



**International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy
and Allied Sciences (IJBPAS)**
'A Bridge Between Laboratory and Reader'

www.ijbpas.com

**A STUDY TO ASSESS KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRSTAID
AMONG FIRST YEAR B.SC. NURSING STUDENTS WITH A VIEW TO
PREPARE STURCTURED TECHING PROGRAMME AT SUMANDEEP
NURSING COLLEGE, VADODARA**

MAKRANI Z^{1*}, PATEL D², PATEL DHRUV², PATEL DARSH² AND PATEL DHARTI²

- 1:** M. Sc.(N) Tutor, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth an institution deemed to be University, Vadodara, Gujarat
- 2:** Undergraduate Nursing Student, Sumandeep Nursing College, Sumandeep Vidyapeeth an institution deemed to be University, Vadodara, Gujarat

*Corresponding Author: Ms. Zoya Ali Makrani: E Mail: zoyamakrani81.mz@gmail.com

Received 15th July 2023; Revised 19th Aug. 2023; Accepted 22nd Nov. 2023; Available online 15th Dec. 2023

<https://doi.org/10.31032/IJBPAS/2023/12.12.1048>

ABSTRACT

Background of the study: First aid is the immediate and temporary treatment for a victim of sudden illness or injury. Providing first aid in the emergency situations can be overwhelming and traumatic. Encouraging more people to learn basic first aid and to intervene will rely to some extent on the development of improved strategies to provide support to those who have given first aid care in an emergency.

Objective: The research tried to find out the level of knowledge regarding first aid among first year B.Sc. nursing students of Sumandeep Nursing College, Vadodara

Material & Methodology: The study's sample method was randomized simple random sampling. There were 100 students selected from Sumandeep Nursing College. The tool is divided into two sections: a demographic tool, a structured teaching program. The descriptive and inferential statistics used in the data analysis were planned taking into account the research study's hypothesis and the study's objectives. **Result:** More than 63% of students were between age of 17-18 years and 32 % were between ages of 19-20. Among them 50% were female and 50% were male. After administration of structured teaching program, 94 % of students were having

good level of knowledge and 6% of students having average level of knowledge. **Discussion & Conclusion:** Almost all students were having average level of knowledge before administering structured teaching program. Student's knowledge improved into good level that was 96% a after administering structured teaching program.

Keywords: Knowledge, First aid, structured teaching program

INTRODUCTION

The First aid is not an end by itself. It indicates that the person is in need of a "Secondary Aid". General Esmarch (1823 – 1908) was the famous German Surgeon who first conceived the idea of "First aid". In 877 St. John Ambulance Association of England was formed. In 1920, Red Cross Society of India was established. This is an age when technology has produced complicated machinery and swift means of transport. So, accidents are on the rise and produced devastating results with loss of life, injuries to body and mind. Under these circumstances, first aid has gained much importance. When the first aider reaches the spot of the accident, the causes of the accident may still be present and continues to exert harmful effect [1]. 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. It includes initial intervention in a serious condition prior to professional medical help being available, such as performing CPR while awaiting 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 the layperson, with many people trained in providing basic levels of first aid, and others willing to do so from acquired knowledge [2]. There are many situations which may require first aid, and many countries have legislation, regulation, or guidance which specifies a minimum level of first aid provision in certain circumstances. This can include specific training or equipment to be available in the workplace (such as an Automated External Defibrillator), the provision of specialist first aid cover at public gatherings, or mandatory first aid training within schools. First aid, however, does not necessarily require any particular equipment or prior knowledge, and can involve improvisation with materials available at the time, often by untrained persons [3]. Our environment is full of accidents, emergency illnesses and other health problems that have different level of severity and magnitude. The problems can be generally classified into two. These are accidents (deliberate and incidental) and emergency illnesses. The consequences of these health problems could end up in physical disability and death. However, the

physical disability or death can be significantly reduced and/or prevented by first-aid treatment using locally available materials [4]. Proper early measures may be instrumental in saving life and ensuring better and more rapid recovery. The avoidance of unnecessary movement and over excitation of the victim often prevents further injury. Conditions that require immediate attention to avert death include cessation of breathing i.e. asphyxia, severe bleeding, poisoning, fracture, fainting, bites and stings, burns and drowning. According to Red Cross among these injuries there are few common injuries occur at the school premises, like fall (82%), fracture (49%), and ingestion of foreign body (0.5%) [5]. Providing first aid in the emergency situations can be overwhelming and traumatic. Encouraging more people to learn basic first aid and to intervene will rely to some extent on the development of improved strategies to provide support to those who have given first aid care in an emergency [6]. According to statistics in the recently released report titled Accidental Death and Suicides in India (ADSI 2011), prepared by the National Crime Records Bureau, Chennai has recorded the highest number of road accidents. The number is a staggering 9,845 cases in the year 2011. This is the highest among 53 cities in the country last year, and has almost doubled from 2010 when 5,123 road accidents were recorded

[7].

MATERIAL AND METHODS: The data gathering was placed over the course of two weeks using non probability simple random sampling. the investigator selected 100 samples of students who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria for data collection. Sumandeep Nursing College, Vadodara. The subject was chosen by the investigator to establish the report by stating the study's goal Questionnaire began with a demographic tool structured questionnaire to assess knowledge regarding first aid.

RESULT

In this study, 63% students were ages of between 17-18 years, 32% were ages of 19-20 year while 5% were ages of 20 to 24 years. 50% responders were male and 50% were female students. 42% students (42) were belonging from joint family and 58 %students (58) were belonging from nuclear family. Majority of students 95% were having knowledge regarding first aid (95). 70% students has acquired knowledge from teachers while 21% students acquired knowledge from other sources. 91 % students were belonging from non-medical family while 9% students were belonging from medical family (**Table 1**).

Students were assessed for pre-test level of knowledge. Out of 100, 62 students were having poor level of knowledge while 38 students were having good level of knowledge. (**Table 2**)

It was about association between Pre test level of knowledge scores with their selected demographic variables. There was no association found between pre test knowledge scores with their selected demographic variables (**Table 3**).

It was about association between post test level of knowledge scores with their selected demographic variables. There was no association found between pre test knowledge scores with their selected demographic variables (**Table 4**).

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variables (N=100)

S. No.	Demographic Variables	Frequency	percentage
1	Age in years		
	a. 16-18 years	63	63
	b. 19-20 years	32	32
	c. 20-24 years	5	5
	Mean \pm SD	18.38 \pm 1.12	
2	Gender		
	a. Male	50	50
	b. Female	50	50
3	Type of family		
	a. Joint family	42	42
	b. Nuclear family	58	58
4	Previous knowledge regarding first aid		
	a. Yes	95	95
	b. No	5	5
5	Source of information		
	a. Through working staff in hospital	2	2
	b. Teacher	70	70
	c. Mass media	7	7
	d. Any Other	21	21
6	Educational background of Parents		
	a. Medical	9	9
	b. Non-Medical	91	91

Table 2: Assessment of pretest level of knowledge among student of FY B.Sc. (N)

Level of knowledge	Pretest levels	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Poor	62	62
Average	38	38
Good	0	0
Total	100	100

Table 3: Association between Pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables

		Poor	Average	Good	X ² Statistics	p-value
Age in years	16-18 years	43	20	0	3.1429	0.208 NS
	19-20 years	17	15	0		
	20-24 years	2	3	0		
Gender	Male	33	17	0	0.6791	0.41 NS
	Female	29	21	0		
Type of family	Nuclear	35	23	0	0.16	0.68 NS
	Joint	27	15	0		
	Yes	58	37	0	0.7238	0.39 NS
	No	4	1	0		
	Through working staff in hospital	2	0	0	3.2258	0.358 NS
	Teacher	42	28	0		
	Mass media	6	1	0		
	Any Other	12	9	0		
Educational background of parents	Medical	6	3	0	0.0914	0.76 NS
	Non-Medical	56	35	0		

Table 4: Assessment of posttest level of knowledge among student of FY B.Sc. (N)

Level of knowledge	Pretest levels	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Poor	0	0
Average	6	6
Good	94	94
Total	100	100

Table 5: Association between Posttest knowledge score and selected demographic variables

		Poor	Average	Good	X ² Statistics	p-value
Age in years	16-18 years	0	3	60	1.1367	0.56 NS
	19-20 years	0	3	29		
	20-24 years	0	0	5		
Gender	Male	0	3	47	0	1 (>0.999) NS
	Female	0	3	47		
Type of family	Nuclear	0	2	56	1.5943	0.207 NS
	Joint	0	4	38		
	Yes	0	6	89	0.3359	0.562 NS
	No	0	0	5		
	Through working staff in hospital	0	0	2	1.0469	0.79 NS
	Teacher	0	4	66		
	Mass media	0	0	7		
	Any Other	0	2	19		
Educational background of parents	Medical	0	0	9	0.6313	0.427 NS
	Non-Medical	0	6	85		

DISCUSSION

The researcher tried to find out level of knowledge regarding first aid from among first year B.Sc. Nursing students from Sumandeep Nursing College, Vadodara students from Sumandeep Nursing College, Vadodara. Data were collected using demographic data and structured questionnaire. There are 100 samples collected from first year B.Sc. Nursing. The sampling technique was non-probability simple random sampling technique.

CONCLUSION:

Based on the findings of this study, it can be concluded that there is a need to enhance the first aid knowledge among first-year B.Sc. Nursing students at Sumandeep Nursing College in Vadodara. The results will serve

as a basis for developing a structured teaching program to improve their skills in providing effective first aid.

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