

A Pre-Experimental Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Self-Instructional Module On Knowledge Regarding The First Aid During Convulsion Among Primary School Teachers Of Selected Schools At Metropolitan City

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ABSTRACT

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 promote recovery. It includes initial intervention in a serious condition prior to professional medical help being available, such as performing cardio-pulmonary resuscitation while awaiting an ambulance as well as the complete treatment of minor conditions, such as applying a plaster to a cut. A convulsion is a medical condition where body [muscles](#) contract and relax rapidly and repeatedly, resulting in uncontrolled actions of the body. The term convulsion is sometimes used as a synonym for seizure. An abnormal electrical activity in the brain is seizure or convulsion which gives rise to is a paroxysmal, time-limited change in motor activity and behaviour, sensory disturbance or autonomic dysfunction.

Keywords: First aid, muscles, autonomic dysfunction, sensory disturbance

1. INTRODUCTION

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 promote recovery. It includes initial intervention in a serious condition prior to professional medical help being available, such as performing cardio-pulmonary resuscitation while awaiting an ambulance as well as the complete treatment of minor conditions, such as applying a plaster to a cut. A convulsion is a medical condition where body muscles contract and relax rapidly and repeatedly, resulting in uncontrolled actions of the body. The term convulsion is sometimes used as a synonym for seizure. An abnormal electrical activity in the brain is seizure or convulsion which gives rise to is a paroxysmal, time-limited change in motor activity and behaviour, sensory disturbance or autonomic dysfunction.

2. METHODS

In the present study descriptive evaluative approach was used to assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding the first aid during convulsion among primary school teachers of selected schools at metropolitan city. Research design used was one group pre-test post-test. Non Probability Convenient Sampling Technique was used to select the 60 samples meeting the inclusion criteria in the selected schools in metropolitan city. Data Analysis was done using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives and hypothesis of the study. The observation of significant level difference in pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding first aid during convulsion was done using Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test (Z test). The calculated data was presented in the form of tables and graphs, the association between selected demographic variable and knowledge was done by using the t- test and Anova test.

3. RESULT

ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

AGE- There were total 60 samples used for the study. 6 primary school teachers belong to age group of 1-30 years, the percentage is 10%. 31 primary school teachers belong to age group of 31-40 years and the percentage is 51.7%. 18 primary school teachers belong to the age group of 41-50 years, the percentage is 30%. 5 primary school teachers are belonging to the age group of more than 50 years and the percentage is 8.3%. The maximum number of primary school teachers was in age group 31-40 years i.e. 51.7%.

GENDER: There were total 60 samples used for the study. Total 46 samples are female primary school teachers, the percentage is 76.7% and 14 samples are male primary school teachers, the percentage is 23.3%. The maximum samples are female primary school teachers.

QUALIFICATION: There are total 60 primary school teachers used in study. 15 primary school teachers belonging from B.ED category, the, percentage is 25%. 39 primary school teachers belonging from D.ED category and the percentage are 65%. 4 primary school teachers belonging from graduation category, the percentage is 6.7%. And 2 primary school teachers belonging from any other category the, percentage are 3.3%.

NUMBER OF TEACHING EXPERIENCE: There were total 60 primary school teachers used in study. 27 primary school teachers were had more than 15 years of teaching experience, the percentage is 45%. 11 primary school teachers were had 1-5 years of teaching experience and the percentage is 18.3%. 10 primary school teachers had 10-15 years of experience, the percentage is 16.7%. And 12 primary school teachers had 6-10 years of teaching experience the, percentage is 3.3%.

FIRST AID TRAINING: There were total 60 primary school teachers used in study. 39 primary school teachers were did not had any first aid training on convulsion and the percentage is 65%. While 21 primary school teachers were had first aid training on convulsion and the percentage is 35%.

SOURCE OF HEALTH-CARE INFORMATION: There were total 60 primary school teachers used in study. Only 1 number of primary school teacher had health care information from magazine, the percentage is 1.7%. 29 primary school teachers were had health care information from media and the percentage is 48.3%. 9 primary school teachers had health care information from newspaper the, percentage is 15%. Where 21 primary school teachers were had health care information from television and the, percentage is 35%.

SECTION-II

ANALYSIS OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRST AID DURING CONVULSION.

SEMI-STRUCTURE QUESTIONNAIRE WAS DIVIDED INTO SUB-SECTION AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION-A Knowledge about meaning, concept and causes of convulsion.

In section-A- pre-test mean score was 0.46 which was improved to 0.76 in the post-test.

SECTION-B Knowledge about meaning of triggers and triggers of convulsion.

In section-B- pre-test mean score was 0.46 which was improved to 0.68 in the post-test.

SECTION-C Knowledge about phases and body changes in each phase of convulsion.

In section-C- pre-test mean score was 0.41 which was improved to 0.62 in the post-test.

SECTION-D Knowledge about first aid, immediate and post-ictal management in convulsion.

In section-D- pre-test mean score was 0.41 which was improved to 0.58 in the post-test.

SECTION-E Knowledge about seeking medical help in convulsion.

In section-E- pre-test mean score was 0.57 which was improved to 0.68 in the post-test.

THUS AVERAGE PRE-TEST SCORE WAS 0.38 WHICH WAS IMPROVED IN POST-TEST TO 0.65.

SECTION-III

ANALYSIS OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRE-TEST KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRST AID DURING CONVULSION AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

- There is no statistically significant association between pre-test knowledge among primary school teachers and selected demographic variable such as age, gender, qualification, number of teaching experience, first aid training and source of health-care information.

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