

A Study To Assess Knowledge And Attitude Regarding First Aid Of Common Emergencies (Face) Among The Nonmedical Students.

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Abstract

Introduction: - First aid training is an important community survival skill necessary for all individuals injuries and accidents have become the major epidemic of non communicable diseases in India. Glendon suggested that the teaching of first aid to students is probably cost-effective in terms of saving lives. They also recommended that teaching first aid to the students is a good long-term investment. The art of first aid is what to do and what not to do in any emergency, and trained young people will gain confidence as their experience grows.

Material and methods: - The research approach is a quantitative research approach and a non-experimental descriptive design was used for this study. The study was conducted in SGT hospital. The study was conducted on 150 non-medical students who were selected with a stratified proportionate sampling technique. For assessing the knowledge and attitude two different tools were used questionnaires and the Likert scale. Analysis of the study is divided into two parts: descriptive and inferential statistics. In descriptive analysis mean, frequency percentage, and standard deviation are calculated, and in inferential analysis correlation and chi-square are calculated.

Results: -The result of the study was that there is a significant association between knowledge scores with the department. There is no significant association between attitude scores with socio-demographic variables.

Conclusion: - An approach targeted at effective education, gradual implementation, removing obstacles, and regular feedback can lead to a decreased mortality rate through the use of FACE awareness programs.

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I. INTRODUCTION:

Accidents and injuries are commonly observed incidents that cannot be omitted from someone's life. These injuries are usually handled by inexperienced bystanders at the accident site. These injuries can result in serious medical complications if first aid is not administered properly and timely. (1)

Life of each and every individual is a gift from God. Living a healthy life is the foremost important part of our life. This precious life can be affected by both external and internal factors. Every individual has to be very cautious about her health and well-being. First help is the best help so first aid is the provision of initial care for an illness or injury. An emergency can happen at any time or any place and demands immediate action. The first critical step in any emergency depends on the presence of someone who will take appropriate action. Administering first aid quickly and accurately in a traumatic injury situation can make the difference between life and death. (2)

First aid is the providing of first and early care for an illness or injury, by a non-expert but trained person till medical treatment can be assessed. Basic knowledge and understanding of first aid can be invaluable for individuals to be able to provide emergency care in the event of an accident, possibly saving lives, and minimizing injury. In certain self-limiting medical conditions, correct first aid measures are sufficient to avoid a medical consultation. (3)

First aid training is an important community survival skill necessary for all individuals injuries and accidents have become the major epidemic of noncommunicable diseases in India. Glendon suggested that the teaching of first aid to students is probably cost-effective in terms of saving lives. They also recommended that teaching first aid to the students is a good long-term investment. The art of first aid is what to do and what not to do in any emergency, and trained young people will gain confidence as their experience grows. Among the few studies which look at the knowledge of first aid among the student population, there is much to be researched in terms of knowledge of specific injuries and also the attitude of college students toward first aid. The current study was done with the objective of assessing the awareness and attitude regarding first aid among college students.(7)

In an epidemiological prospective study in Vienna to determine the provided first aid measures in pre-hospital trauma settings and the quality of first aid, a total of 2812 cases were documented in which bystanders

were present in 57% of the cases. The commonly required first aid measures were the application of a dressing and positioning of the patient. Most bystanders had no training in first aid or only attended first aid courses to have a driving license. (9)

II. METHODOLOGY

The present study aimed to the knowledge and attitude regarding First Aid OF Common Emergencies (FACE) among non-medical students at SGT University, Gurugram (Haryana).

A Quantitative research approach and Descriptive research design was used for the study. The study was conducted on 150 non-medical students who were selected with convenient sampling technique. For assessing the knowledge and attitude two different tools were used that are questionnaire and Likert scale.

III. ANALYSIS

Analysis of the study is divided into two parts: descriptive and inferential statistics. In descriptive analysis mean, frequency percentage and standard deviation is calculated and in inferential analysis correlation.

IV. RESULT

Section 1:Description of the demographic data.

Demographic Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Age in years		
a) 17-18 years	36	24.0%
b) 19-20 years	92	61.3%
c) 21 and above	22	14.7%
Gender		
a) Male	32	38%
b) Female	55	62%
Education qualifications		
a) Undergraduate	128	85.3%
b) Postgraduate	22	14.7%
Department		
a) Fashion design	50	33.3%
b) Agriculture science	0	33.3%
c) Mass com. & Technology	50	33.3%
Area of residence		
a) Rural	65	43.3%
b) Urban	85	56.7%
Education background of parents		
a) Medical professional	56	37.3%
b) Non-medical professional	94	62.7%
History of any previous injury		
a) Yes, specify	40	26.7%
b) No	110	73.3%
Health camp attended as a participant		
a) Yes	28	18.7%
b) No	122	81.3%

According to the data the majority of the respondent i.e. 61.3% belongs to the 19-20yrs age group, 24% the elongs to the 17-18yrs, age group, and 14.7% of above 21yrs of age. 62% of the respondents were female and 38% were males.85.3% of the samples were from undergraduate courses and 14.7% were from post-graduation courses. 33.3% sample belongs to each department i.e. agriculture, fashion and design, and mass and communication. 56.7% of the sample were from urban areas and 43.3% live in rural areas. 62.7% sample's parents were from the non-medical field and 37.3% sample's parents were from the medical field. 73.3% of the sample had no specific history of previous injuries and 26.7% of the samples had a history of previous injuries. 81.3% of the samples had not attended any health camp and 18.7% sample hadattended health camp.

Section 2: Knowledge of non-medical students regarding first aid of common emergencies

Area-wise Knowledgescore	No of items	Max.Score	Meanscore	Mean %	SD
Snakebite	10	10	3.1667	31.667	1.17
Bleeding	10	10	3.0133	30.133	1.20
Drowning	10	10	2.9467	29.467	1.52
Fracture	10	10	2.9467	29.467	1.64
Total Knowledge score	40	40	9.1267	22.817	2.44

Data showing area-wise knowledge of non-medical students regarding first aid common emergencies in which students knowledge regarding snake bite is 31.67%, bleeding (30.13%), drowning (29.45%), fracture (29.45%) and total knowledge score is 22.825.

Section III: Attitude of non-medical students regarding first aid of common emergencies

Attitude Level	Score	Range	Frequency	Percentage
Unfavorable	1 to 17	Less than 50%	0	0%
Moderately favorable	18 to 26	51 to 75%	63	42.0%
Favorable	27 to 35	76 to 100%	87	58.0%
Total			150	100.0%

Data showing the distribution of subjects according to the level of attitude in which 58% students have favorable attitude and 42% students have moderately favorable attitude and 0% have unfavorable attitude.

Section 4: To find an association between knowledge regarding first aid of common emergencies among non-medical students with selected demographic variables.

Demographic Variable	Inadequate Knowledge	Moderate Knowledge	Calculated value &df	P-Value
Age in year				
a) 17-18years	34	2	0.086 df=2	0.958
b) 19-20 years	88	4		
c) 21 and above	21	1		
Gender				
a) Male	53	4	1.142 df=1	0.285
b) Female	90	3		
Education qualification				
a) Undergraduate	122	6	0.001 df=1	0.977
b) Postgraduate	21	1		
Department				
a) Fashion design	50	0	14.685 df=2	0.001*
b) Agriculture science	50	0		
c) Mass com &Technology	43	7		
Area of residence				
a) Rural	62	3	0.001 df=1	0.979
b) Urban	81	4		
Education background of parents				
a) Medical professional	52	4	1.232 df=1	0.267
b) Non-medical professional	91	3		
History of any previous injury				
a) Yes	38	2	0.014 df=1	0.907
b) No	105	5		
Health camp attended as a participant				
a) Yes	26	2	0.474 df=1	0.491
b) No	117	5		

The obtained p-value for age, gender, educational qualification, area of residence, educational background of parents, history of any previous injuries and health camp attended as participant is greater than 0.05 which indicate that there is no significant association between knowledge and above demographic variable.

Section 5: To find an association between attitudes regarding first aid of common emergencies among non-medical students with selected demographic variables.

Demographic Variable	Favorable attitude	Moderately Favorable	Calculated value & df	P-Value
Age in year				
a) 17-18 years	20	16	2.101	0.350
b) 19-20 years	57	35	df=2	
c) 21 and above	10	12		
Gender				
a) Male	32	25	0.131	0.718
b) Female	55	38	df=1	
Education qualification				
a) Undergraduate	77	51	1.666	0.197
b) Postgraduate	10	12	df=1	
Department				
a) Fashion design	31	19		
b) Agriculture science	25	25	1.970	0.373
c) Mass com &	31	19	df=2	
Technology				
Area of residence				
a) Rural	41	24	1.214	0.271
b) Urban	46	39	df=1	
Education background of parents				
	32	24	0.027	0.870
a) Medical professional	55	39	df=1	
b) Non-medical professional				
History of any previous injury				
a) Yes	20	20	1.433	0.231
b) No	67	43	df=1	
Health camp attended as a participant				
a) Yes	16	12	0.010	0.919
b) No	71	51	df=1	

The obtained p-value for demographic variables is greater than 0.05 which indicate that there is no significant association of attitude with demographic variable.

V. Discussion:

ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

The data finding has been organized according to the plan for data analysis and was presented in the following sections.

Section-I – Description of socio-demographic characteristics of the sample. **Section-II** – Assess the knowledge regarding FACE among non-medical students **Section-III** – Assess the attitude regarding Face among non-medical students

Section-IV – Discussion on the association between knowledge with selected demographic variable regarding FACE among Non-Medical students.

Section - V -. Discussion on the association between attitude with their selected demographic variables.

Discussion on the description of socio-demographic characteristic of the sample

- According to the data the majority of the respondent i.e. 61.3% belongs to the 19-20yrs age group, 24% belongs to the 17-18yrs age group and 14.7% above 21yrs of age.
- 62% of the respondents were female and 38% were males.
- 85.3% of the samples were from undergraduate courses and 14.7% were from post-graduation courses.
- 33.3% sample belongs to each department i.e. agriculture, fashion and design, and mass and communication.
- 56.7% of the sample were from an urban area and 43.3% lives in a rural area.
- 62.7% sample's parents were from the non-medical field and 37.3% sample's parents were from the medical field.
- 73.3% of the sample had no specific history of previous injuries and 26.7% of the samples had a history of previous injuries.
- 81.3% of the samples had not attended any health camp and 18.7% sample had attended health camp.

Discussion on the knowledge regarding FACE among Non- Medical students.

In respect of the mean, the score for inadequate moderate, and adequate knowledge are, 95.3%, 4.7% and 0% respectively. For inadequate knowledge, there is a higher mean than other levels. Which shows that students had inadequate knowledge of FACE.

The finding of the present study was supported by Kattan Abdullah E, AlShomer Feras et.al.(2016) entitled study: An internet-based survey was conducted to assess the public's knowledge on first aid practices and home remedies applied for burn injuries among Saudi adults. A total of 2758 individuals responded to the survey. There were 42.7 % of respondents who had previously received burn first aid information. 1550 respondents had a history of burn exposure in which burn injury first aid was applied as follows: 72.1 % removed clothing and accessories from the injured area; water was applied by 63.9 %; among those who applied cold water were 88.6 %, and only 5.8 % did so for more than 15 min. Wrapping the burn area was performed by 33.9 %, and 63.5 % sought medical assistance. When it comes to traditional remedies, 77.4 % knew of and/or implemented these remedies as first aid to treat burns. Honey and toothpaste were the commonest among these remedies with 69.9 % and 53.7 %, respectively. Conclusions: Proper burn first aid is a simple, cheap, and accessible means of managing burns initially. Although the majority of the respondents were university graduates (51.1 %), knowledge and implementation of burn first aid were very poor. Major healthcare agencies should review and promote a consistent guideline for burn first aid to tackle and minimize the effect of this grave injury

Discussion on the attitude regarding FACE among Non-Medical students.

In respect of the mean, the score for favorable, moderately and unfavorable attitudes are 26-35, 18-26, and 1-17 respectively. For a moderately favorable attitude, there is a higher mean than the unfavorable attitude which shows that students have a favorable attitude towards FACE.

The finding of the present study was supported by a study-Arasu Sakthi, Mathew Savan Sara et.al (2020):- To determine how university students in urban Bengaluru felt about first aid, a cross-sectional survey was done. Face validated structured questionnaire was used to collect data from 350 students. Result:- Out of 358 (96.8%) knew the meaning of first aid. If nose bleeding was there 84.6% sample believed that it is not wrong to make the person look above. 44.3% sample believed that direct pressure should be applied during bleeding from a cut or wound. 50% sample did not know what to do in case of a broken limb and 25% sample knew that the limb should not be moved for fast healing. 96% sample agreed that they must have knowledge of first aid irrespective of the fact that there are hospitals nearby. 80% sample believed that there is a need for 1st aid training for non-medical professionals. 13% showed how to perform first aid, 52% of participants had attended any lecture related to first aid earlier and 51% of participants had learned about first aid from magazines and newspapers. There was a positive attitude shown by participants regarding first aid as the mean attitude score was 7.95 (SD: 1.67).

Discussion on the association between knowledge with selected demographic variable regarding FACE among Non-Medical students.

The obtained p-value for age, gender, educational qualification, area of residence, educational background of parents, history of any previous injuries, and health camp attended as a participant is greater than 0.05 which indicates that there is no significant association between knowledge and above demographic variable. Hence null hypothesis H01 is accepted and research hypothesis H1 is rejected. But the obtained p-value for the department is less than 0.05%, which indicates that there is a significant association between knowledge scores with the department. Hence null H01 is rejected and research hypothesis H1 is partially accepted.

H01- There would be no significant association between knowledge regarding First aid in common emergencies among non-medical students and their personal profile information at a 0.05 level of significance.

H1- There would be a significant association between knowledge regarding First aid in common emergencies among non-medical students and their personal profile information at the 0.05 level of significance.

Discussion on the association between attitude with their selected demographic variables.

The obtained p-value for demographic variables is greater than 0.05 which indicate that there is no significant association of attitude with demographic variable. Hence null hypothesis H02 is accepted and research hypothesis H2 is rejected

H02- There would be no association between attitude regarding First aid in common emergencies among non-medical students and their personal profile information at a 0.05 level of significance.

H2- There would be a significant association between attitude regarding First aid in common emergencies among non-medical students and their personal profile information at a 0.05 level of significance.

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