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Effectiveness of planned teaching programme on first aids management of selected accidental emergencies: A quantitative pre-test post-test research study

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Abstract
Introduction: If auto-drivers is well equipped with the knowledge of first aid emergency care, he or she will be able to play an important role in saving the life of accident victims. The study aim is to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on first aids management of selected accidental emergencies among the auto-drivers in a selected urban area, Guwahati, Assam.
Materials and Methods: An Quantitative research approach and Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design was used. Auto-drivers in Sixmile, Guwahati, Assam were used to collect data. A total of 40 auto-drivers was selected using Non probability Convenient sampling technique. Demographic variables and Self - structured knowledge questionnaire were used to collect the data.
Results: The mean knowledge among the auto-drivers was improved from 2.5% to 10% for good knowledge, 7.5% to 55% for average knowledge and reduced from 90% to 35% for poor knowledge after the implementation of planned teaching programme. Most of them 14(35%) belongs to the age group of 25-30 years. With regards to work experience, nearly half of them 18(45%) had the work experience of 1 – 5 years.
Conclusion: From the findings of the present study, it can be concluded that planned teaching on First Aids Management of selected Accidental Emergencies was effective in increasing the knowledge and among the Auto – driver.

Keywords: Assess, effectiveness, planned teaching, auto drivers, accidental emergencies

1. Introduction
First aid is the immediate and on site medical help/care provided to the patient or victim until proper specialized treatment/assistance in made available [1].
It is the provision of initial care for an illness or injury. It is usually performed by a lay person to a sick or injured casualty or person until definite medical treatment can be assessed. Certain self limiting illness or minor injuries may not require further medical care past the first aid intervention. It generally consists of a series of simple, and in some cases potentially life saving, techniques that an individual can be trained to perform with minimal equipment [2].
First aid to sick and wounded has been practiced since ancient times. The famous German surgeon, General Esmarch (1823-1908) is considered to have conceived the idea of 'first aid'. But, an organized worldwide effort of giving first aid came only in the year 1877 with the formation of St John Ambulance Association of England, named after the great apostle of St John. Since then, the universal need and utility of first aid has been increasing in this modern mechanized civilization [3].
Accident is a major epidemic and non-communicable disease in the present century. The World Health Organization (WHO) identified road accidents as the “biggest killers” across the world. Globally more than 1.24 million people die each year from road traffic accident and 20-50 million are injured or permanently disabled annually and every hour 40 people die in road traffic accident around the world. More than 3000 people die on the world's roads every day. Ten millions people are injured or disabled every year [4].
In many countries, motor vehicle accidents rank first among all fatal accidents.

During 2002 there were almost 1.19 million deaths from road accidents in the world. In addition, for every death there are as many as 50 – 100 minor injuries and 10 – 20 serious injuries requiring long periods of expensive care, nursing and treatments. 6 In 2002 the global rate of deaths from road traffic injuries was about 19.0 per 100,000 people. The rate was 27.6 per 100000 for males and 10.4 per 100000 for females. Adults aged 15 – 44 years account for more than 1.8 lac children under 15 years of age die in road accidents (Park K, 2007) [5].

2. Methodology

The objectives of the study is to compare the knowledge before and after the implementation of planned teaching program and to determine the association of knowledge with selected Demographic variables.

Research approach adopted for the study was quantitative approach with per-experimental one group pretest post-test design was adopted for the study. The study was conducted in the selected urban area, Guwahati, Assam. A total of 40 auto drivers were selected by using non-probability convenient sampling technique. The data were collected by using demographic variables and self-structured knowledge questionnaire regarding first-aid management of selected accidental emergencies and technique used was paper and pencil.

Formal approval was obtained from concerned authorities of The Guwahati Auto Rickshaw Owners Association, Guwahati, Assam. The data was collected from 21st May 2023 to 11thJune 2023 from 40Auto – drivers in Sixmile, Guwahati, Assam. The purpose of the study was explained to the participants and informed consent was taken from them. On the first day pre-test was conducted by using self-structured knowledge questionnaire regarding First Aids Management of selected accidental emergencies. On the same day a planned teaching on First Aids Management of selected accidental emergencies was given by using lecture cum discussion and for the duration of 45 minutes. On 7th day post-test was conducted by using the same self-structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge of Auto – drivers regarding First Aids Management of selected accidental emergencies.

The analysis is done by using both descriptive and inferential statistics in terms of frequency distribution, percentage, mean, Paired t – test and Chi – square.

3. Results

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of Demographic Variables n = 40

Demographic Variables	*f*	*%*
Age		
<20 Years	4	10%
20-25 Years	12	30%
25-30 Years	14	35%
30-35 Years	4	10%
>35Years	6	15%
Gender		
Male	40	100%
Marital status		
Unmarried	8	20%
Married	32	80%
Educational qualification		
Illiterate	4	10%
Primary school	24	60%
Secondary school	5	12.5%
Matriculated	7	17.5%
Work experience		
<1 Years	8	20%
1-5 Years	18	45%
5-10 Years	8	20%
>10 Years	6	15%
Previous knowledge		
Yes	8	20%
No	32	80%
Income		
Lower Middle (36,527 - 59,251/- Rs. Per month)	2	5%
Upper Lower (7,316 - 36,526/- Rs. Per month)	29	72.5%
Lower (<7,316/- Rs. Per month)	9	22.5%

Data presented in table 1 indicates that most of them 14(35%) belongs to the age group of 25-30 years. All the samples 40(100%) were male. Majority 32(80%) of them were married. More than half of them 24(60%) had qualification of primary school. Nearly half of them 18(45%) had the work experience of 1 – 5 years. Majority 32(80%) of the auto-drivers did not have previous knowledge on the topic. Majority 29(72.5%) of the auto-drivers belongs to family income of upper lower (7,316 - 36,526/-Rs. Per month).

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding First Aids Management of selected Accidental Emergencies among the auto – drivers. n = 40

Level of Knowledge	Pre-Test		Post-Test	
	f	%	*f*	%
Poor	36	90%	14	35%
Average	3	7.50%	22	55%
Good	1	2.50%	4	10%

Data presented in table 2 indicates that majority 36 **(**90%) of the sample had poor knowledge, 03 (7.5%) of them had average knowledge and only 01 (2.5%) had good knowledge in pre-test where as in post-test, more than half 22 **(**55%) of the samples had average knowledge, 14 (35%) of them had poor knowledge and 04 (10%) had good knowledge.

Table 3: Comparison (Paired 't' – test) of pre-test knowledge and post-test knowledge score of First Aids Management of selected Accidental Emergencies among the Auto – drivers n = 40

Knowledge	Mean	Mean difference	*t* – value	*df*	*p* – value
Pre test	7.02	4.58	9.84	39	<0.001**
Post test	11.60				

(** - Significant at $p<0.05$; ^{NS}- Not Significant at 0.05 level of significance)

The table 3 depicts that the calculated 't' value was 9.84 which was more than the tabulated value 2.02 (df=39) at $p<0.05$. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected and research hypothesis was accepted which shows that planned teaching on First Aids Management of selected Accidental Emergencies was helpful in improving the knowledge among the Auto – drivers.

Table 4: Association of pre-test knowledge on First aids Management of selected accidental emergencies with selected Demographic variables. n = 40

Demographic Variables	Pre-test Knowledge			x^2	*df*	P value
	Poor	Average	Good			
Age						
<20y	3	1	0	11.68	8	0.17^{NS}
20y-25y	11	1	0			
25y-30y	13	1	0			
30y-35y	3	0	1			
>35y	6	0	0			
Marital status						
Unmarried	7	1	0	0.59	2	0.74^{NS}
Married	29	2	1			
Educational qualification						
Illiterate	4	0	0	8.25	6	0.22^{NS}
Primary school	22	2	0			
Secondary school	4	0	1			
Matriculated	6	1	0			
Work experience						
<1y	7	1	0	5.38	6	0.49^{NS}
1-5y	17	1	0			
5-10y	6	1	1			
>10y	6	0	0			
Previous knowledge						
Yes	6	1	1	4.58	2	0.10^{NS}
No	30	2	0			
Income						
Lower Middle (36,527 - 59,251/- Rs. Per month)	2	0	0	3.96	4	0.41^{NS}
Upper Lower (7,316 - 36,526/- Rs. Per month)	27	1	1			
Lower (<7,316/- Rs. Per month)	7	2	0			

(** - Significant at $p<0.05$; ^{NS}- Not Significant at 0.05 level of significance)

The data presented in the table 4 shows that there was no significant association of pre-test knowledge score on First Aids Management of selected Accidental Emergencies among the auto-drivers with selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, null hypothesis was accepted and the research hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, it can be concluded that the pre-test knowledge on First Aids Management of selected Accidental Emergencies among the auto-drivers is independent of the demographic variables.

4. Summary

- Most of them 14(35%) belongs to the age group of 25-30 years.
- All the samples 40(100%) were male.
- Majority 32(80%) of them were married.

- More than half of them 24(60%) had qualification of primary school.
- Nearly half of them 18(45%) had the work experience of 1 – 5 years.
- Majority 32(80%) of the auto-drivers did not have previous knowledge on the topic.
- Majority 29(72.5%) of the auto-drivers belongs to family income of upper lower (7,316 - 36,526/-Rs. Per month).

5. Recommendations

- A similar study can be replicated with a control group.
- The study can be conducted on the basis of assessing knowledge and practice.
- A study can be done to assess the needs of the First Aids Management of selected Accidental Emergencies among the Auto – drivers.
- The study can be replicated on a large scale for wider generalizations.

6. Conclusion

From the findings of the present study, it can be concluded that planned teaching on First Aids Management of selected Accidental Emergencies was effective in increasing the knowledge among the Auto – drivers. It is important for the health personnel to take initiatives in educating Auto – drivers regarding First Aids Management of selected Accidental Emergencies to reduce the morbidity and mortality among auto - drivers.

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