RESEARCH ARTICLE

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE FIRST AID MANAGEMENT OF ACCIDENTS IN THE CHILDREN AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS WITH VIEW TO DEVELOP INFORMATION BOOKLET IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF ROHTAS.

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Manuscript Info	*Abstract*

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Background: Health is the level of functional and metabolic efficiency of a living being. In humans, it is the general condition of a person's body, mind and spirit, usually meaning to be free from illness, injury or pain. First aid is the first and immediate assistance given to any person with either a minor or serious illness or injury, with care provided to preserve life, prevent the condition from worsening, or to promote recovery; It includes initial intervention in a serious condition prior to professional medical help being available, such as performing Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) while waiting for an ambulance, as well as the complete treatment of minor conditions, such as applying a plaster to a cut; First aid is generally performed by someone with basic medical training; Mental health first aid is an extension of the concept of first aid to cover mental health, while psychological first aid is used as early treatment of people who are at risk for developing PTSD; Conflict First Aid, focused on preservation and recovery of an individual\'s social or relationship well-being, is being piloted in Canada. Objectives of the study: 1. To assess the level of knowledge among school teachers regarding the First Aid Management. 2. To find out the association between knowledge scores of teachers regarding First Aid Management with socio demographic variables. 3. To prepare information booklet based on First Aid Management for school teachers.

Methodology: It is the descriptive study. The data was generated by using the structured questionnaire convenience sampling technique were adopted to selected 60 subjects. The data was obtained from the study subjects were analyzed and interpreted in terms of the objectives and assumption of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the data analysis and the level set at 0.05. Results: Finding of the present study more than half of the population had average adequate knowledge at 80% and 6.7% of the population lied under poor knowledge and the rest of 13.3% of the population fall under good knowledge. The present study shows that, there is no significant association between first aid knowledge of primary school teacher and socio demographic variable and the p > 0.05.

Conclusion: The present study was carried out among the teachers of government school regarding the knowledge on First Aid Management in school teachers. A total number of 60 teachers were taken for the

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study. The analysis of the data was done using the frequency test and Chi-square test in SPSS. A non-experimental study was carried using purposive sampling technique, 60 samples of Government and privet school teachers were taken. Results shows that majority of the teachers were having average knowledge about the first aid.

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Introduction:-

First aid is the first and immediate assistance given to any person with either a minor or serious illness or injury, with care provided to preserve life, prevent the condition from worsening, or to promote recovery. There are many situations that may require first aid, and many countries have legislation, regulation, or guidance, which specifies a minimum level of first aid provision in certain circumstances.

The primary goal of first aid is to prevent death or serious injury from worsening. The key aims of first aid can summarized with the acronym of 'the three Ps'; i.e., preserve life, prevent further harm, promote recovery. [1]**Preserve life:** The overriding aim of all medical care which includes first aid, is to save lives and minimize the threat of death; First aid done correctly should help reduce the patient's level of pain and calm them down during the evaluation and treatment process.[1]**Prevent further harm:** Prevent of further harm includes addressing both external factors, such as moving a patient away from any cause of harm, and applying first aid technique to prevent worsening of the condition, such as applying pressure to stop a bleeding become dangerous.[1]**Promote recovery:**First aid also is not involve trying to start the recovery process from the illness or injury, and in some causes might involve completing a treatment, such as in the causes of applying a plaster to a small wound.[1]Yet communities vary considerably in their commitment to the collective health of children and in the resources that they make available to meet children's needs; This is reflected in the ways in which communities address their collective commitment to children, specifically to their health.

The most obvious cause of hemorrhage is trauma or injury to a blood vessel; Hemorrhage can also be caused by aneurysms or weak spots in the artery wall that are often present at birth; Over time, the blood vessel walls at the site of an aneurysm tend to become thinner and bulge out like water balloons as blood passes through them, making them more likely to leak and rupture.

According to national first aid science advisory board, first aid should be learned by every person for this it is necessary that first aid training and education should be provided to everyone and should be important t; In childhood school life plays an important role for everyone;

This study conducted by**Navjot Kaur, Savitri, et. Al. (2017)** government school teachers regarding First Aid Management. The results of the study showed that most of the teachers (77.5%) were having average knowledge regarding First Aid Management and 12.5% were having good knowledge and 10% were having poor knowledge.[23]

Because we cannot guarantee or secure our lives, it is incredibly challenging for a guy to leave and return safely. The accidental world is this one.Several locations, including schools, transportation hubs, and places where we go about our everyday business, are the scene of numerous accidents.

Objectives:-

1. To assess the level of knowledge among school teachers regarding the First Aid Management.
2. To find out the association between knowledge scores of teachers regarding First Aid Management with socio demographic variables.
3. To prepare information booklet based on First Aid Management for school teachers.

Assumption:-

A_1. Majority of the school teacher have poor knowledge regarding first aid management.
A_2. There will be some significant associated between knowledge level and socio demographical variables of the study subjects.

Delimitations:
This Study is delimitated to,
1.   Those People who are from Rohtas District.
2.   The study is limited to Primary School Teachers.

Research Approach
In the present study Quantitative Research approach of non-experimental descriptive study was taken as it is appropriate to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of accidents in children among primary school teachers in selected school of Rohtas. Bihar.

Research design
In this study, non-experimental descriptive research design was used to assess the knowledge regarding school accident in children among primary school teachers with view to develop information booklet in selected school of Rohtas, Bihar

Variables under the study
Demographic variable viz, age in year, gender of the teacher, educational status of the teacher, monthly income of the teacher, marital status of the teacher, place of residence, source of information about first aid management of school accident.

Population
Population of study will be collected from the primary school teachers who are residing in selected school of Rohtas, Bihar.

Sample
Sample of the present study includes from the primary school teachers the inclusive criteria and who are residing in selected village of Rohtas, Bihar.

Sample technique
In the present study, non-probability convenient sampling technique was adopted to select the sample.

Sampling criteria
Inclusion criteria:
1.   Teachers who will be available at the time of the data collection.
2.   Teachers who will be understand Hindi, English.

Exclusion criteria:
1.   Teachers who are not of primary schools
2.   The teachers who will not be willing to participate in the study.
3.   Student are not involved11

Description of the tool used in the study
SECTION- A: Consists of socio demo graphic data.
SECTION- B: Consists of structured knowledge questionnaire regarding school accidents and its prevention in children among the primary school teachers who are residing in selected school of Rohtas, Bihar.

The investigator after an extensive review of literature, discussion with experts and the investigator experience the items related to socio- demographic data, structured knowledge questionnaire statements through Likert scale and the practice about school accidents and its prevention in children was developed by the investigator.

The first draft of the socio-demographic data. structured knowledge questionnaire consists of 15, 30, 20 and 20 items were prepared and given to experts in which 06 are from the field of nursing. 1 was doctor Pediatrics department and 1 was from statistics department to obtain content validity.

The reliability of the tool is computed by using split half technique employing spearman Brown's Prophecy formula. The Karl Pearson Co- efficient correlation was established by using raw scores method and deviation method. Based

on pre-testing and suggestions from experts' modification and rearrangements of few items were done and the final tool constructed by the investigator is as follows.

Tool-1: Consist of socio demographic data
It consists of 07 items for obtaining information about selected base line data such as- age of teacher in years, gender of gender, monthly teacher income, teacher's education status, marital status of teachers, place of residence, source of information about first aid management of school accidents in children.

Tool-2: Consists of structured knowledge questionnaire regarding school accidents in children among the primary teachers at selected school of Rohtas, Bihar.
The structured knowledge questionnaire includes 21 MCQS (Multiple-choice questions). Each MCQS carries 3 options out of them one correct answer and others are distracters & it has organized under fallowing headings.

This tool has been constructed based on the fallowing headings. SCORING PATTERN
Each correct answer score - 1 mark
Each wrong answer score - 0-mark
Total maximum scores - 30 marks
Minimum score – 0 mark

Inference Will Be Drawn As Below:
1. Poor knowledge level = 01 -07
2. Average knowledge level = 08 -14
3. Good knowledge level = 15- 21

Data collection procedure
The investigator after obtaining formal permission from principal, selected school of Rohtas, Bihar conducted main study in selected school of Rohtas, Bihar from 06-02-2023 to 11-02-2023 among 60 subjects who were selected by convenient sampling technique. The investigator given self-introduction explained the purpose of the study and the written consent was obtained from the study. Tools were administered to the subjects with adequate information and collected the data.

Plan for data analysis
Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analysis of data. Descriptive statistics was used to analyses the demographic variables of the adults in terms of frequency and percentage. Frequency percentage, mean and standard deviation was used to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice. Chi-square was used to associate the knowledge, attitude and practice score with demographic variables, Details of the analysis and interpretation are given in the following chapter.

Results:-
The present study was analysis and interpretation of thefinding was organization in below following section: -
Section: - 1ˢᵗ Socio-demographic profile data

Table 1:- Showing the study as per demographic profiles.

Socio-demographic variables		Frequency	Percentage
1. Age (year)			
A	24-28 years	14	23.3
B	29-32 years	15	25.0
C	33-36 years	07	11.6
D	37 and above	24	40.0
2. Gender			
A	Male	21	35.0
B	Female	39	65.0
3. Educational Status			
A	High school	00	00
B	Higher secondary	00	00

C	Graduate	23	38.3
D	Post Graduate	37	61.7
4.	**Monthly Income**		
A	5,000-10,000	20	33.3
B	10,001-20,000	17	28.3
C	20,001-30,000	06	10.0
D	Above 30,001	17	28.3
5.	**Marital Status**		
A	Married	49	81.6
B	Singal	11	18.3
C	Divorced	00.0	00.0
6.	**Place of Residence**		
A	Rural	11	18.3
B	Urban	44	73.3
C	Others	05	8.3
7.	**Source of Information**		
A	Media	22	36.6
B	Friends	06	10.0
C	Family	07	11.6
D	Others source	25	41.6

Table 2:- Likert scale showing the knowledge score regarding first aids management of study participants.

CATEGORIES	CLASS	FREQUENCY
Poor knowledge	01-07	04
Average knowledge	08-14	48
Good Knowledge	15-21	08

Table-2 depicts that the out of 60 study participants the majority of more than half of the population had average adequate knowledge at 80% and 6.7% of the population lied under poor knowledge and the rest of 13.3% of the population fall under good knowledge. Hence, the **Assumption A1 is rejected.**

Results Based on Assumption-2ndThere will be some significant associated between knowledge level and socio demographical variables of the study subjects. But in current study the researcher computed the chi-square test so there is no significant association between first aid knowledge of primary school teacher and socio demographic variable. Hence, the **Assumption A2 is rejected.**

Discussion:-
Majority of the sample at 40% were in the category of 37 years and above, majority of the sample at 65% were Female, 61.7% were Post Graduate qualified, 33.3% were in the category of 5,000-10,000, 82% were married, at 73% were in the category of Urban, 41.6% were in the category of other source.

Finding of the present study more than half of the population had average adequate knowledge at 80% and 6.7% of the population lied under poor knowledge and the rest of 13.3% of the population fall under good knowledge which is also contrary by a similar study conducted by **Rakhi Pandey, Richa Chauhan, Sushant Dobhal, Swasti Dabral, Swati Nathani, Sweety Negi, Umesh Rana, Vaishali Negi, Varsha Maindola, Vishal Rawat, Dipti Y. Sorte, Rashmi Bharadwaj (2017)** A study conducted on First aid knowledge among health assigned teachers of primary schools of Dehradun city Result shows that the majority of health assign teachers were having average knowledge about first aid i.e. 29 (72.5%) and 10 (25%) were having good knowledge and 1 (2.5%) was having poor knowledge regarding first aid. Majority of participant were female 21 (52.5%). The educational status of most participants was post graduate (67.5%). Majority of the schools were private 25 (62.5%).

The present study shows that, there is no significant association between first aid knowledge of primary school teacher and socio demographic variable and the $p > 0.05$. There is similar result was found in a study conducted by **Navjot Kaur, Savitri, eep Kaur (2017)** A study conducted on government school teachers regarding First Aid Management. The results of the study showed that most of the teachers (77.5%) were having average knowledge

regarding First Aid Management and 12.5% were having good knowledge and 10% were having poor knowledge and her $p > 0.05$.

Conclusion:-

The present study was carried out among the teachers of government school regarding the knowledge on First Aid Management in school teachers. A total number of 60 teachers were taken for the study. The analysis of the data was done using the frequency test and Chi-square test in SPSS. A non-experimental study was carried using purposive sampling technique, 60 samples of Government and privet school teachers were taken. Results shows that majority of the teachers were having average knowledge about the first aid i.e., 13.3% has good scores, 80% has average and 6.7% has poor scores. Most of the participants in the study were femalesof the age group between 37 yrs. andabove residing mostly in urban areas with a post graduate degree with the income of above 5,000-10,000 rupees.

Recommendation:-

1. To generalize the results, a large population research might be conducted.
2. It is possible to compare the first aid management knowledge of government and private school teachers.
3. The approach of random sampling can be used in future research.
4. Via pre-test and post-test, an experimental study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the workshop in terms of knowledge.

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