

A study to assess the effectiveness of computer assisted intervention on knowledge of first aid among the B.Sc. Nursing I year, studying in CIMS college of nursing, Dehradun

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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/or promote recovery. This study was designed to assess the effectiveness of computer assisted intervention on knowledge of first aid among the B.Sc Nursing 1st year. This was a quasi experimental one group pre test & post test design which was conducted in CIMS College of nursing, Dehradun. Population of the study comprised of 30 B.sc (N) 1st year student. Structured questionnaire is used as a tool to collect data in the study. In the present study after implementation of the structured teaching programme 56.6% (17) students had moderate knowledge and 36.6% (11) of them had adequate knowledge and 6.66%(2) had inadequate knowledge. The mean post test scores of all components are higher than the mean pre test scores which are significant at ($p < 0.05$). In the present study significant association is present between the history of first aid and significant association is present between the age, religion, nationality, education status, type of family, source of information. The results show that the "B.sc(N)1st year students" knowledge level improved after implementation of the Computer assisted teaching on first aid. The study indicates that the STP is an effective method in improving moderate to adequate level of knowledge regarding health topics to the present day society where much attention is given to health promotion rather than treating the disease after acquiring it.

Key Words: First aid, Nursing students, CAI.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The significance of knowing how to administer first aid Heart attacks, bleeding, drowning, choking, poisoning, electrocution, spinal injuries, eye injuries, and scalds and burns are all examples of emergency or unexpected situations that require first aid. Knowing how to perform basic first aid procedures can save your life and the life of a loved one. Tragedies happen, no matter how hard we try to avoid them. When it happens, there is always that shocked instant of shock. The only thing you can do is try to limit the harm; we must always be prepared to do so when it happens.

The importance of basic first aid cannot be overstated. Its capacity to clean and dress a wound in such a way that infections are decreased (if not completely removed) can save time, medication, and money.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- 1) To assess the pre-test and post-test knowledge on First aid among the B.sc (N) 1st year student.
- 2) To assess the effectiveness of computer assisted intervention on first aid.
- 3) To find out the association between the level of knowledge on First aid with the selected demographic variables of B.sc (N) 1st year student.

3. HYPOTHESIS:

H1-There will be a significant difference between the knowledge scores of B.SC nursing students on First aid before and after administration of structured teaching programme.

H2-There is a significant association between the knowledge scores of B.SC nursing students on First aid with selected demographic variables.

4. ASSUMPTIONS:

- The B.SC nursing 1st year students may have less knowledge on First aid.
- Administration of structured teaching programme on first aid may enhance the knowledge of prevention and management of first aid among B.SC nursing 1st year students.

5. RESEARCH APPROACH:

- **Research design**
Quasi experimental one group pre test post test design
- **Setting**
The study was conducted in CIMS College of Nursing, Kuwanwala, Dehradun. This area was selected because of easy access to the B.Sc Nursing First Year students.
- **Population**
Population of the study comprised of the B.sc (N) student.
- **Sample**
In this study the sample is B.Sc Nursing First Year student of CIMS College of Nursing, Kuwanwala, Dehradun.
- **Sample size** 30 samples
- **Sampling technique**
In this study non probability convenient sampling technique is used to select the 30 samples
- **Data collection instrument/Tools**
The tools consists of two sections:-
Section 1- Demographic data (Age, Religion, Nationality, Educational status, Type of Family, Marital status and Source of Information.).
Section 2- This part of the tool consists of thirty five questions from all the aspects of first aid.

6. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

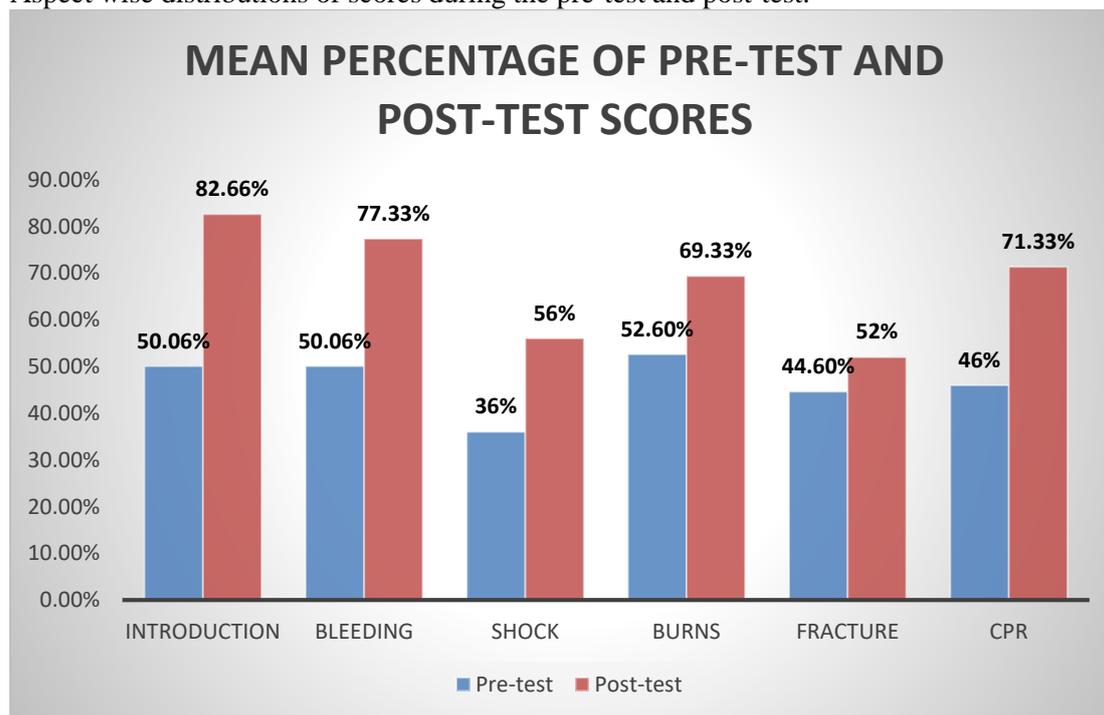
The findings were presented under the following headings.

PART I: Distribution of respondents according to demographic variables.

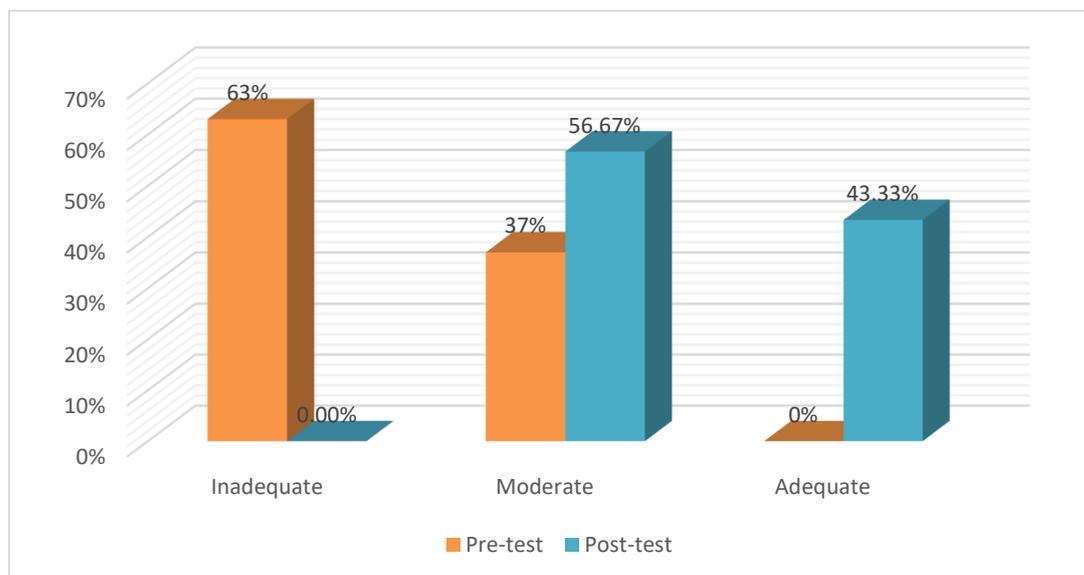
Majority of 30(100%) students were in the age group of 18-20 year, 27(90%) students are Hindu, 30(100%) students were Indian, 30(100%) students had education up to Higher secondary, 16(53.3%) students belong to nuclear family, 30(100%) students are unmarried, 12(40%) respondents getting first aid information through family.

PART II:

- a. Aspect wise distributions of scores during the pre-test and post-test.



b. Aspect wise comparison between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores.



N=30

KNOLEDGE LEVEL	CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS			
	Pre test		Post test	
	Number	percentage	Number	Percentage
Inadequate	19	63%	00	0%
Moderate	11	37%	17	56.67%
Adequate	00	00%	13	43.33%

c. Association between post-test knowledge scores with their demographic variables.

The results of chi square analysis indicates that the some demographic variable shows statistical significant association with the post -test level of knowledge. The obtained chi square value of the variables such as age ($\chi^2=28.46$, $P>0.05$), educational status ($\chi^2=28.46$, $P>0.05$), marital status ($\chi^2=43.79$, $P>0.05$), previous source of information ($\chi^2=213.88$, $P>0.05$).

7. CONCLUSION

The mean post test scores of all components are higher than the mean pre test scores which are significant at ($p<0.05$). The overall mean post test score 20.936 is higher than the mean pre test score 14.06 which indicates that the structured teaching programme was effective, which is statistically significant at ($p<0.05$).

The results show that the “B.sc(N)1st year students” knowledge level improved after implementation of the structured teaching programme on first aid. The study indicates that the STP is an effective method in improving the level of knowledge regarding health topics to the present day society where health promotion is more focused rather than treating the disease after acquiring it.

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