduate with B.Ed.	32	15.60
	Graduate with M.Ed.	49	23.90
	PG with M.Ed.	47	22.92
Years of experience	1-10	47	22.92
	11-20	48	23.41
	21-30	46	22.43
	Above 30	64	31.21
Source of Information	News paper	54	26.34
	Magazines	22	10.73
	Radio	30	14.63
	Television	69	33.65
	Friends	16	0.78
	Others	14	0.68
Frequency of information Regarding first aid and emergency care	Regular	51	24.87
	Some times	70	34.14
	Very rarely	45	21.95
	Never	39	19.02
Special training under gone on first aid emergency care	Yes	112	54.63
	No	93	45.36
Presence of well-equipped first aid box in School	Yes	205	100
	No	00	00

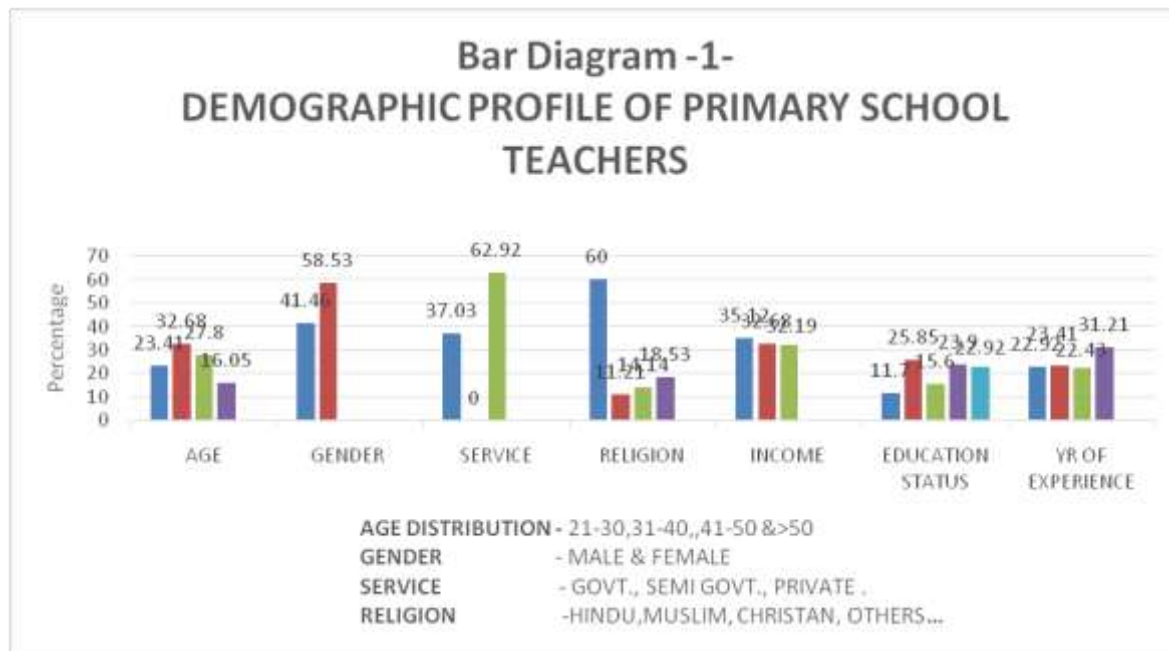


Table 2: Mean Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on First aid and Emergency care

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Percentage of knowledge	205	1.0	3.0	1.580	.7794
Attitude questionnaire percentage	205	2.00	3.00	2.8146	.38955

Practice questionnaire percentage	205	1.00	3.00	1.6293	.80994
Valid N (list wise)	205				

The overall mean knowledge, attitude and practice score in first aid and emergency care. The finding shows that the mean knowledge score of respondents found to be 1.580 and Standard Deviation value as .7794. The overall mean attitude score of respondent found to be 2.8146 and SD value as .38955. It can be concluded that the respondents had higher attitude as compared with knowledge and practice score in the first aid and emergency care.

Further, the overall mean practice score of primary school teacher's found to be 1.6293 with the SD value as .80994 in the first aid and emergency care.

Percentage of knowledge

	Inadequate Below 50	Moderate 50-75	Adequate Above 75	Total
Frequency	123	45	37	205
Percent	59.4%	21.7%	17.9%	100%

Attitude Level of Respondents.

	Moderate (50-75%)	Adequate (Above 75%)	Total
Frequency	38	167	205
Percentage	18.4%	80.7%	100%

Practice Levels of Respondents

	Inadequate (Below 50%)	Moderate (50-75%)	Adequate (Above 75%)	Total
Frequency	119	43	43	205
Percentage	57.5%	20.8%	20.8%	100%

Percentage of knowledge Percentage and attitude & practice questionnaire percentage									
Demographic variables	Percentage of knowledge			Percentage of practice			Percentage of Attitude		
	Inadequate Below 50	Moderate 50-75	Adequate Above 75	Inadequate Below 50	Moderate 50-75	Adequate Above 75	Moderate 50-75	Adequate Above 75	Total
Age (in years)									
21-30	19 (54.3%)	9 (25.7%)	7 (20%)	13(9%)	12(40%)	10(33%)	7 (20%)	28 (80%)	205 (100%)
31-40	43 (65.2%)	15(22.7%)	8 (12.1%)	51(35%)	9(30%)	6(20%)	13 (19.7%)	53(80.3%)	
41-50	35 (64.8%)	12(22.2%)	7 (13%)	42(29%)	2(6.7%)	10(33.3%)	9 (16.7%)	45(83.3%)	
Above 50	26(52%)	9 (18%)	15 (30%)	39(26.9%)	7(7.3%)	4(13.3%)	9 (18%)	41(82%)	
GENDER									
Male	53 (60.9%)	23(26.4%)	11(12.6%)	59(40.7%)	10(33.3%)	18(60%)	17(19.5%)	70(80.5%)	205 (100%)
Female	70(59.3%)	22(18.6%)	26 (22%)	86(59.3%)	20(66.7%)	12(40%)	21(17.8%)	97(82.2%)	
EDUCATIONAL STATUS									
D.Ed.	12 (50%)	10(41.7%)	2(8.3%)	3(2.5%)	10(23.3%)	11(25.6%)	1(4.2%)	23(95.8%)	205 (100%)
Graduate	25(47.2%)	13(24.5%)	15(28.3%)	33(27.7%)	10(23.3%)	10(23.3%)	13(24.5%)	40(75.5%)	
Graduate with B.Ed.	16 (50%)	11(34.4%)	5 (15.6%)	20(16.8%)	5(11.6%)	7(16.3%)	4(12.5%)	28(87.5%)	
Graduate with M.Ed.	40 (81.6%)	5(10.2%)	4 (8.2%)	35(29.4%)	6(14%)	8(18.6%)	11(22.4%)	38(77.6%)	
PG with M.Ed.	30 (63.8%)	6 (12.8%)	11(23.4%)	28(23.5%)	12(27.9%)	7(16.3%)	9(19.1%)	38(80.9%)	
YEARS OF EXPERIENCE									
1-10	28(63.6%)	5 (11.4%)	11(25%)	34(28.6%)	3(7%)	7(16.3%)	11(25%)	33(75%)	205 (100%)
11-20	34(56.7%)	11(18.3%)	15(25%)	37(31.1%)	14(32.6%)	9(20.9%)	7(11.7%)	53(88.3%)	
21-30	45(61.6%)	20(27.4%)	8(11%)	33(27.7%)	18(41.9%)	22(51.2%)	8(11%)	65(89%)	
Above 30	16(57.1%)	9(32.1%)	3(10.7%)	15(12.6%)	8(18.6%)	5(11.6%)	12(42.9%)	16(57.1%)	
PLACE OF									

WORKING										
GOVERNMENT	48(63.2%)	10(13.2%)	18(23.7%)	56(73.7%)	5(6.6%)	15(19.7%)	13(17.1%)	63(82.9%)	205 (100%)	
PRIVATE	75(58.1%)	35(27.1%)	19(14.7%)	63(48.8%)	38(29.5%)	28(21.7%)	25(19.4%)	104(80.6%)		
SOURCES										
News paper	34(58.6%)	7(12.1%)	17(29.3%)	42(72.4%)	7(12.1%)	9(15.5%)	13(22.4%)	45(77.6%)	205 (100%)	
Magazines	9(40.9%)	7(31.8%)	6(27.3%)	19(86.4%)	2(9.1%)	1(4.5%)	5(22.7%)	17(77.3%)		
Radio	22(73.3%)	6(20%)	2(6.7%)	11(36.7%)	7(23.3%)	12(40%)	4(13.3%)	26(86.7%)		
Television	48(71.6%)	15(22.4%)	4(6%)	36(53.7%)	17(25.4%)	14(20.9%)	14(20.9%)	53(79.1%)		
Friends	4(26.7%)	7(46.7%)	4(26.7%)	6(40%)	4(26.7%)	5(33.3%)	2(13.3%)	13(86.7%)		
Others	6(46.2%)	3(23.1%)	4(30.8%)	5(38.5%)	6(46.2%)	2(15.4%)	00	13(100%)		
INCOME										
30000-35000	44 (61.1%)	16(22.2%)	12(16.7%)	53(73.6%)	8(11.1%)	11(15.3%)	15(20.8%)	57(79.2%)		205 (100%)
36000-45000	35(53%)	21(31.8%)	10(15.2%)	32(48.5%)	20(30.3%)	14(21.2%)	9(13.6%)	57(86.4%)		
45001-55000	44(65.7%)	8 (11.9%)	15(22.4%)	34(50.7%)	15(22.4%)	18(26.9%)	14(20.9%)	53(79.1%)		

III. Discussion

School Teachers are only responsible candidate of the primary schools and these teachers are the primary care provider of the school children so that each educator should have proper knowledge, adequate practice and favorable attitude regarding to first aid and emergency care so that assistance may be rendered to the accidental injury before reach of medical-aid.

As per my study was intended that to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices of Primary School Teachers, regarding the First Aid and Emergency Care, with view to develop self-instructional module in selected Primary Schools at Yamuna Nagar .In order to achieve the all objectives of my study a descriptive survey approach was adopted. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the primary schools and simple random sampling technique was adopted to select the sample. The data was collected from 205 primary school teachers with the help of structured questionnaire and five point Likert's attitude scale.

The findings were discussed under the demographic characteristics and knowledge, attitude and practices of primary school teachers on the first aid and emergency care

Demographic characteristic of the sample:

The results showed that 23.41% of school teachers belonged to the age group of 21-30 years followed by 32.68 percent in the age group of 31-40 years and 27.80 percent in the age group of 41-50 years and above 50 in the age group of 16.05%.

Gender classification indicates that 41.46 per cent were males and 58.53 per cent were females.

As per table result showed 37.03 % school teachers are Government servant & 62.92% Private servant. 35.12 % Teachers who were earning Rs-10000- 20000, 32.68% Teachers earning Rs- 21000-30000 and 32.19% Teachers earning Rs-31000-40000.

Regarding educational status majority 11.70% of the respondents were D. Ed, 25.85% were graduates, 15.60% were graduates with B. Ed, 23.90% Graduate with M.Ed. and 22.92% PG with M.Ed.

Regarding the teachers experience 22.92 percent of the respondents had 1- 10 years, 23.41% were 11-20 years, 22.43% respondent were 21-30 years and 31.21% were Above 30 years.

the distributions of Respondents by source of information it was observed that 26.34% respondent got first aid information through Newspaper, 10.73% through Magazines, 14.63% through Radio, 33.65% through Television, 0.78% through Friends and 0.68 through Others.

As per Frequency of information regarding first aid and emergency care were 24.87% regular, 34.14% some times, 21.95% very rarely and 19.02% never.

That the respondents attained special training 54.63% and 45.36% did not attain special training. As per equipment 100% of school had well equipped first aid box in schools.

Objective 1): To assess the knowledge of the Primary School teachers regarding the first aid and emergency care required for primary school children.

The School teachers Knowledge Level indicate by this table that the 59.4% respondents (123) had inadequate knowledge and 21.7% of respondents (45) were moderate knowledge or 17.9% of school teachers (37) were adequate knowledge.

Overall 59.4 percent of primary school teachers (123) had inadequate knowledge on first aid and emergency care; they need to be informed in the area of bleeding, fracture, dehydration, unconsciousness, shock, airway obstruction of the first aid.

Objective 2:- to assess the attitude of Primary schoolteachers regarding the first aid and emergency care required for primary school children.

The School teachers Attitude Level that the 18.4% respondents (38) had moderate attitude or 80.7% of school teachers (167) had adequate attitude.

Overall 80.7 percent of teachers had adequate mean attitude towards first aid and emergency care. Hence study concludes that teachers have adequately favorable attitude toward first aid and emergency care, gender, education status, frequency of information and special training on first aid has a significant association with attitude.

Objective 3:- To assess the practices of Primary schoolteachers regarding the first aid and emergency care required for primary school children.

School teachers practice Level indicate that the 57.5% respondents(119) had inadequate practice level and 20.8% of respondents (43) were moderate practice or 20.8% of school teachers(43) were adequate practice level

As per my research 20.8% of school teachers (43) were adequate practice level

Objective-4: To determine the significant association between knowledge, attitude and practices with selected demographic variables.

Results of the study reveal significant association found between gender, education status ,frequency of information , with knowledge level of respondent on first aid and emergency care ($P < 0.05$) hence Hypothesis(2) is rejected.

Non-significant association was found between age, teaching experience, place of working, special training with knowledge level of respondent on first aid and emergency care ($P > 0.05$) hence Hypothesis(2) is accepted.

Significant association found between age, teaching experience, place of working with attitude level of respondent on first aid and emergency care ($P < 0.05$) hence Hypothesis (2) is rejected.

Non-significant found between gender, education, frequency of information, special training on first aid with attitude level of respondent on first aid and emergency care ($P > 0.05$) hence Hypothesis (2) is accepted.

Non-significant found between age, gender, education status, teaching experience, frequency of information, place of working , special training on first aid with practice level of respondent on first aid and emergency care ($P > 0.05$) hence Hypothesis (2) is accepted.

Objective5:- to find the correlation between knowledge, attitude and practices in the first aid and emergency care.

- ❖ Results of study reveal that there is positive (+1.000) co-relation co-efficient for knowledge.
- ❖ The co relation coefficient of knowledge and attitude is moderately positive (+0.172).
- ❖ The co relation coefficient between knowledge and practice is moderately negative (-0.038).

Objective 6:- Association between knowledge, attitude and practice of school teachers with selected demographic variables such as age, education, gender, teaching experiences, frequency of information, undergone any special training.

- ❖ Results reveals that in association between knowledge and attitude there is non-significant association between age and gender ($p < 0.05$). Significant association was found between age, teaching experiences, place of working, special training on first aid, education status, frequency of information and knowledge level of respondents and knowledge level on first aid and emergency care ($p > 0.05$).
- ❖ In association between knowledge and practice there is Non-significant association observed between gender, education status, frequency of information, teaching experience, place of working and special training on first aid as obtained X^2 value was found to be less than the table value at 0.05 level ($P > 0.05$) and attitude level of primary school teachers in first aid and emergency care. Significant association was observed between attitude level and age ($P < 0.05$).
- ❖ In association between practice and attitude Non-Significant association was found between ages, frequency of getting information. Significant association was observed between gender, education status, teaching experience, place of working sector, special training on first aid and practice level of primary school teachers in first aid and emergency care ($P > 0.05$).

IV. Conclusion

This study was conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of primary school teachers on the first aid and emergency care. Descriptive survey design was used by taking 205 samples through simple random sample technique at selected primary school teachers, Yamunanagar. The data were collected by using self-prepared structured questionnaire and Likert's five point attitude scale; data were developed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Based on the study results, the following conclusion were made

- Primary school teachers had over all 21.7% of respondents (45) were moderate knowledge or 17.9% of school teachers (37) were adequate knowledge.
- Overall attitudes of primary school teachers were found to be 18.4% respondents (38) had moderate attitude or 80.7% of school teachers (167) had adequate attitude.
- Overall practice score was found to be 20.8% of respondents (43) were moderate practice or 20.8% of school teachers (43) were adequate practice level.
- There was non-significant association observed between knowledge level and selected demographic variables such as age and gender but there was significant association found between education status, frequency of getting information and knowledge level, teaching experience, place of working sector and special training on first aid on first aid and emergency care.
- There was non-significant association observed between attitude and selected demographic variables such as gender, education status, frequency of getting information, teaching experience, place of working sector and attitude level and special training on first aid but there was significant association was found between age on first aid and emergency care.
- There was non-significant association observed between practice and selected demographic variables such as age, frequency of getting information but there was significant association was found between an gender, educational status, special training on first aid, teaching experience, place of working sector on first aid and emergency care.

Overall findings reveal that the primary school teachers had moderate knowledge, adequate favorable attitude and moderate practices regarding first aid and emergency care.

SUGGESTION/ IMPLICATION:

The Suggestions/implication of the findings had been discussed in relation to nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing practice: Present study would help nurses to understand the knowledge, attitude and practices of primary school teachers regarding first aid and emergency care. Nurses have to adopt self-instructional module to educate primary school teachers. Student nurses can be posted in the emergency department during their training programme to obtain skills in meeting the needs of the patient by providing emergency management. In service and continuing education programme can be organized for the primary school teachers to update the knowledge, attitude and practice on first aid and emergency care.

Nursing education:

Nurse educator has to pay more attention on training of nursing students regarding first aid and emergency care. So that they can impart appropriate knowledge, attitude and practice to primary school teachers. Through the content of General Nursing and B. Sc. nursing and M.Sc. nursing provide information and experience. Nursing student can be motivated to organize school health programme to enhance school teacher's knowledge, attitude and practice about first aid and emergency care.

Nursing Administration:

Nursing administration should take an initiative in the policy making. They should communicate on the proper selection, placement and utilization of the nurses in hospital and community. Nurse administrator has to develop standard protocols for appropriate first aid and emergency management and organize school health programmes involving teacher.

Nursing Research:

Research enables nurses to build on existing knowledge. There is a great need of nursing research in the areas of school health. Nurses should be motivated to conduct studies and incorporate recent research findings in health care system to promote standard of nursing.

Recommendations:

A similar study may be conducted on a large sample for wider generalization.

A comparative study can be undertaken to assess the knowledge of primary school teachers in private and government schools.

An experimental study can be carried out to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

A similar study can be undertaken among the general public.

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