

" بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم "

NAPATA COLLEGE

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Department of community medicine
BATCH 2



كلية نبتة
NAPATA COLLEGE

**ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE OF
TEACHERS TOWARD FIRST AID, OMDURMAN
PRIMARY SCHOOLS, February – December 2021**

Prepared by:

- Nehal mahjoob elhaj elqasim.
- Heba abbas abdalwahab.
- Abrar omer saeed morgan.

Supervisor:

- ❖ Hadeel Ahmed Hassan [MBBS MPH MD
community medicine (1st part)]

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿ قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴾

صدق الله العظيم.

[أية 32: سورة البقرة]

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ABSTRACT

Background: The knowledge, understanding and good performing of first aids can be vital to save someone's life in a case of accidents and emergencies specially children at age of primary school because they're exposed to illnesses and danger; therefore it's important for teachers at school to know how to deal with it and how to perform first aids.

Objective: the aim of this study is to assess primary school teacher's knowledge, attitude regarding first aid.

Subjects and Methods: A cross-sectional observational descriptive study design was applied among primary school teachers at primary schools in Omdurman, eight randomly primary schools was chosen, the study was carried out in primary school teachers with exclusion criteria. A self-administered questionnaire was designed, data was analysed manually and by excel, charts from Microsoft have been used, chi square test is used to estimate the correlation between the variables.

Results: Of the 100 primary school teachers participants, 40% their age ranged between (41 and 50) years, 43% attended a course on first-aid, 73% of teachers said that first aid equipment's are available at school, 49% of the teachers said that there a first aid responders at their school 66% of teachers have a personal experiences with incidents at school (50%) had good knowledge, (35%) had fair knowledge and (15%) had poor knowledge. We found that 100% of teachers have positive attitude toward FA.

Conclusions: Knowledge about First Aid is not satisfactory according to standards of first aid in suda among teachers of Primary schools in Omdurman. First Aid educational and training programs recommended to be introduced at school curriculum.

نبذة عن البحث :-

المعرفة الأساسية بالإسعافات الأولية تكون ذات قيمة عظيمة للأفراد لكي يكونوا قادرين على تقديم المساعدة في الحالات الطارئة أو عند حدوث حادثة والتي بدورها قد تسهم في إنقاذ حياة المصاب وتقليل نسبة الإصابة. إذ أن الإصابة تعتبر خامس سبب من الأسباب المسببة للوفاة, والأطفال في عمر المدرسة هم الأكثر عرضة للإصابات .

هدف الدراسة: لتقييم مدى معرفة معلمي المرحلة الابتدائية بالإسعافات الأولية.

منهجية البحث: اتبعت هذه الدراسة منهجية مقطعية وصفية لمعلمي المراحل الابتدائية بمحلية أم درمان وقد تم اختيار ثمانية مدارس, وتم تصميم إستبيان لجمع البيانات واحتوى على البيانات الخاصة بالمعلمين وكذلك أسئلة حول معلوماتهم عن الإسعافات الأولية وتم تحليل البيانات يدويا وايضا باستخدام برنامج الـ word . واستعملت الأشكال الهندسية من برنامج الـ word .

النتائج: شارك في الدراسة 100 معلما تراوحت اعمارهم بين (41-50) عاما وقد تبين من نتائج الدراسة أن 43% قد حضرو كورسات عن الإسعافات الأولية و73% أكدوا توفر صندوق الإسعافات الأولية بمدرستهم 49% أكدوا انه يوجد لديهم شخص مدرب على الإسعافات الأولية.

66% من المعلمين قد مروا بتجربة تحتاج الى الإسعافات الأولية, وقد بينت ادراسة ان (50%) من المعلمين لديهم معرفة جيدة, و(35%) لديهم معرفة متوسطة و(15%) لديهم معرفة ضئيلة بالإسعافات الأولية. وقد وجدنا أن 100% من المعلمين لديهم موقف إيجابي تجاه الإسعافات الأولية.

الخاتمة: بينت الدراسة أن مدى معرفة معلمي المرحلة الابتدائية بالإسعافات الأولية ليست مرضية تبعا لمقاييس الإسعافات الأولية في السودان لذلك فإنه يجب إدخال البرامج التدريبية والتوعوية الى المناهج المدرسية.

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List of Abbreviation:

Abbreviation	Meaning
FA	First Aid.
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practices.
SD	Standard deviation.

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1-1 INTRODUCTION:

First aids are the initial medical care given to persons when they get injured or ill, it's preserve their life till the arrival of the ambulance, moreover first aids can be of a great help when medical care isn't available or delayed, it's include many ways to control the patient situation and well selected words of encouragement, evidence of willingness to help.[1]

The first aider is the person that is knowledgeable and well trained to deal with the situations that face him, he must be aware about his responsibilities and know that every decision he makes can lead to life or death.[1]

First aid is needed in daily life at any situation. At any moment, you or someone around you could experience an injury or illness, using basic first aid, you may be able to stop a minor mishap from getting worse. In the case of a serious medical emergency, you may even save a life.[1]

So every citizen shares a responsibility of having basic first aid knowledge and practices. Teachers are the main caregivers and the first line of protection for school children. Their role complements that of parents.[1]

During school hours, school teachers are actually the first-respondent in cases of disasters or emergencies. They must be able to deal properly with health emergencies both in normal children, and those children with special health care needs. Knowledge about first aid is not satisfactory among teachers of primary Schools. First aid educational and training programs should be introduced at school and college levels for early management of injuries and emergencies.[2]

There are three main objectives for first aid, firstly to preserve life, not merely victim's life, but first aider's life as well. Because if first aider put his/her life in danger might ends up struggling for his own life instead of the victim's. Secondly to avoid worsening of condition. The third aim of first aid is to encourage recovery, which means first aider actions should assist injured person toward improvement, certainly after preventing situation from getting worse.[3]

1-2 PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Every year 150.000 people die in a circumstances where first aids could save there life and a lot of students die in a situations where first aids could have saved them, also almost 35% of deaths occur within 5 minutes but it can be decreased by 20% if first aids are given at the site of injury by a trained teacher. [4]

This a study to assess knowledge, attitude and practice of first aid among primary school teachers of Omdurman city. Many studies about the most common cause of school injury showed that 88% of student injuries were caused by their physical activities, with over 20 percent - 24.5 percent of all activity-related injuries occurring during school hours. [5]

1-3 JUSTIFICATION:

First aid must be known by teachers, so we have to know about their knowledge. It can keep children safe outside of the school, It's not just in the workplace where good first aid training is paramount.

Administration of first aid will help to reduce recovery time, complications, the cost of treatment and disability or mortality among children. As schools do not usually have trained health care providers on site, it is essential for teachers to be trained in first aid procedures.

1-4 OBJECTIVES:

- **1-4-1 GENERAL OBJECTIVES:**

To assess knowledge, attitude and practice of first aid among primary school teachers at OMDURMAN schools.

- **1-4-2 SPESIFIC OBJECTIVES:**

- To identify the knowledge of teachers regarding selected first aid measures.
- To determine the attitude of school teachers regarding selected first aid.
- To identify school teachers who had previous exposure to first aid training.
- To identify the availability of first aid equipment in the school.
- To determine practice of school teachers regarding selected first aid measures.

CHAPTER TWO

Literature review

2-1 BACKGROUND:

First aids are an initial tentative medical care given to a patient that of a certain medical condition until the provision of advanced medical care. The aim of first aids is to reverse harm and preserve life as possible, it's include simple measure like cleaning airway passages, applying pressure on bleeding or dealing with chemical burns to eyes or skin.[1]

First aid training is of a value in both preventing and treating sudden illness or accidental injury and in caring of a large number of persons caught in a natural disaster, other first aid advantage is self-help, first aiders are prepared to help others but they better able to care for themselves in case of injury, even if their own condition keeps them from caring for themselves, they can direct others in carrying out correct procedures to follow. First aiders are prepared to give others some instructions in first aid, to promote among them a reasonable safety attitude and to assist them wisely if they are injured. First aid training of particular importance in case of catastrophe, it is may take the form of a hurricane, a flood or any other natural disaster, knowing what to do in an emergency helps to avoid the panic and disorganized behavior.[1]

Knowledge of first aid is a civic responsibility. It not only helps to save lives and prevent complications from injuries also helps in setting up an orderly method of handling emergency problems according to their priority for treatment, so that the greatest possible good may be accomplished for the greatest number of people. First aid training not only provide knowledge and skills to give life support and other emergency care but also helps to develop safety awareness and habits that promote safety at home, at schools, at work and on street.[1]

The immediate effect of an injury consist of changes in the body structure and functions, these effects are dealt with in the material on first aid care, particularly in discussion of signs and symptoms, however permanent effects are involved in many situations. First aids help avoiding many of these affects and disabilities rather than the huge cost of medical care when situation is complicated. [1]

First aid personnel's are the person on spot they are the workers who are dealing with the specific conditions of work, and who might not be medically qualified but must be trained and prepared to perform very specific tasks. [1]

Urgent care is one of the main directions of first aid, in case of injury or sudden illness and while help is being summoned, first aider must immediately determine the best way of rescue and insure that the patient has an open airway and give artificial respiration if it is necessary, control the bleeding, give first aid for poisoning or ingestion of harmful chemicals. It is not enough to say "call the doctor" because a doctor may not be available to come to the scene of the emergency. [1]

The children are most vulnerable to injuries and accidents, which may vary from minor injuries to severe accidents resulting in bleeding and fractures, the accidental school injuries and sudden illnesses are international health issues and it's a significant cause of death and disabled living and also of their developmental and behavioral properties like ignorance of threats as well as physical properties including vulnerable skin. [2]

School life is an important part of children's life because they spend significant amount of their time in schools. In developing countries, school health services are often neglected; this directly influences the management of common illnesses such as first aid care or referral. Usually, schools don't have trained health care professionals. Teachers, as a full time employee are the main care givers, so it's essential for the teachers to be trained in first aid management and fully equipped with first aid facilities. [2]

School instructors are the key ones who can assist pupils and administer first aid to them in the event of an unintentional school injury, preventing complications and, in rare cases, death. The early minutes are the optimum time to deal with an emergency. As a result, having a strong foundation in first-aid knowledge and techniques might potentially save a student's life. Therefore, teachers are the primary individuals who need to have first-aid knowledge and experience. According to studies, 88 % of student injuries were caused by their physical activities, with over 20 percent - 24.5 percent of all activity-related injuries occurring during school hours. For example, only 5.4 percent of instructors in the United States have completed first-aid training, moreover, it was indicated that many other institutions lack adequate knowledge and abilities in this area. [6]

at least 875 000 children aged below 18 years decease due to unintentional injuries yearly and more than 95% of these deaths happen in countries with low and middle income levels, Injuries and sudden illnesses are an essential issue in public health and usually occurring at any times of daily life. Besides, school children injuries take a major part. Unintentional playground injuries occurring during school hours and includes falls, head injuries, wound bleeding and others. Accidental injuries are usually categorized based on their happening, for instance: burns, scalds, poisoning, falls and drowning...etc. A significant part of children's life is school lifetime, which directly affects their physical and mental health. Unfortunately, school health services are ignored in some countries particularly the developing ones. This contributes to shortage in awareness and knowledge regarding sudden illnesses and first aid measures .[3]

There's studies reported that medical service incidents are more common than non-school-based incidents, this is regularly correlated to physical harm linked to a sports activity and usually results in transportation to a medical facilities, moreover it's important for schools to focus on management of injury before transfer to a medical facility. Care, treatment and management of medical emergencies is most effective when the caregiver has background knowledge of first aid. [7]

Under health and safety legislation schools have to ensure that there are adequate and appropriate equipment and facilities for providing first aid, schools have to develop their own policies and procedures, based on an assessment of local need.[8]

There are a lot of situations which may necessitate first aid, and many countries have guidance with a specific minimum level of first aid. This can include the availability of specific training or equipment in the workplace, the provision of specialist first aid cover at public assemblies, or obligatory first aid training within schools. [9]

At school, the main duties of a first aider are to give immediate help to casualties with common injuries or illnesses and those arising from specific hazards at school when necessary, ensure that an ambulance or other professional medical help is called. In developed countries schools have a guidance for first aids it is highlighting the importance of head teacher and other school staff, and pointing at hiring an employer who is trained and familiar with first aids and emergency conditions. Although any member of staff may volunteer to undertake these tasks. Teachers and other staff in charge of pupils are expected to use their best endeavours at all times, particularly in emergencies, to secure the welfare of the pupils at the school in the same way that parents might be expected to act towards their children. In general, the consequences of taking no action are likely to be more serious than those of trying to assist in an emergency. The employer must arrange adequate and appropriate training and guidance for staff who volunteer to be first aiders/appointed persons. The employer must ensure that there are enough trained staff to meet the statutory requirements and assessed needs, allowing for staff on annual/sick leave or off-site.[8]

School should consider a lot of variables for risk assessment of first aid needs, like its location, is it remote from emergency services?, also Accident statistics have to be considered which can indicate the most common injuries, times, locations and activities at a particular site. These can be a useful tool in risk assessment, highlighting areas to concentrate on and tailor first-aid provision to. [8]

First aid materials should be properly provided and first-aid equipment must be clearly labelled and easily accessible, every school have to provide at least one fully stocked first-aid container for each site.

The assessment of a school's first-aid needs should include the number of first-aid containers. Additional first-aid containers will be needed for split-sites/levels, distant sports fields or playgrounds, any other high risk areas and any offsite activities.

All first-aid containers must be marked with a white cross on a green background. The siting of first-aid boxes is a crucial element in the school's policy and should be given careful consideration.

If possible, first-aid containers should be kept near to hand washing facilities.

While There is no mandatory list of items for a first-aid container health and safety executive recommend that, where there is no special risk identified, a minimum provision of first-aid items would be:

- ◆ 20 individually wrapped sterile adhesive dressings (assorted sizes).
- ◆ two sterile eye pads.
- ◆ four individually wrapped triangular bandages (preferably sterile).
- ◆ six safety pins.
- ◆ six medium sized (approximately 12cm x 12cm) individually wrapped sterile unmedicated wound dressings.
- ◆ two large (approximately 18cm x 18cm) sterile
- ◆ individually wrapped unmedicated wound dressings.
- ◆ one pair of disposable gloves.
- ◆ Equivalent or additional items are acceptable.[8]

2-2 PREVIOUS STUDIES: -

In study done in Palestine to assess General Knowledge & Attitude of First Aid among School teacher's A cross-sectional study was carried out among schoolteacher's in southern of Hebron, 150 schoolteachers was included. The total mean score knowledge of general first aid is 71.41%. Most of teachers answered correct of important balanced diet and the suitable management for hypoglycaemic for diabetic patients (87.3%) and (77.3%) respectively. [10]

Also in study done in Iraq to assess Knowledge and Attitudes of Primary School Teachers Toward First Aid a cross sectional study was carried out among primary school teachers in al-Najafi al-Ashraf city. A total of 302 primary school teachers were enrolled in this study, with a mean score knowledge of (2.47) According to the overall evaluation of participants' knowledge about first aid, 287 participant teachers (95%) had fair knowledge, and only 15 (5%) had poor knowledge.[3]

In another study done in KARBALA –IRAQ, KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND REPORTED PRACTICE TOWARD FIRST Of 438 participants who responded (94.3% response rate), 266 (61 %) were male with mean \pm SD of their ages were (40.4+8.7) years. Overall knowledge of Primary school teachers was poor 62%. While the overall attitude of the participants was positive with accepted practices. It was shown that knowledge and attitude had a substantial positive relationship. Participants responded that the mass media was their primary source of first-aid information (80.0 %). [6]

In a study done in Abha City, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia a cross-sectional descriptive study design was applied among primary school teachers to assess their knowledge in First aid , 187 teachers are recruited in this study . Fifty-three teachers (28.3%) attended a course on first aid. Of them, 33 (62.3%) reported that these courses included practical training. About half of the teachers (52.4%) had satisfactory knowledge about bleeding, and 31 % had satisfactory knowledge about poisoning. [11]

In a study done In Baghdad Al-Rusafa to assess Knowledge of Primary School Teachers Regarding First Aid This study is a cross-sectional Study was done over 5 months indifferent regions in Baghdad/ Al-Rusafa, carried out on 100 primary school teachers Of the 100 participants, 4% had good knowledge, 19% had fair knowledge and 77% had poor knowledge. [12]

A study done in in the Qassim region, Saudi Arabia to assess Knowledge and practices of primary school teachers about first aid management of minor injuries among children, a total of 315 subjects participated in the study, Majority of the research participants were aged between 26 years and 50 years, 291 (93.9%), with only 2.6% being aged 50 years or more. Most of the participants had bachelor degree as the highest education level 239 (77.3%), while there was only one participant with a Ph.D. While 44.2% of the teachers knew first aid education, 22.3% of the participants could confidently carry out first aid procedures. Three-quarters of the participants did know what to do after a pupil faints, while 47.7% of the teachers did know what to do in the event bleeding. [13]

CHAPTER THREE

Methodology

3-1 study design

Destructive cross sectional institutional based study.

3-2 study area

At Omdurman area, Althaora alhara althamna girls primary school (Alfajr), Althaora alhara althamna boys primary schools, Alashra sharg girls primary school, Althourah alhara alahshra boys primary school, Althaora alhara aloula girls primary school, Alhumaira girls primary school, Alnukhba girls primary school, Nasr international boys primary school.

3-3 study population

Primary school teachers.

3-3-1 inclusion criteria:

- Male and female
- primary school teachers
- working At Omdurman primary schools
- agree to participate.

3-3-2 exclusion criteria:

- Teachers with disabilities don't able them to do first aids
- Teachers refuse to respond.

3-4 sampling method

Total coverage, we took all teachers we found in the mentioned above schools.

3-5 Sample frame

Primary school teachers at Omdurman area.

3-6 Sample size

Where:

n= sample size required

N = total population

e= Degree of Precision (0.05)

after knowing omdurman total teacher number =355

n= 188

but because of the problems running out in the country and short time period n taken as 100

n = 100

The calculation formula of Taro Yamane is presented as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

3-7 variables

3-7-1 independent variables:

Age

Sex

Qualification

specialty

- Presence of first aid tools at school.
- Dealing with bleeding wound.
- Dealing with burns.
- Dealing with snake and scorpion bite.
- Dealing with person on ground.
- Dealing with fits.
- Dealing with hypoglycemia

.

3-7-2 dependent variables:

- Attend to first aid course.

3-8 data collection tool:

Self-administrated questionnaire, which included socio-demographic data and knowledge about first-aid measures for the most common incidents among school children.

3-9 data analysis:

The data have been analyzed manually and by excel, and charts from Microsoft have been used.

3-10 ethical consideration:

Permission obtained from the head of the institution from the selected schools.

Verbal consent was taken from teachers.

3-11 limitation of the study:

Uncooperativeness of some teachers.

First aid knowledge would be more accurately assessed by practical means rather than a theoretical one.

3-12 Study Duration:

February2021 – december2021

CHAPTER FOUR

Results

The study demonstrated that 40% were at the age group (41-50) years,
As figure show below.

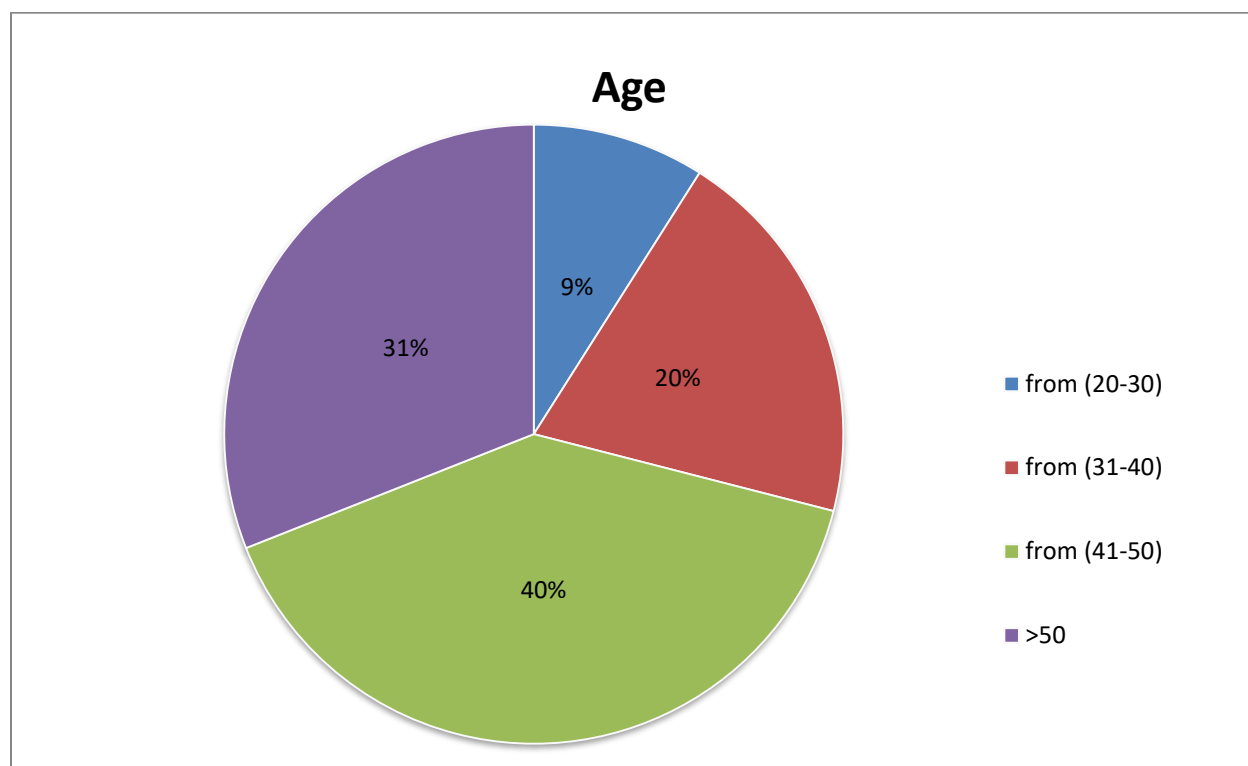


Figure 4.1.1

Age distribution among school teachers at schools mentioned above in 2021. N= 100

The study demonstrated that 25% were males while 75% were females as figure show below.

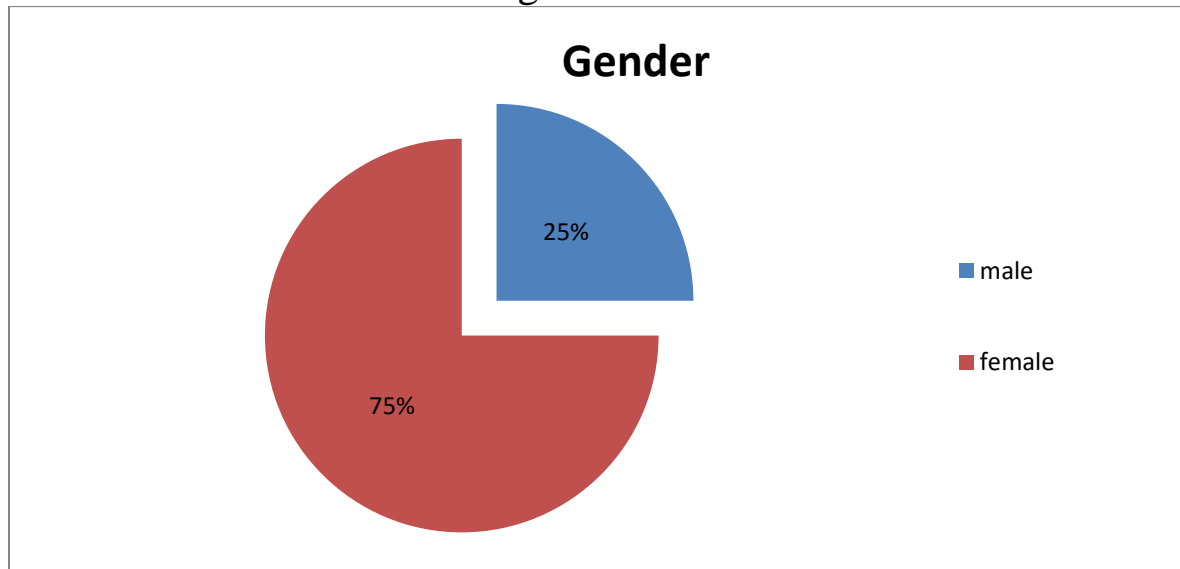


Figure 4.1.2
Gender distribution among teachers.

The study demonstrated that qualification 65% were Bachelor's, Diploma 14%, Master's 14% and Others 7%.

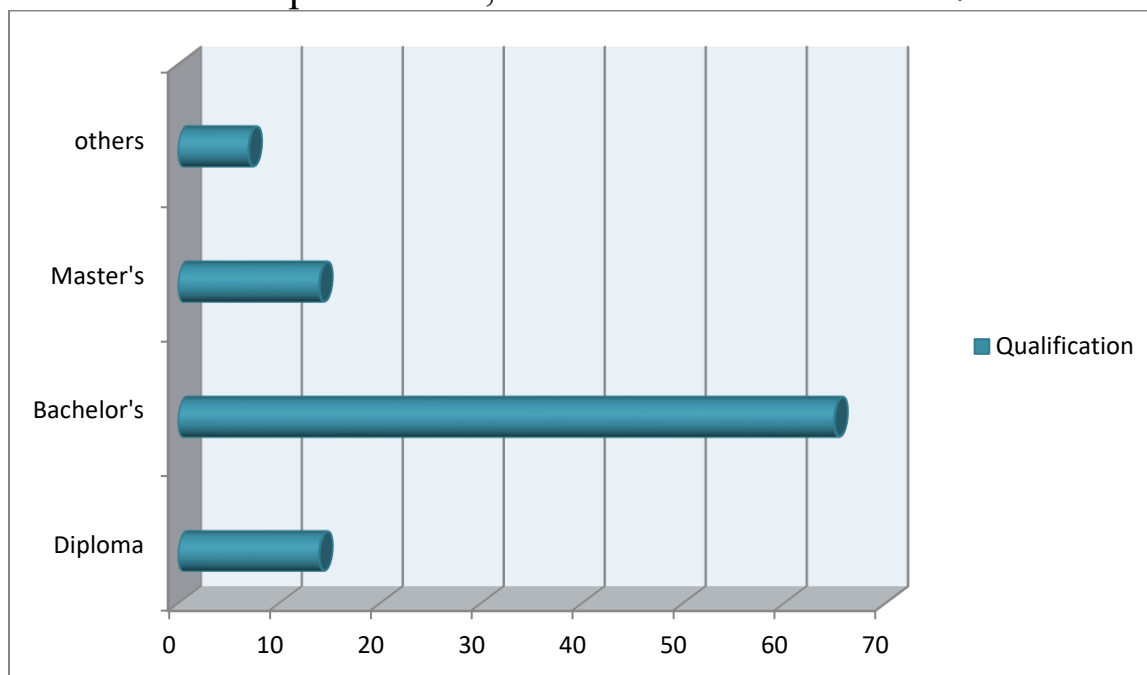


Figure 4.1.3

The study demonstrated that 28% were Arabic language teachers.
As show in the figure 4.1.4 below.

Specialty	Frequency
Arabic	28
Mathematics	18
English	18
Science	13
Islamic	14
Other	9
Total	100

Figure 4.1.4

Specialty of the teachers of the mentioned above schools,2021
N=100

All teachers of the mentioned above schools are heard about First Aid at
2021.

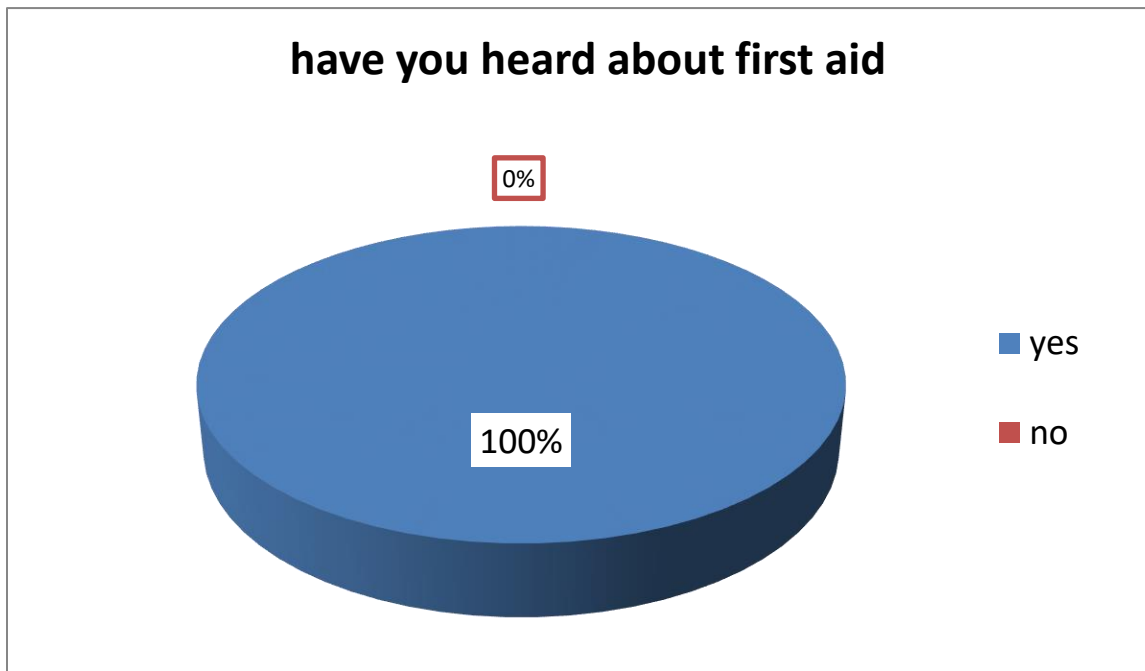


figure 4.1.5 familiarity of teachers with first aid.

The study demonstrated that 48% of the teachers of mentioned above schools gained their information about First Aid from media. As shown in figure below.

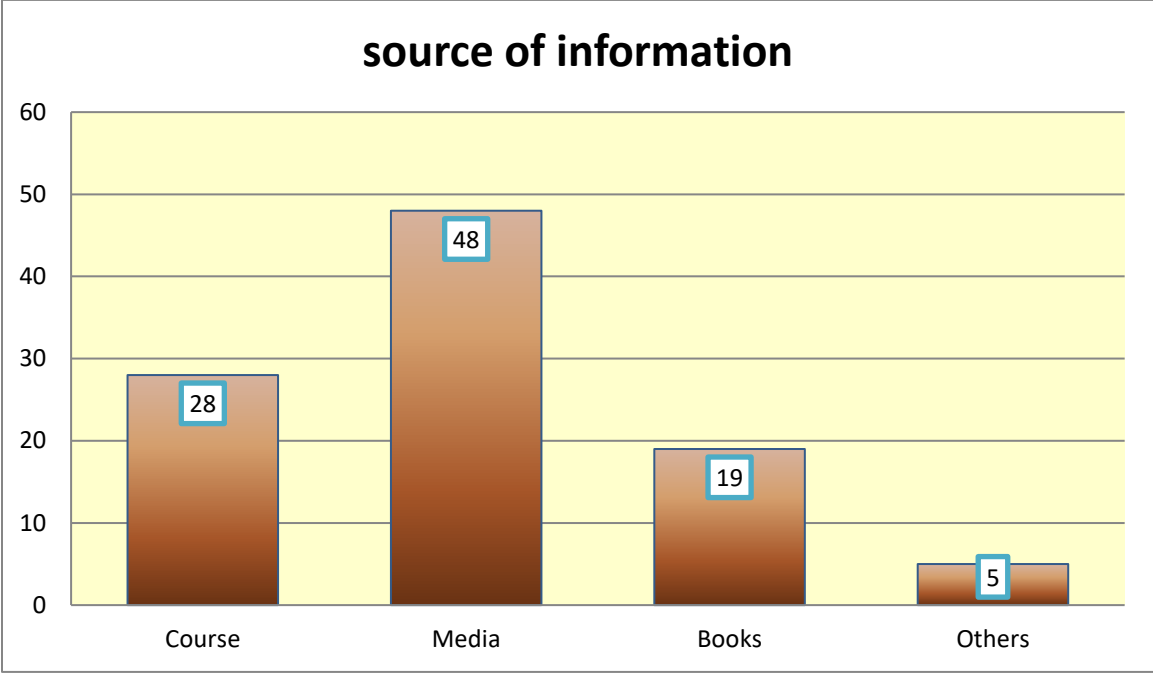


Figure 4.1.6 Source of information about FA NA= 100

The study showed that 43% of teachers of the mentioned above schools attended First Aid training course. As shown in figure below.

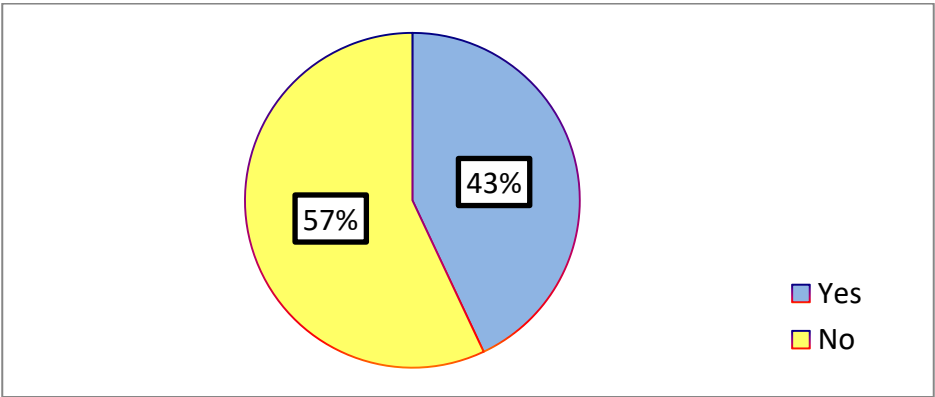


Figure 4.1.7 Attending First aid training course.

Of the 43% teachers who attended the course 9.30% attended practical course, 37.20% attended theory and 53.50% attended both. As shown in figure below.

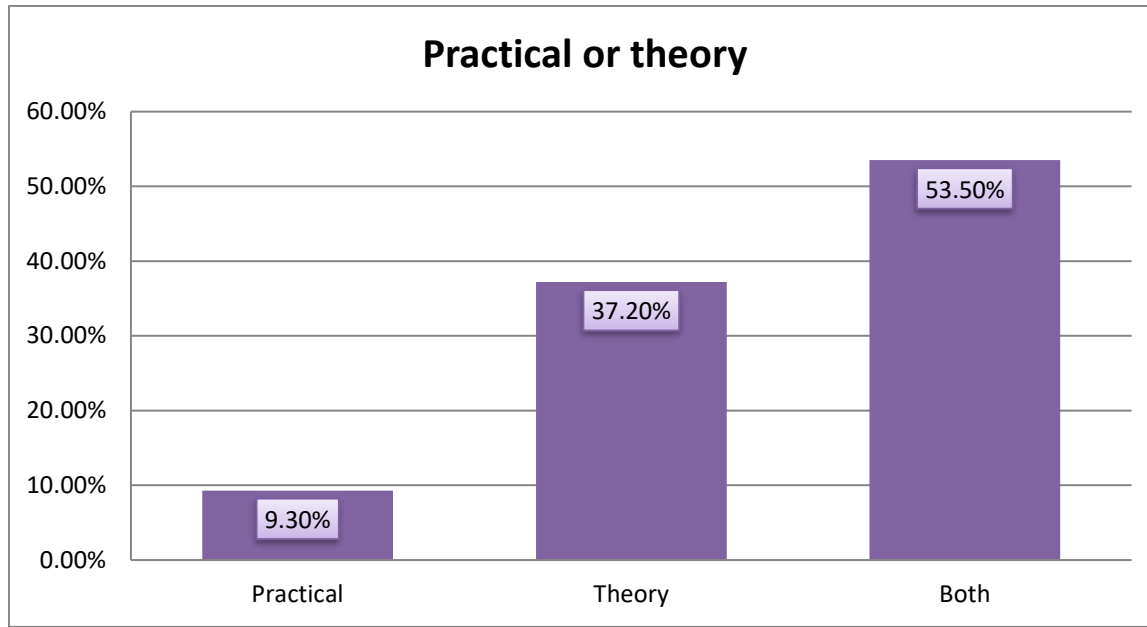


Figure 4.1.8

Attending practical first aid training course.

The study demonstrated that 100% of teachers are agreed that first aid contribute to save patient life as shown in figure below.

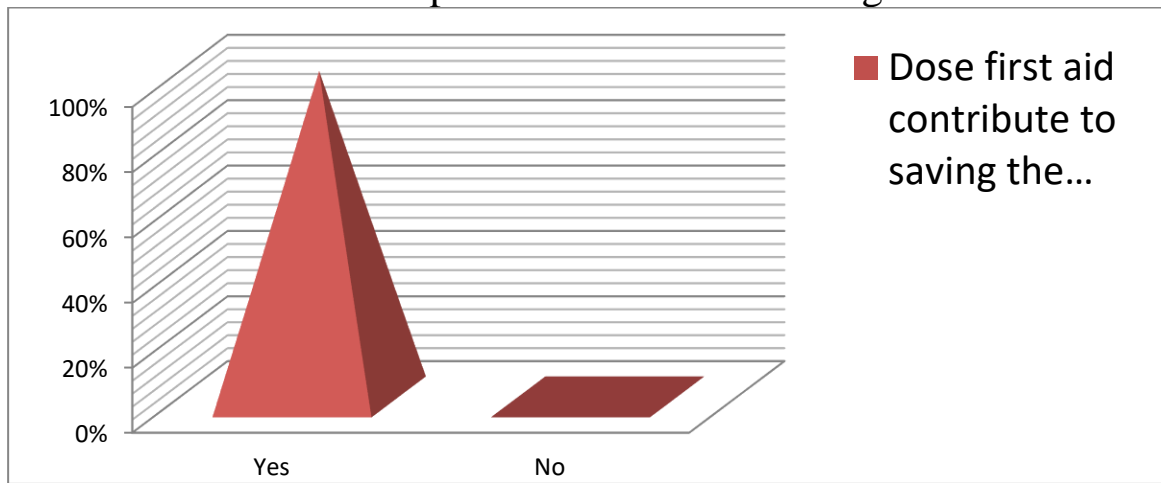


Figure 4.1.9

The study showed that 73% of teachers said that First aid equipment's are available at school. As shown in the figure below.

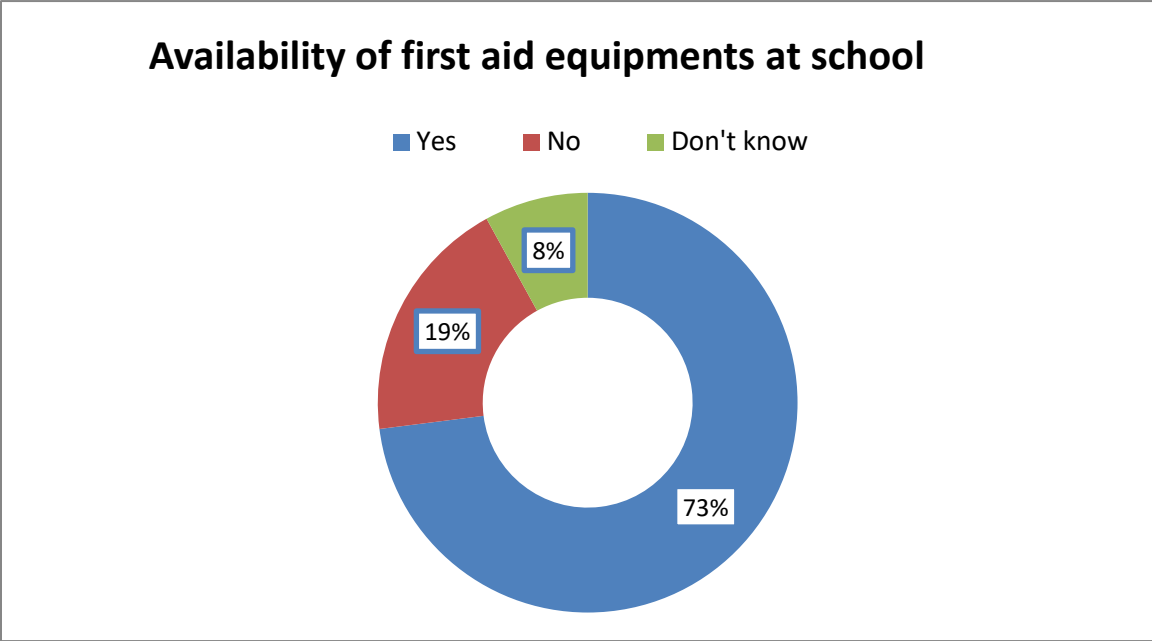


Figure 4.1.10
Availability of first aid equipment at schools.

49% of the teachers said that there are trained first aider teachers at school. As shown in the figure below.

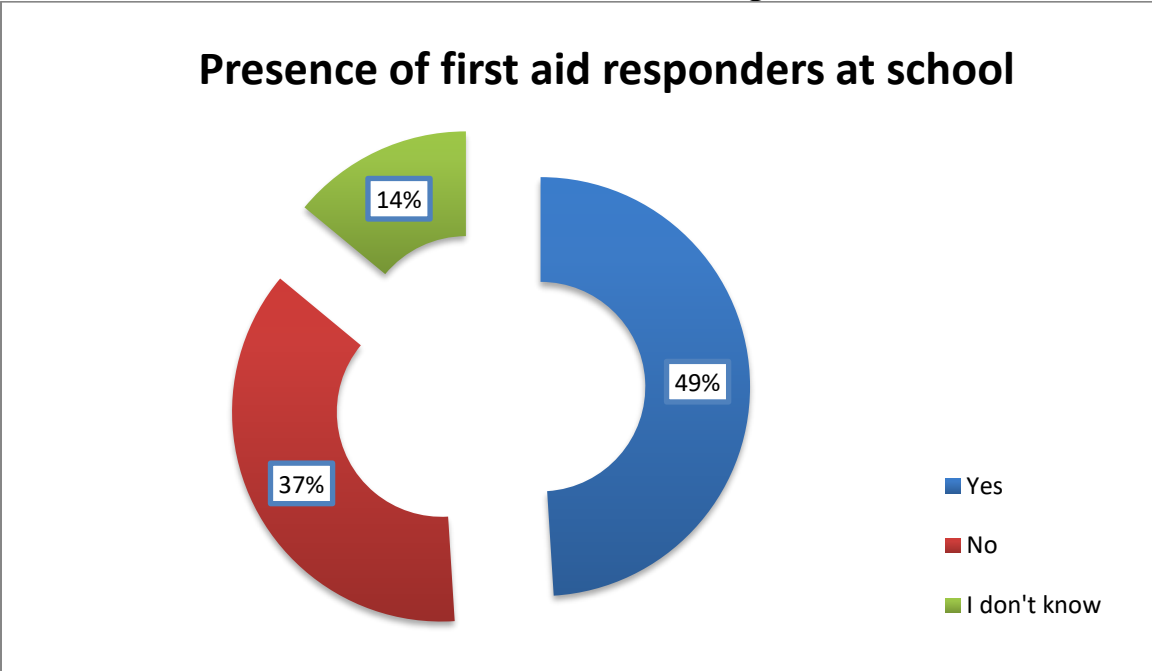


Figure 4.1.11
Availability of first aid responders at the mentioned above schools.

The study showed that 66% of teachers of the mentioned above school were having a personal experiences with incidents at school. As shown in the figure below.

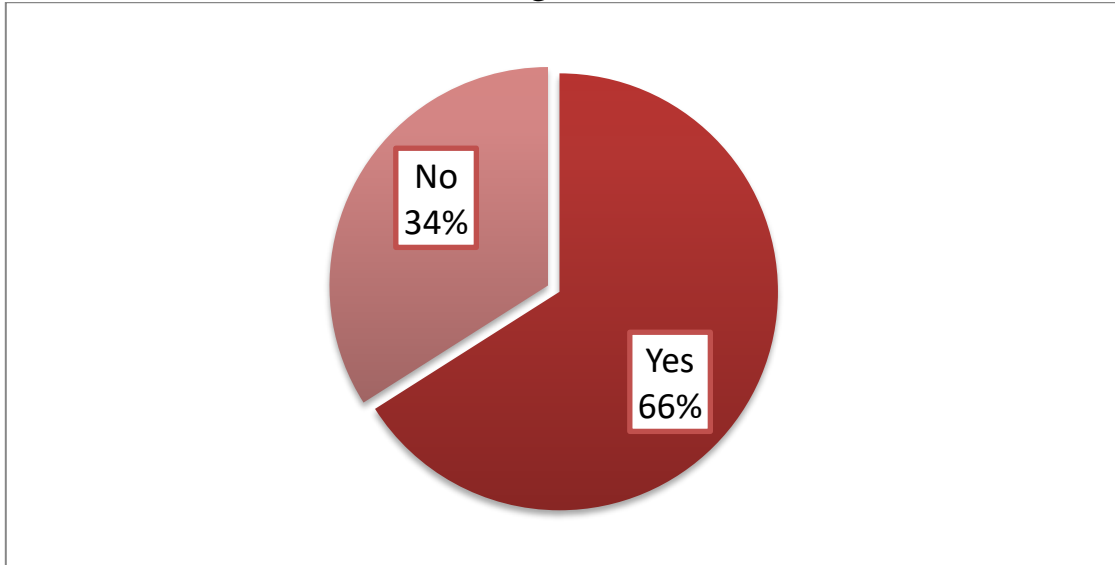


Figure 4.1.12

The personal experience of teachers with incidents that require first aids. The study showed that 50% of teachers experienced wounds incidents, 1% experienced burn incidents, 8% experienced cramps incidents, 5% experienced suffocation, 2% experienced other incidents. As figure show below

Type of incidents	Frequency
Wounds	50
Burns	1
Cramps	8
Suffocation	5
Others	2
Total	66

Figure 4.1.13 Types of incidents that teachers dealt with.

The study demonstrated that all incidents teachers dealt with was successfully succored.

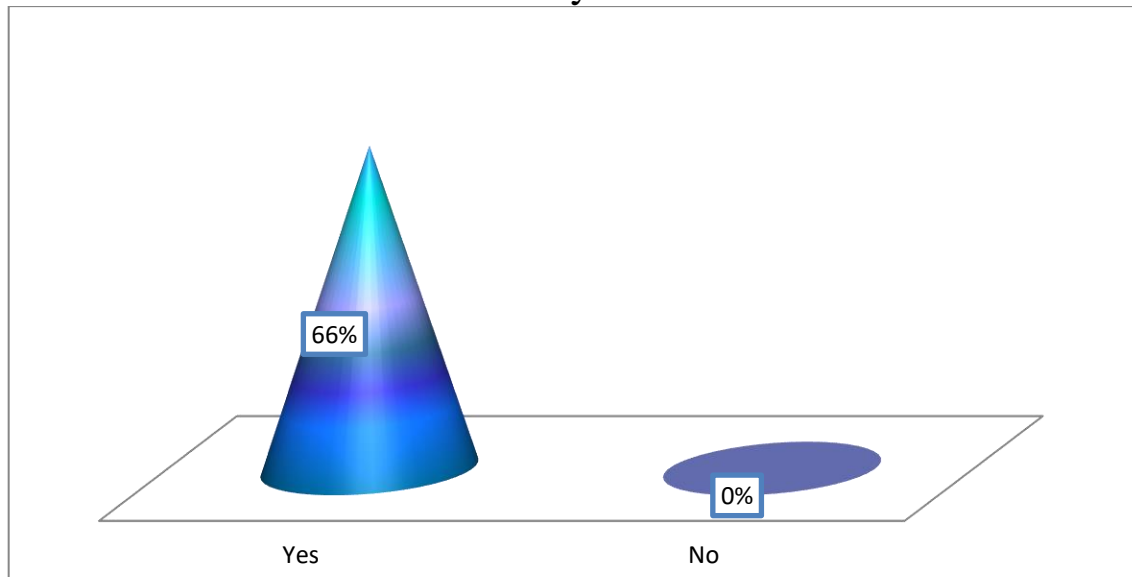


Figure4.1.14

The study showed that 61% of teachers of the above mentioned schools can deal with bleeding nose in the right way, as shown in the figure below.

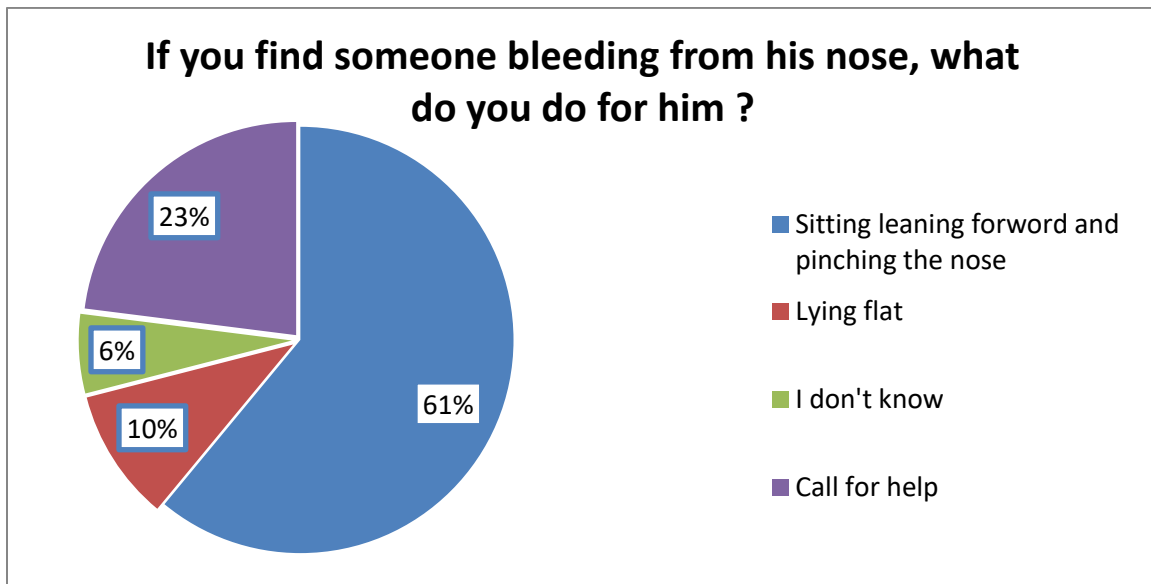


Figure 4.1.15

Teachers of the mentioned schools, dealing with bleeding nose at 2021.

The results showed that 36% of teachers in dealing with someone in the ground they check level of consciousness . As shown in the figure below.

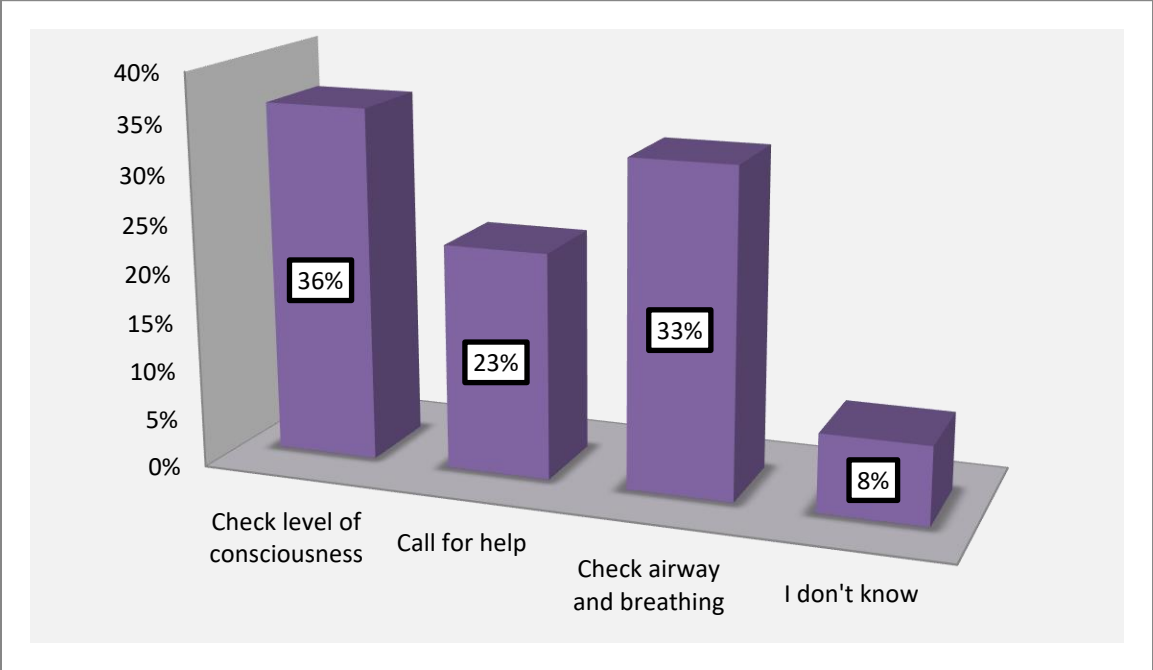


Figure 4.1.16 Dealing with someone in the ground.

From the results 32% of teachers can deal with chocking correctly. As shown in the figure below.

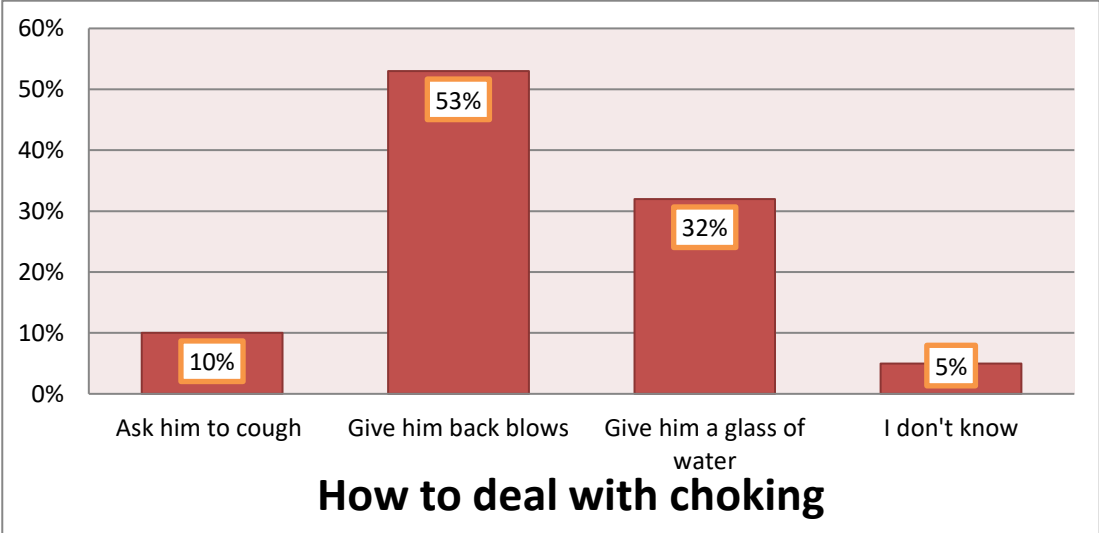


Figure 4.1.16 Dealing with someone in the ground.

The study demonstrated that 69% of the teachers deal correctly with embedded objects in the eye.

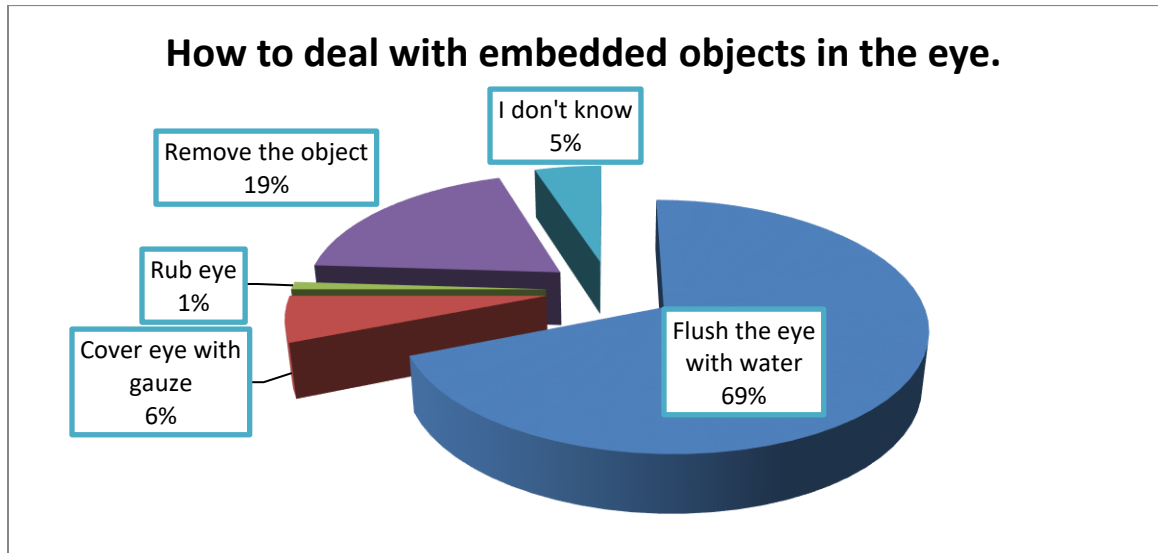


Figure 4.1.18
Dealing with embedded object in the eye.

The study demonstrated that 84% of teachers deal correctly with bleeding wound. As shown in the figure below

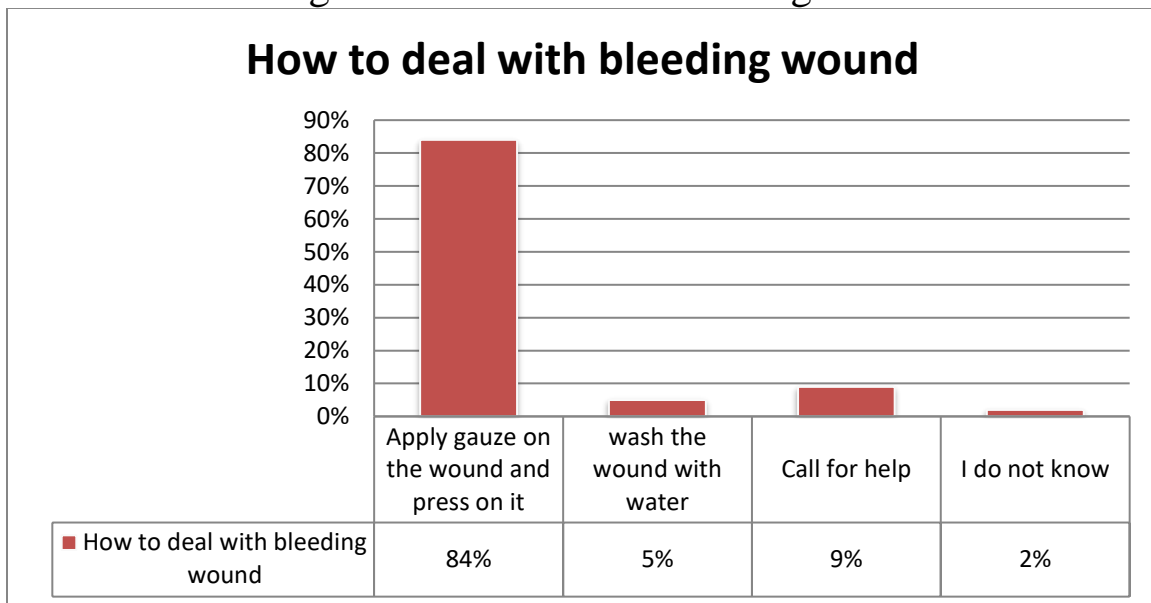


Figure 4.1.19 Dealing with bleeding wound.

The study showed that 82% of teachers can deal in correct way in dealing with scorpion and snake bite, as shown in the figure below.

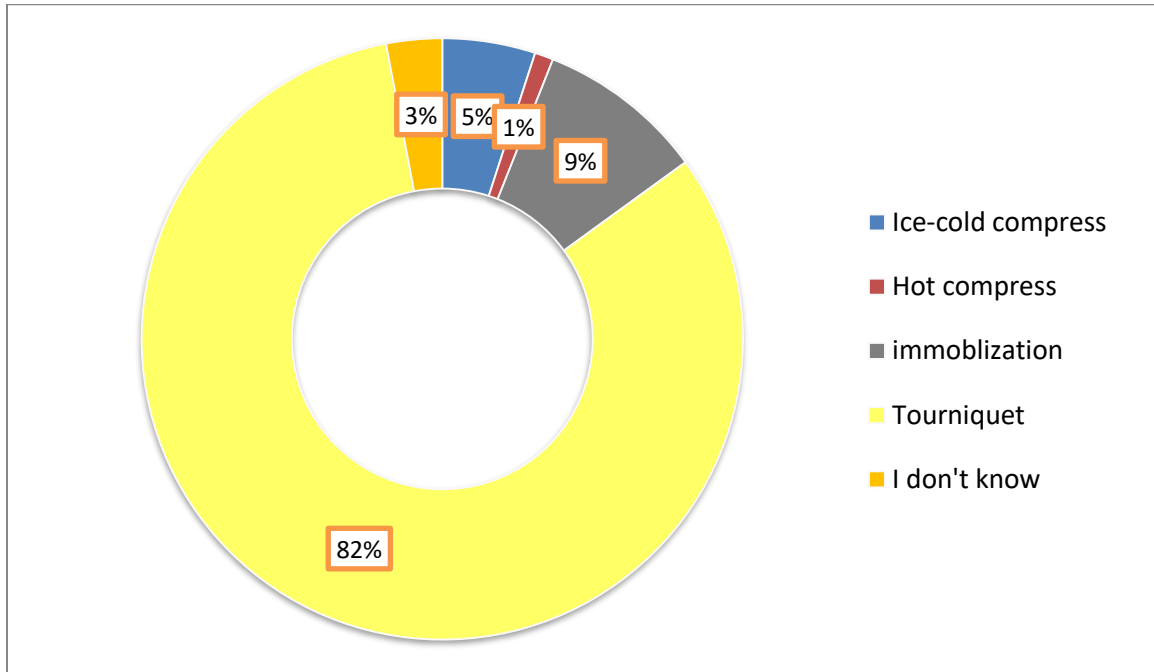


Figure 4.1.20 Dealing with scorpion and snake bite.

The study demonstrated that 82% of teachers deal correctly with hypoglycemic patients. As shown in the figure below.

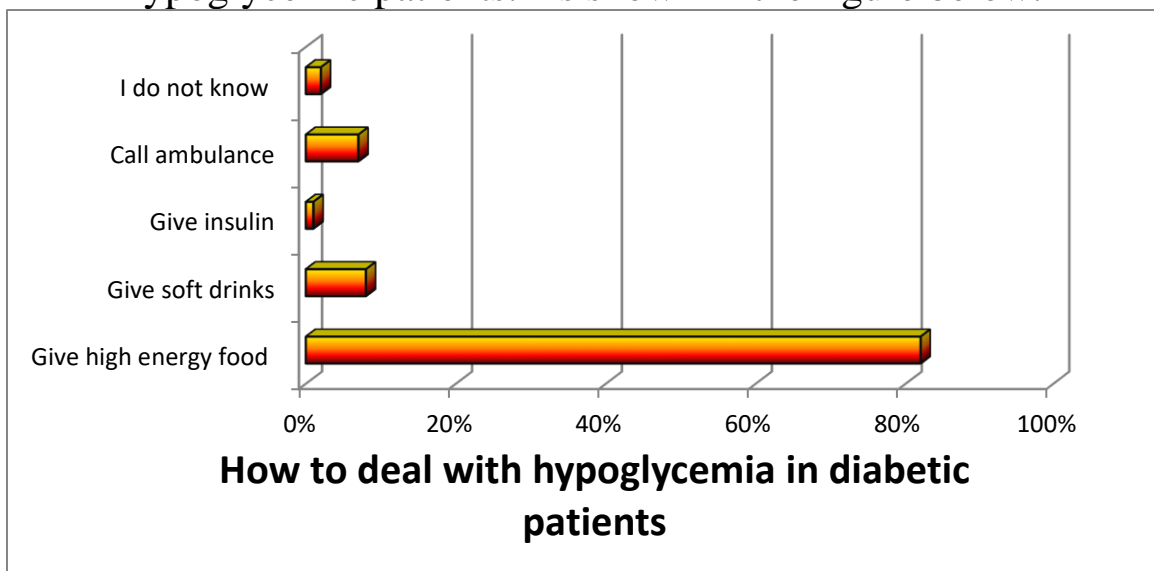


Figure 4.1.21 Dealing of teachers with hypoglycemia in diabetic.

The study demonstrated that 75% of teachers dealing correctly with seizure. As shown in the figure below.

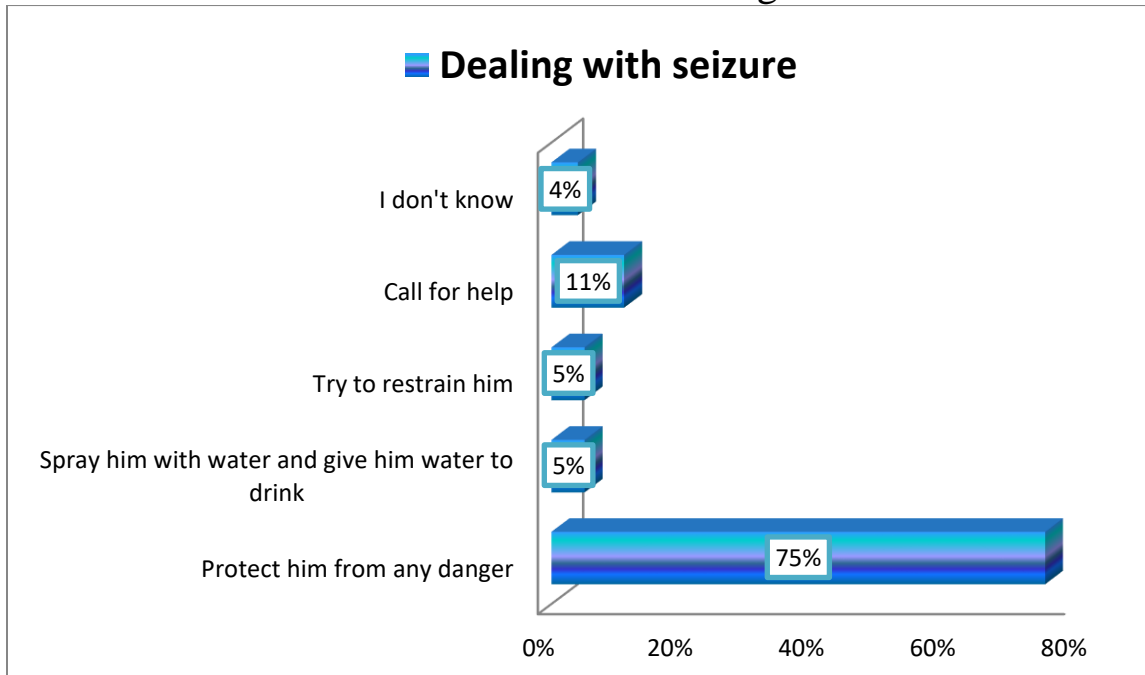


Figure 4.1.22 Teachers of mentioned schools dealing with seizures.

The study demonstrated that 62% of teachers know when to do cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

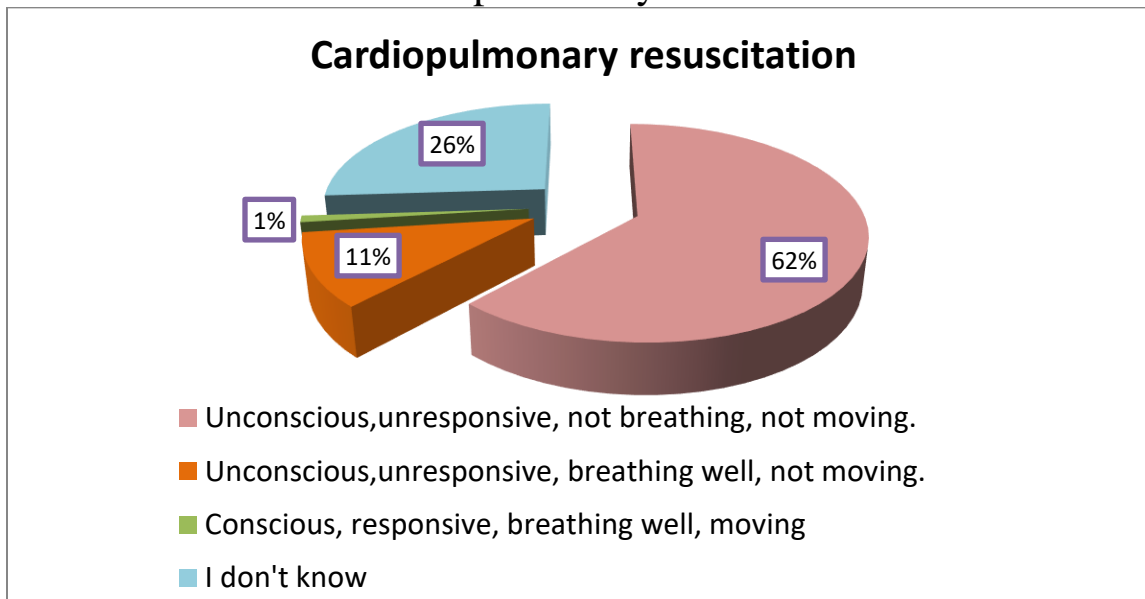


Figure 4.1.23

The study demonstrated that 35% of teachers don't know how to deal with patients that unconscious and unable to breathe, while 29% said that patient have to be put on his back, 10% said that to put the patient on his side. As figure show below.

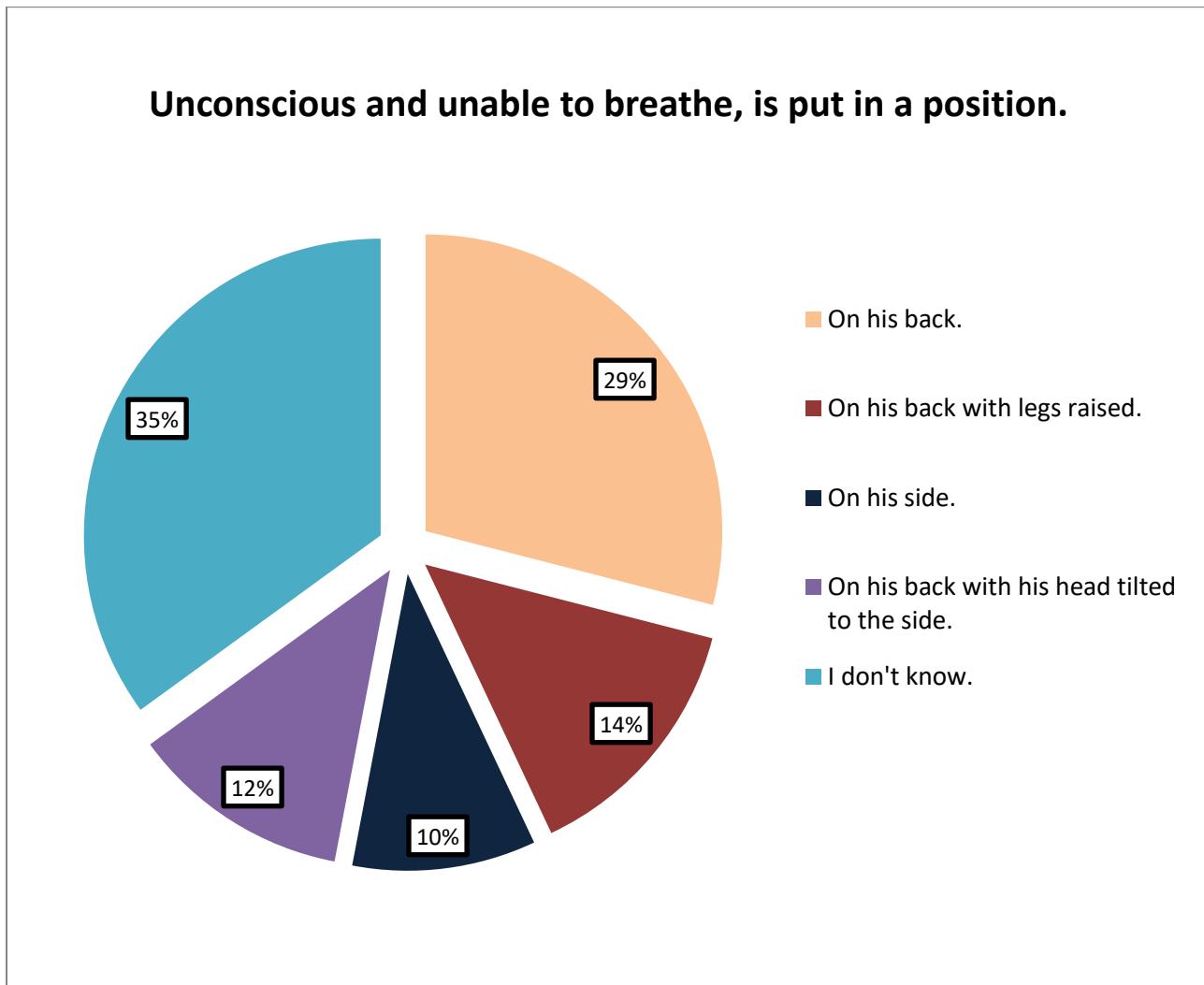
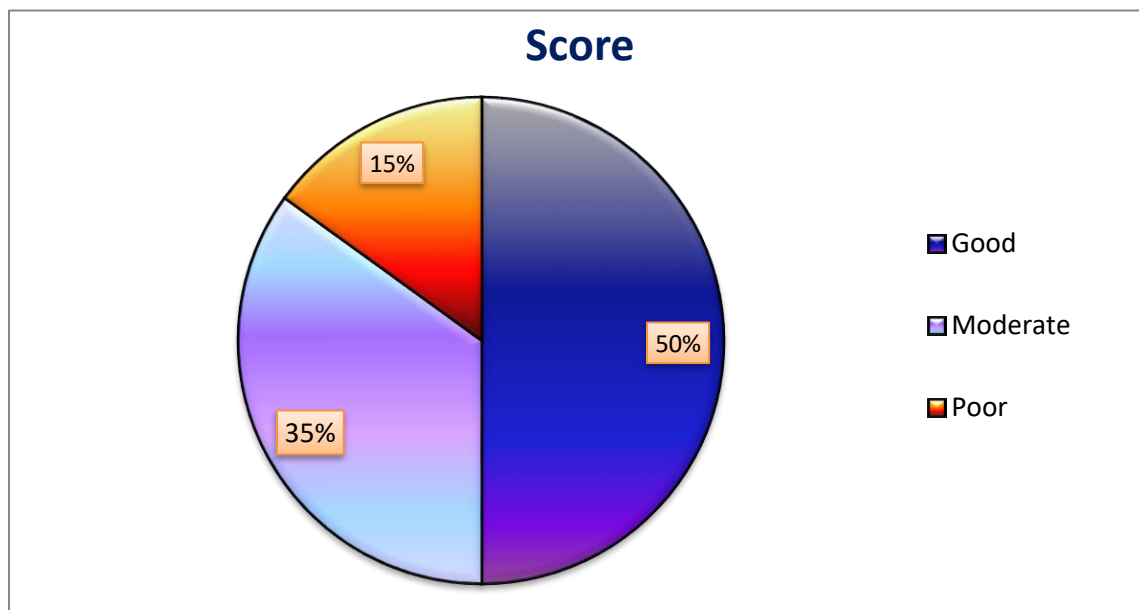


Figure 4.1.24
Dealing with unconscious and unable to breath patients.

The study demonstrated that 50% of teachers of the mentioned above schools have a good knowledge about FA, 35% have a moderate knowledge. And about 15% of them have a poor knowledge about FA.



-All teachers of the mentioned above schools, agreed that first aids is important in life saving of the casualty.

-There is no correlation between age and attending first aid training course.
($p = .618$).

-There is no correlation between gender and attending first aid training course.
($p = .619$).

-There is no correlation between specialty and dealing with all mentioned first aid measures.
($p = .741$).

-There is no correlation between qualification and dealing with mentioned first aid measures.
($p = .524$).

CHAPTER FIVE

Discussion

5-1 DISCUSSION:

Children spend their part of day in schools along with their peers and teachers. They are at larger risk of injuries and emergencies due to the higher level of involvement in sports and extracurricular activities. School teachers acting as the guardians of these students as long as they are in the school need to be equipped with the adequate knowledge regarding first aid practices. Rapid administration of first aid may minimize morbidity and mortality from injuries, teachers should be proficient in basic first aid skill. [9]

In this study 50% of teachers have a good knowledge, and about 35% have moderate knowledge, and about 15% of them have a poor knowledge about first aid. The reasons that about half of the teachers in this study showed lack of knowledge regarding first aid are most probably because of the absence of the training session educational posters or movies that illustrate how to give first aid and highlight its importance in dealing with injuries and accidents and the decrement in morbidity and mortality of these accidents after dealing with it, using proper first aid procedure, 100% of teachers had positive attitude regarding first aid.

This study is consistent with study done in Saudi Arabia -abha in 2015, which was conducted to determine the knowledge and attitudes of a sample of primary teachers regarding the administration of first aid, it shows that most of the teachers do not have correct knowledge and attitudes about first aid. showed that Fifty three teachers (28.3%) attended a course on first-aid. Of them, 33 (62.3%) reported that these courses included practical training. [11]

In the present study 43% of primary school teachers in Omdurman had previous training in first aid and only 53% of them reported that these courses included practical training on first-aid. This reflects deficient interest among teachers toward the importance of receiving training on first aid.

In the present research about 61% of the teachers knew correctly how to manage a case of epistaxis, which is one of the common incidences in primary school children but still the old misconception of the right position hasn't changed proving to the lack of knowledge updating if any had occurred.

Nevertheless a recent study in Turkey revealed that most of the teachers had accurate knowledge about the first-aid actions to be taken when faced with epistaxis. [14]
It's more common there and people dealing with it correctly.

In this present study knowledge about first-aid of scorpion and snakes bite was reported among 82% of the teachers. And it's a satisfactory result that most Sudanese teachers can deal correctly with this incident because it very common in our in environment.

Though about 80% of participant teachers in this study knew correctly the management of hypoglycemia at school, which is good percent in comparison with other study and this may be due to that not all schools employ medical staff full time, which transfers responsibility for administering first-aid for diabetic students to the teachers. This gains a special importance regarding the problem of hypoglycemia. In Poland 42.3% of the teachers did not know how to help a hypoglycemic child. [15]

Similarly in Bahrain, a study done among school teachers demonstrated their deficient knowledge about diabetes among school children. [16]

In the present study, 75% of the teachers knew correctly that during epileptic fits It is necessary to protect the person from any danger surrounding him which is good percent in spite of the misconception in our society in general that epilepsy is a contagious disease and the stigma related to it, which gives the negative attitude toward it.

A KAP study among school teachers in Zimbabwe revealed that, the most frequently reported first aid measure for an epileptic child was laying the child on bed, while about one-fifth advised putting a spoon in the mouth, however about one-third were uncertain of the effectiveness of treatment.[17]

There is no correlation between age and attending first aid training course.

There is no correlation between gender and attending first aid training course.

There is no correlation between specialty and dealing with all mentioned first aid measures.

There is no correlation between qualification and dealing with mentioned first aid measures.

5-2 Conclusion

The overall Knowledge and practice about first aid is not satisfactory among teachers of primary schools according to WHO standard regarding first aid, 50% of teachers have a good knowledge about FA, and 35% have a moderate knowledge. And about 15% of them have a poor knowledge about FA. And most of the schools have the equipment of First aid in their school, and 43% of teachers had previous training in first aid.

5-3 Recommendations

- First aid and basic life support training is recommended to be introduced for all curriculums in the school.
- Improve health education programs by the education organization.
- Improve the teachers skills regarding first aid by create first aid training teams by the health organization.

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Appendices:

استبيان لتقييم معرفة الاساتذة بالاسعافات الأولية بالمدارس

2021

الاستاذ الفاضل /الاستاذة الفاضلة:

نرجو تكرمكم بملأ الاسئلة الواردة ادناه والتي تهدف الى البحث العلمي.
كل المعلومات التي بهذه الاستمارة لن تستخدم الا لاغراض البحث العلمي.
نشكر لكم كريم تعاونكم معنا.

١- العمر :-

- من (20 الى 30) من (31 الى 40)
 من (41 الى 50) اكثر من 51

٢- الجنس :-

- ذكر انثى

المؤهل العلمي :-

- دبلوم بكالوريوس
 ماجستير اخرى:

٣- التخصص :-

- عربي انجليزي
 رياضيات علوم
 اسلامية اخرى:

٤- هل سمعت عن الاسعافات الأولية :

- نعم لا

٥- ما هو مصدر معلوماتك عن الاسعافات الأولية :

- كورسات وسائل الاعلام
 الكتب اخرى:

٦- هل حضرت كورسات عن الإسعافات الأولية من قبل :

- نعم لا

٧- إذا كانت الإجابة نعم هل كان الكورس عملي ام نظري :

- عملي - نظري - نظري و عملي

٨- هل برأيك ان الاسعافات الاولية تساهم في انقاذ حياة المصاب :

- نعم - لا - لا اعلم

٩- هل يتوفر لديكم في المدرسة صندوق للإسعافات الأولية :

- نعم - لا - لا اعلم

١٠- هل يوجد في المدرسة شخص مختص مدرب على الإسعافات الأولية :

- نعم - لا - لا اعلم

١١- هل مررت بحادث يحتاج إلى الإسعافات الأولية في المدرسة:

- نعم - لا

١٢- إذا كانت الإجابة نعم ما نوع الحادثة :

- جروح - حروق - تشنجات
- اختناق - اخرى:.....

١٣- إذا كانت الإجابة نعم هل تم اسعاف الحالة :

- نعم - لا

١٤- وجدت شخص ينزف من الانف ماذا تفعل له:

- يجلس ,يميل إلى الوراء والضغط على الأنف لمدة 10 دقائق - يستلقي على ظهره
- لا اعلم - اطلب المساعدة

١٥- حسب معلوماتك ,ماهي اول خطوة لإنقاذ مصاب ملقى على الأرض هي :

- إختبار درجة وعي المصاب بسؤاله ماذا بك - الإتصال على الإسعاف وطلب المساعدة
- فتح مجرى الهواء وفحص التنفس - لا اعلم

١٦- إذا تعرض شخص لغصة او اختناق أثناء تناول الطعام ماذا سوف تفعل :

- أطلب منه ان يستمر في السعال حتى يخرج الجسم الغريب
- أقوم بإعطاء كوب ماء
- أقوم بضربه على ظهره لمساعدته على البلع
- لا اعلم

١٧- عند دخول جسم غريب في العين أول ما ستقوم به هو :

- غسل العين بالماء
- أقوم بوضع شاش على العين
- أقوم بإخراج الجسم الغريب من العين لتفادي حدوث المزيد من الضرر
- انصحته بفرك عينه برفق
- لا اعلم

١٨- لكي تسعف شخص لديه جرح ينزف :

- اضع شاش فوق الجرح واقوم بالضغط عليه حتى يتوقف النزيف
- اطلب المساعدة
- أقوم بصب الماء على الجرح
- لا اعلم

١٩- إذا تعرض شخص للسعة العقرب أو الثعبان ماذا تفعل :

- أقوم بوضع الثلج او كمادات باردة على مكان اللدغة
- الضغط وعدم تحريك العضو المصاب
- ربط العضو المصاب على بعد 10 سم من اللدغة
- لا اعلم

٢٠- إذا ظهرت هذه الأعراض (دوخة، صداع، تعرق، رجفة، شعور بالجوع) لدى مريض السكري ماذا تفعل :

- أقوم بإعطائه اطعمة غنية بالطاقة (سكر، عسل، حلوى)
- أقوم بإعطائه بعض المشروبات
- أقوم بإعطائه الانسلين
- أتصل بالإسعاف
- لا اعلم

٢١- حين يتعرض شخص ما للنوبة صرع أحرص على أن:

- إبعاد الأشياء التي قد تصطدم برأسه
- أقوم برشه بالماء وأعطيه ماء ليشرب
- أحاول إمساكه وتقيده
- أتعد عنه وأطلب المساعدة
- لا اعلم

٢٢- يجب عليك اجراء الإنعاش القلبي الرئوي إذا كان الشخص :

- فأقد للوعي, لا يستجيب, لا يتنفس, لا يتحرك - فأقد للوعي, يتنفس بشكل جيد, لا يستجيب, لا يتحرك
 - واعي, يستجيب, يتنفس بشكل جيد, يتحرك - لا اعلم

٢٣- إذا كان الشخص فأقد للوعي ولا يستطيع التنفس في اي وضعية يجب وضعه:

- على ظهره - على ظهره مع رفع القدمين - على جانبه
 - على ظهره مع تميل رأسه على الجانب - لا اعلم