

**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE
ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRST AID MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED
PAEDIATRIC EMERGENCIES AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS AT
SELECTED SCHOOLS IN BANGALORE**

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid management of selected paediatric emergencies among primary school teachers at selected schools in Bangalore". A pre experimental one group pre-test post-test research was adopted for the study. The setting for the study was at selected schools in Bangalore, Karnataka. In this study, 60 primary school teachers working in primary schools, were selected as a sample for the study by using convenience sampling technique. The tools used for data collection were a demographic Performa, knowledge questionnaire and self-instructional module was prepared regarding first aid of selected paediatric emergencies in children. Statistical analysis was done by using frequency distribution table and chi-square test. The finding of the study revealed that ,among the primary school teachers, majority 30(50%) were in the age group of 30-35 years, gender, majority 40 (67%) are females, educational status, majority 30(50%) are postgraduate, income per month, majority 30(50%) earns above Rs. 20000, marital status, 40(67%) of primary teachers are married, type of family, 30(50%) belong to joint family and 30(50%) belong to nuclear family, source of information, majority 30(50%) got the information from mass media, majority teacher 50(83%) had inadequate knowledge, 10(17%) had moderate knowledge, and none of them had adequate knowledge regarding first aid management of selected paediatric emergencies. In the present study, statistically significant association was not found between any demographical variable of primary school teacher regarding first aid management of selected paediatric emergencies. There is significant difference between pretest and posttest level of knowledge score of primary school teachers regarding first aid management of selected paediatric emergencies.

Key Words: Assess, Effectiveness, Self-Instructional Module, Primary School Teachers, Socio Demographic Variables.

INTRODUCTION

Safety begins at home. Right from the birth, human beings develop a sense of safety to protect themselves from the environment. Safety is not only necessary for the individuals but also for the society on the whole. Children constitute large sections of the population in India. It is a great challenge to the nation to provide health, education and food to the children below 15 years who are the dependent, unproductive section comprising 40% of the total population of the country (census 2006). This is the section of population with great potential. “Children are the wealth of tomorrow. Take care of them if you wish to have a strong India, ever ready to meet various challenges said Jawaharlal Nehru .

First aid is not only just about helping crash victims at the roadside. But also calming an injured person or as profound as saving life. Certain self limiting illnesses or minor injuries may not require further medical care immediately if first aid is given. It aims to preserve and protect life, prevent further recovery. The internationally accepted symbol for first aid is the white cross on a green background, St John Ambulance 2008. The first hour after injury’s the golden hour. It is estimated that 50% of deaths occur within first hour of an accident, 30% between one hour and one week, and 20% occur after first week.

World Health Organization [sept 2010] Dog bite Bangalore also shows that 42% of dog-bite victims are children. The result showed that majority of dog bite injuries (62.8%) were sustained by male children, dog bite injuries were most prevalent during the month of June and July (24.1%); grade school- aged children (6 to 12 years) constituted the majority of victims (51%) followed by pre schools (2 to 5 years; 24.0%); infants (birth to 1 year, 4.5%). Injuries sustained by infants and preschoolers often involved the face (53.5%), whereas older children sustained injuries to the extremities (60.7%). The study concludes that the children under 15 are the main victim for dog bites.⁵

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the pre-test level of knowledge of school teachers regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies in children.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of self-Instructional Module on first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies in children among primary school teachers.
3. To associate the knowledge of school teachers regarding first aid post- test objectives and management of pediatric emergencies in children with selected demographical variables.
4. To assess the post-test level of knowledge of school teachers regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies in children.

ASSUMPTION

The study assumes that:

1. Primary School teachers will have less knowledge regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies in children.
2. Self-Instructional module will help the teachers to increase their knowledge regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies in children.

LIMITATION

1. This study is limited to 60 primary school teachers in selected schools in Bangalore
2. This study is limited to primary school teachers who are willing to participate in the study.
3. This study is limited to primary school teachers who are able to write and read English

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach: An evaluative research approach is used in this study

Research Design: The research design used in my study was pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design.

Setting of the Study: The study was conducted in Primary school, Bangalore.

Population: The population of the present study comprises the selected primary school teacher at Bangalore. The accessible population are those available at the time of conducting the study.

Sample size: In the present study, 60 primary school teacher working in selected school were selected for sample.

Sampling technique: The sampling technique adopted to select the study samples is non probability convenience sampling technique.

Research Variable:

Dependent variables: Knowledge of School teachers regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies in children.

Independent variables: Self Instructional Module regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies in children.

Extraneous variables: The extraneous variables includes age in years, gender, educational status, income per month, marital status, type of family and source of information.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH TOOL

1. Demographic questionnaire for assessment of demographic variables.
2. Structured Questionnaire to assess the knowledge of school teachers regarding first aid of pediatric emergencies in children.
3. Self Instructional module will be prepared regarding first aid of selected pediatric emergencies in children. It will help the school teachers to fill the gap in knowledge about first aid of pediatric emergencies in children

Data analysis and interpretation:

Section I: Dealt with distribution of socio demographic variables of the sample.

Section II: Dealt with the knowledge of primary school teachers regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies.

Section III: Dealt with the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies among primary school teachers.

Section IV: Dealt with the association between post-test knowledge scores of the primary school teachers with their selected demographic variable

Section I: Dealt with distribution of socio demographic variables of the sample.

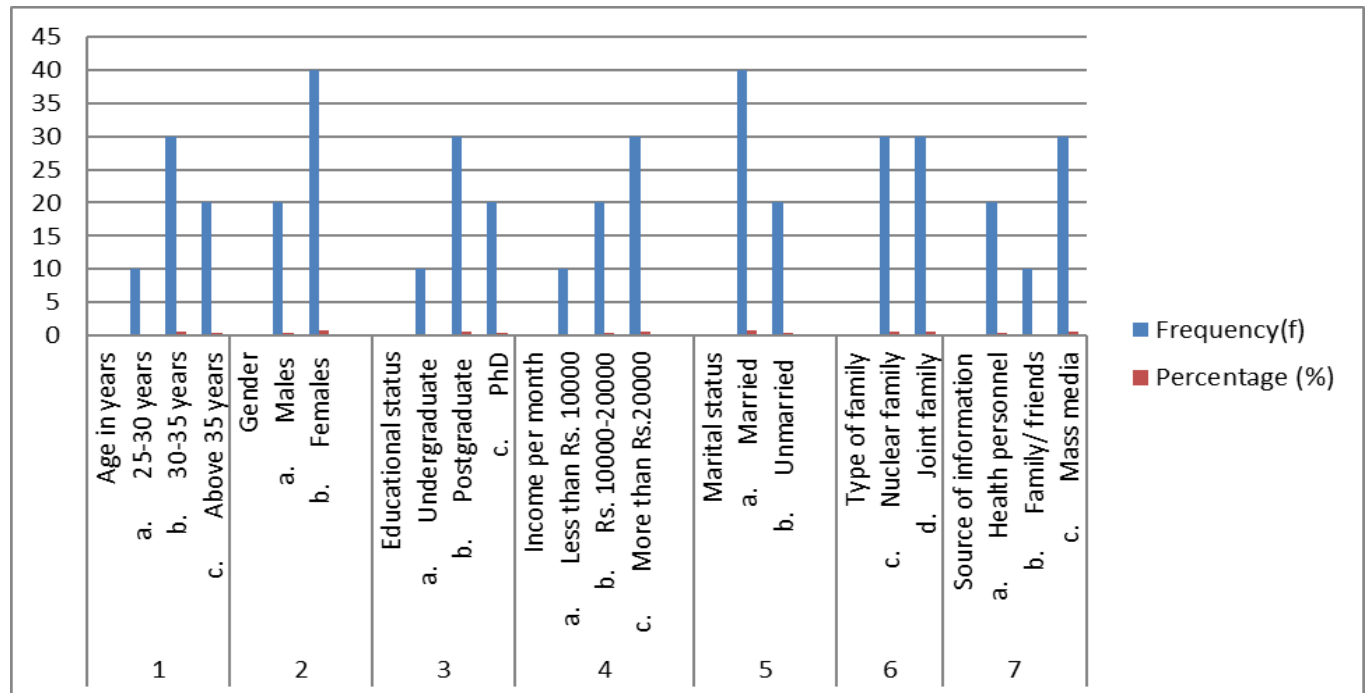


Fig: Graphical representation of frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables

Section II: Dealt with the knowledge of primary school teachers regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies

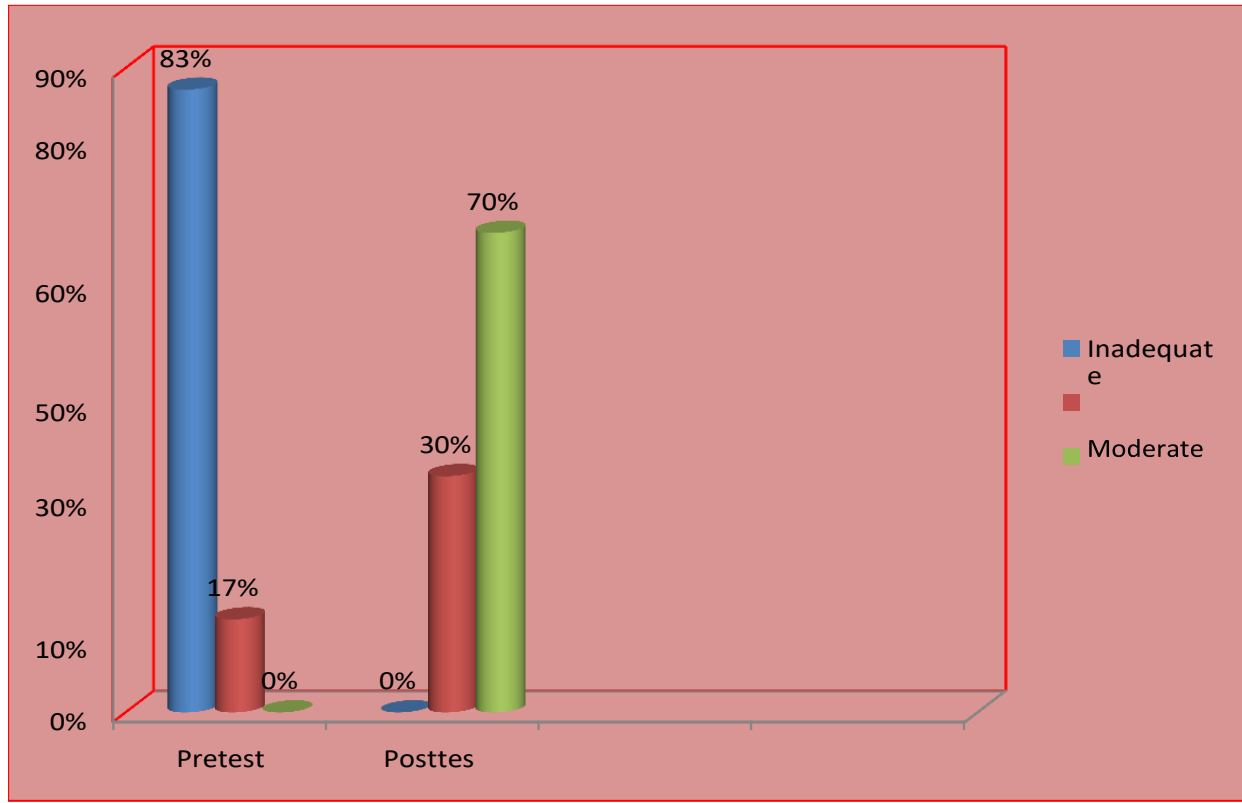


Figure – 10:- Bar diagram showing knowledge scores of sample in pretest and posttest

Section III: Dealt with the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies among primary school teachers

Knowledge	Mean	Mean Difference	Standard Deviation	df Value	Calculated Paired “t” Value	Paired “t” Table Value	Significance
Pretest	7.86	9.79	4.78	59	16.07	2.00	P<0.05*
Posttest	17.65		10.75				

SECTION IV: Dealt with the association between posttest knowledge scores of the primary school teachers with their selected demographic variables

Demographic variables	Categories	Knowledge level		Total	df value	Calculated chi square	P value	Significance
		Moderate	Adequate					
		N	n					
Age in years	25-30 years	2	8	10	2	1.72	3.84	P>0.05 (NS)
	30-35 years	10	20	30				
	Above 35 years	6	14	20				
Gender	Males	7	13	20	1	0.09	3.84	P>0.05 (NS)
	Females	15	25	40				
Educational status	Undergraduate	4	6	10	2	6.56	5.99	P<0.05 *
	Postgraduate	8	22	30				
	PhD	6	14	20				
Monthly income	Less than Rs.10000	2	8	10	2	0.06	3.84	P>0.05 (NS)
	Rs.10000-20000	2	18	20				
	More than Rs.20000	10	20	30				
Marital status	Married	10	30	40	1	5.00	5.99	P>0.05 (NS)
	Unmarried	08	12	20				
Type of family	Nuclear family	6	24	30	1	1.69	3.84	P>0.05 (NS)
	Joint family	10	20	30				

Source of information	Health personnel	8	12	20	2	4.99	5.99	P>0.05 (NS)
	Family/friends	2	8	10				
	Mass Media	8	22	30				

DISCUSSION

The findings of the study reveals that in pretest, among 60 samples majority 50(83%) had inadequate knowledge, 10(17%) had moderate knowledge, and none of them had adequate knowledge regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies and in posttest, majority 42(70%) had adequate knowledge, 18(30%) had moderate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge.

In pretest, among 60 samples majority 50(83%) had inadequate knowledge, 10(17%) had moderate knowledge, and none of them had adequate knowledge. After the delivery of self instructional module, there is enhancement of knowledge in posttest as majority 42(70%) had adequate knowledge 18(30%) had moderate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge.

The knowledge scores of primary school teachers regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies, the pretest and posttest reveal that the posttest mean knowledge score found higher i.e. 17.65 with standard deviation of 10.75 when compared with pretest mean knowledge score 7.86 with standard deviation of 4.78. After the delivery of self instructional module, there is enhancement of knowledge in posttest as majority 70% had adequate knowledge 30% had moderate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies.

It indicates that self instructional module, was effective in enhancing the knowledge level of primary school teachers regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies.

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