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A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge about first aid among school children (12-16 years) at Hilton matriculation higher secondary school in Chrompet, Chennai

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Abstract

Children are always precious to their parents. Even though more care is taken to protect the child at home by family members, accidentally an emergency crisis may occur to the children in the home settings, and schools or in external environment. The purpose of the study is to assess the knowledge among school children regarding first aid before and after administering the planned teaching programme, to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge among school children regarding first aid and to associate between post test knowledge score of first aid among school children with selected demographic variables such as age, sex, educational status of parents, area of resident, religion and previous experience in accident. The study method was evaluative research approach and a pre experimental (one group pre test and post test) was used. Randomized sampling technique was used to select the sample. The total sample was 30 school children. Pre test and post test knowledge score was assessed by standardized questionnaires. The result of the study concluded that mean and standard deviation of knowledge level score in pre test was 10.13, 2.5 and post test score were 15.4, 1.7. The calculated 't' value was 13.8 is statistically significant p value (0.001). It reveals that there was a significant difference in pre test and post test knowledge score. It is evident that the planned teaching programme was significantly effective in improving knowledge regarding first aid among school children.

Keywords: planned teaching programme, First Aid, school children

Introduction

"First aid is an important responsibility of all the persons, because in remote areas, there is very limited access to fully fledged hospitals and dispensaries in nearby vicinity. Therefore we should be able to provide care of those who are injured. The aims of first aid are to preserve life, promote recovery and prevent worsening of the victim's general condition and quickly transport of the casualty to the nearest medical aid if required.

Objectives of the study

To assess the knowledge among school children regarding first aid, before the planned teaching programme. To assess the knowledge among school student regarding first aid, after the administration of the planned teaching programme. To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge among school children regarding first aid. To associate between post test knowledge score of first aid among school children with their selected demographic variables

Methodology

Evaluative research approach and one group pre-test and post-test design was used. Randomized sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study. The total number of study sample consisted of 30 school children.

Result

The pre test knowledge mean score is 10.13 and post test knowledge mean score is 15.4. The 't' value is 13.8 statistically significant at $P \leq 0.001$ ***.

This indicates that the mean difference of 5. It is hypothesized that there is significant in effectiveness of planned teaching programme among school children regarding first aid. So the researcher accepted the research hypothesis and it is evident that the planned teaching programme significantly effective in improving the knowledge among school children regarding first aid.

Over all knowledge	Mean	Mean Difference	Sd	t' value	Df	p' value
Pre test	10.13	5	2.5	13.8	29	0.001***
Post test	15.4		1.7			

Conclusion

Based on the findings most of the school children have adequate knowledge regarding first aid. The planned teaching programme is found to be effective in terms of gaining knowledge. So the planned teaching programme is effective in improving the knowledge of school children.

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