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## EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING ON FIRST AID MANAGEMENT FOR SELECTED MINOR AILMENTS UPON THE KNOWLEDGE OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** The main aim of first aid is to save life, prevent degradation of situation and to promote the recovery. Adequate knowledge on first aid can promote the chances of survival of the injured person. This study was conducted to assess the knowledge of first aid management for minor ailments among school going children. **Methods:** It is an experimental study conducted using systemic random sampling in the selected schools of Ramanathapuram district and Tiruvallur district, for a period of 1 month using a validated questionnaire which consists of 30 questions to assess their knowledge about first aid. Statistical analyses were performed using a mean, median, standard deviation and chi square test. **Results and Discussion:** There was significant relationship in the knowledge ( $P = 0.6204$ ) of experimental group of school going children before and after video assisted teaching on first aid management for minor ailments programme. **Conclusion:** The knowledge of school going children in selected school on first aid management for minor ailments was found to be adequate, but still, it is the responsibility of each and every school to provide training on first aid measures.

### KEYWORDS

Video assisting teaching, First- aid management and Level of knowledge.

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### INTRODUCTION

First aid is the assistance given to any person suffering a sudden illness or injury; it is provided to preserve life and to prevent the condition from worsening, and for promoting recovery. It is important that health assigned teachers are equipped with strong, professional competencies. In order for health promotion actions to be sustainable in schools, teachers must be capable, competent and

skilled health educators. As they are at prime position to contribute to a nations health gain through the provision of health education for future adults. Based on findings we can say that the health assigned teachers are having average knowledge regarding first aid. Therefore, the health assigned teachers must be equipped with appropriate and upgraded knowledge (Pandey, 2017)<sup>1</sup>.

Accidents occur in many places like schools, during travel, when doing daily activities. People's motive is to just get away from the place when accident occurs. They do not come forward to help or to have some first aid care because they are not aware of giving first aid for injuries. We can see similar situations in the school also. A lot of care must be taken while the students are in the schools playground or in public places. So they must have awareness on first aid and this training has to be given for the school teachers also. Because, first aid training not only provide with knowledge and skills to give life but also help to develop safety awareness and habits that promote safety at home, at work, during recreation and on the streets and highways (Navjot Kaur 2017).

#### **Need for the Study**

Accidents happen daily, knowledge of first aid is essential for school children. It is estimated that 50% of deaths occur within the 1<sup>st</sup> hour of accident. Thirty percent of death occurs before 1<sup>st</sup> hour to a week and 20% occur after 1<sup>st</sup> week. The golden hour and platinum hour highlight the importance of early trauma care on important factors responsible for increasing secondary injuries and complications due to non availability of first aid. Delay in transfer from injury site to hospital, lack of definitive treatment in first aid, absence of triage and external medico legal problems.

#### **Statement of the Problem**

An Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on First Aid Management for Selected Minor Ailments upon the Knowledge of School Going Children in Selected Schools, Tamil Nadu.

#### **Objectives of the Study**

To assess the knowledge on first aid management for selected minor ailments before and after the video

assisted teaching among control and experimental group of school going children.

To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching upon first aid management for selected minor ailments among control and experimental group of school going children.

To determine the association between selected demographic variables and knowledge on first aid management for selected minor ailments on before and after video assisted teaching among control and experimental group of school going children.

#### **RESEARCH DESIGN**

This study was done to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching in improving the knowledge of school going children on first aid management for selected minor ailments. Research design implies the organization of elements into a masterful work of art when we say design reforms a mental make up about a thing how it should be planned and carried out. The research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation of answering the research question is overall plan or blue prints the researchers selected to carry out their study.

#### **Research Approach**

The study undertaken is experimental study and further it describes knowledge of school going children regarding first aid management of selected minor ailments.

#### **Variables**

##### **Independent Variable**

In this study independent variable was video assisted teaching on first aid management for minor ailments.

##### **Dependent Variable**

In this study, dependent variable was knowledge on first aid management among school going children.

##### **Attribute variables**

In this study, attribute variables are age, gender, socio economic status, educational status.

#### **Population**

##### **Target Population**

In this study target population comprised of all selected school going children aged 10-14 years.

##### **Accessible Population**

The accessible population in this study included all school going children aged 10-14 years studying in

7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> standard of selected schools of Ramanathapuram district and Tiruvallur district that satisfied the inclusion criteria.

### **Research Setting**

According to Polit and Beck (2015), setting is the physical location and condition in which data collection takes place in a study. The present study was conducted in UCK School, and Holy Angel Matric School. UCK School is situated in Ayanambakkam, Tiruvallur district. The total student strength of the school is 615. The school has all the facilities required for student learning. This school has 28 teaching faculty and 4 non teaching faculty. The Holy Angel Matric School is situated in R.S. Mangalam, Ramanathapuram district. The total student strength of the school was 850. The school has 35 teaching faculty and 6 non teaching faculty. The medium of instruction is English as well as Tamil. The setting was chosen based on the feasibility in terms of availability and accessibility of adequate sample and cooperation of concerned authorities.

### **Sample**

In this study samples are school going children of 10 to 14 years who fulfil the inclusion criteria at selected schools of Ramanathapuram District and Tiruvallur district.

### **Sample Size**

A sample size of 140 school going children who met the inclusion criteria were chosen for this study among them 70 were from a school in Ramanathapuram district and 70 were from a school in Tiruvallur district and among them 35 were chosen for control group and 35 were chosen for experimental group.

### **Sampling Technique**

The participants who satisfied the inclusion criteria were selected by systematic random sampling technique. Every alternate student in the class was included in the study. Selected students were allotted to control and experimental group randomly using odd and even method.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The findings from Table No.1 revealed that all of them had inadequate knowledge in pre-test among

both control and experimental group. In the experimental group, most of the children had moderately adequate knowledge (36%, 51.42%) in the post- test.

The difference in mean and standard deviation of knowledge scores of school going children in pre - test and post- test (M =11.9, 11.48 SD = 1.7, 1.5) was statistically significant ( $p > 0.001$ ) in the control group, whereas in the experimental group the difference in mean and standard deviation (M = 11.61, 22.2, SD = 4.4, 2.8) was statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) between pre-test and post-test. Post test knowledge score was high in the experimental group when compared to the control group. Hence the null hypothesis Ho1: There will be no significant difference in the knowledge between control and experimental group of school going children before and after video assisted teaching on first-aid management for selected minor ailments was rejected.

There was an association between gender and standard of education ( $p < 0.05$ ) in pre test but there was no significant association between the age, standard of education, and knowledge at ( $p > 0.05$ ) in control group of school going children. Hence the null hypothesis Ho2: There will be no significant association between selected demographic variables and knowledge before and after implementation of video assisted teaching on first- aid management for selective minor ailments among control and experimental group school going children was partially retained.

There was no significant association between age, gender and standard of education in pre test ( $p > 0.05$ ) but there was a significant association with age and education in post test ( $p < 0.05$ ) among the experimental group of school going children. Hence the null hypothesis Ho2: There will be no significant association between selected demographic variables and knowledge before and after implementation of video assisted teaching on first- aid management for selective minor ailments among control and experimental group school going children was partially retained.

**Discussion**

The study findings revealed that all of them had inadequate knowledge in pre-test among both control and experimental group. In the experimental group, most of the children had moderately adequate knowledge (36%, 51.42%) in the post- test.

The difference in mean and standard deviation of knowledge scores of school going children in pre - test and post- test (M =11.9, 11.48 SD = 1.7, 1.5) was statistically significant (p > 0.001) in the control group, whereas in the experimental group the difference in mean and standard deviation (M = 11.61, 22.2, SD = 4.4, 2.8) was statistically significant (p < 0.05) between pre-test and post-test. Post test knowledge score was high in the experimental group when compared to the control group.

They felt that video assisted teaching on first aid management for minor ailments had improved the knowledge, and from school who ever illness in that situation helping them to own class mates. Thus the school going children should understand the importance of knowledge about first aid management for minor ailments at early stage of life saving and encourage the school going children to practice it.

There was an association between gender and standard of education (p <0.05) in pre test but there was no significant association between the age, standard of education, and knowledge at (p > 0.05) in control group of school going children. There was no significant association between age, gender and standard of education in pre test (p > 0.05) but there was a significant association with age and education in post test (p < 0.05) among the experimental group of school going children. The findings indicate that the knowledge on first aid management was not associated was not associated with age, standard of education in pre-test (p>0.05). Knowledge on first aid management for minor ailments among school going children it was significantly associated with age and education in post test (p<0.05).

**Table No.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge of before and after video assisted teaching on first aid management for selected minor ailments of school going children in both Tiruvallur and Ramanathapuram districts**

S.No	Group	Control Group						Experimental Group					
		Inadequate		Moderately		Adequately		Inadequate		Moderately		Adequate	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	Pre-test	57	81.42	13	18.42	-	-	52	74.28	18	25.72	-	-
2	Post-test	50	71.42	20	28.58	-	-	2	2.9	36	51.42	32	45.7

**Table No.2: Cumulative comparison of mean and standard deviation of knowledge scores on first aid management before and after video assisted teaching for selected minor ailments of school going children in both Tiruvallur and Ramanathapuram districts - N=140**

S.No	Group	Control Group			Experimental Group		
		Mean	SD	t- value	Mean	SD	t- value
1	Before	11.9	1.7	1.09	11.61	4.4	28.4*
2	After	11.48	1.5		22.2	2.8	

\*\*\*p<0.05

**Table No.3: Cumulative association between selected demographic variables and level of knowledge among the control group in before and after video assisted teaching on first aid management for selected minor ailments of school going children in both Tiruvallur, Ramanathapuram districts N=140**

S.No	Selected Variable	Pre test			Post test		
		Upto	Above	$\chi^2$	Upto	Above	$\chi^2$
		Mean	Mean		Mean	Mean	
<b>Age in years</b>							
1	11-14 years	34	12	1.72 df =1	35	11	1.41 df =1
2	>14 years	21	3		15	9	
<b>Gender</b>							
3	Male	23	11	6.3 df =1	22	12	1.41 df =1
4	Female	33	3		28	8	
<b>Standard of Education</b>							
5	7th and 8th	33	11	1.84 df =1	33	11	0.72 df =1
6	9th	23	3		17	9	

p < 0.05

**Table No.4: Cumulative association between selected demographic variables and level of knowledge among the experimental group before and after video assisted teaching on first aid management for selected minor ailments of school going children in both Tiruvallur, Ramanathapuram districts N=140**

S.No	Selected Variable	Pre test			Post test		
		Upto	Above	$\chi^2$	Upto	Above	$\chi^2$
		Mean	Mean		Mean	Mean	
<b>Age in years</b>							
1	11-14 years	28	13	0.79 df =1	21	22	4.39 df =1
2	>14 years	22	7		19	8	
<b>Gender</b>							
3	Male	27	13	2.32 df =1	22	18	0.16 df =1
4	Female	25	5		18	12	
<b>Standard of Education</b>							
5	7th and 8th	30	10	0.59 df =1	16	24	9.1 df =1
6	9th	20	10		23	7	

p < 0.05

### IMPLICATIONS

Researcher recommends the implications on nursing practice, nursing administration, nursing education and nursing research. The school going children in the experimental group had improved level of knowledge than the control group proving it to be effective and useful. It is an easy way of improving knowledge without any complications. Hence it can be implemented for the school going childrens' to learn the skills regarding first aid management of minor ailments. The video assisted teaching on first aid management of minor ailments can be taught to the nurses working in critical care area such as

emergency. It is equally important that school appoints a school health nurse and she should be skilled enough in first aid management.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The same study can be conducted on a larger sample size for more valid generalization.

A comparative study can be done among different schools.

This same study could be replicated among college students.

The same study can be done among teachers.

## LIMITATIONS

The study findings cannot be generalized due to small sample size.

Setting was selected based on convenience of the researcher.

## CONCLUSION

This study shows that video assisting first aid management of minor ailments showed an improvement in the level of knowledge. First-aid management will make the school age children independent and more proactive during any kind of emergency.

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## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

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