

EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS IN 'FIRST AID MANAGEMENT' FOR SELECTED EMERGENCIES AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Basic First Aid Training programme should be taught in schools, as it is mandatory to our modern and stressful life. First aid Knowledge and Skill also increases the social responsibility towards the society and strengthen humanitarian values. The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of training programme on knowledge and skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students at selected schools, Chennai. The aim of the study was to determine the effectiveness of training programme regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and inferential statistics such as paired 't' test, chi-square. The study findings showed that overall pre-test level of knowledge on first aid management among high school students are; 83 (83%) had inadequate knowledge and 17 (17%) had moderately adequate knowledge. In post-test, 65 (65%) had adequate knowledge and remaining 35 (35%) had moderately adequate knowledge. The post-test level of skill attained were 76 (76%) had good skill and 24 (24%) had adequate skill. The findings clearly indicate that there is a positive correlation between post-test level of knowledge and skill. Thus, it is proved that the training programme was found to be effective in improving the level of knowledge and skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students. The demographic variables such as age and academic performance had highly significant association with level of knowledge and academic performance, and previous knowledge had highly significant association with level of skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies. The findings of the study concluded that the training programme was very effective in improving the knowledge and skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies. Hence the study concluded that, the first aid management can be taught to the adolescents and adults so as to manage the emergencies to reduce the disability and death.

KEYWORDS: *Effectiveness of Training Programme; First Aid Management; High School Students*

Article History

Received: 10 Dec 2019 | Revised: 23 Dec 2019 | Accepted: 07 Jan 2020

1. INTRODUCTION

First aid skills in school children are in-variably essential as it not only gives them invaluable life skills, but it also helps to build confidence, communication skills, and the ability to work well in a team. The main aim of first aid is a quick, temporary and simple step with minimal or no medical equipment that is done outside the hospital in order to save

someone's life and prevent the condition from worsening until the arrival of health care providers.

First aid training for students provides them with the life-saving techniques needed to provide an initial response in the event of medical emergency. The training empowers the students with the tools and information they need to offer help for the victim in the event of bleeding, choking, unresponsive, or an allergic reaction etc. First aid training for students not only provides a valuable life skill, but they also learn to be responsible for the welfare of others, adding to the sense of community within a school.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the effectiveness of training programme on the level of knowledge regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students.
- To assess the effectiveness of training programme on the level of skill attained on the first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students
- To co-relate the posttest level of knowledge and skill attained regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students.
- To associate the selected demographic variables with the post-test level of knowledge regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students.
- To associate the selected demographic variables with post-test the level of skill attained regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students

3. HYPOTHESES

H1: There will be a significant difference between the pre & post-test level of knowledge and skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students.

H2: There will be a significant correlation between the post-test level of knowledge and skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students.

H3: There will be a significant association between the post-test levels of knowledge regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students with their selected demographic variables.

H4: There will be a significant association between the post-test levels of skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students with their selected demographic variables.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Research Design

A pre-experimental design was selected for conducting the study. In this design, all the subjects were administered pre-test on knowledge regarding first aid management for selected emergencies, followed by a training programme conducted regarding first aid management for selected emergencies, and a post-test was administered after 15 days to assess the knowledge and skill.

4.2. Setting of the Study

The study was conducted in NATIONAL IT INTERNATIONAL MAT. HR.SEC.SCHOOL, Kumananchavadi, Chennai. In this study, population comprise of all 11th and 12thstd high school students. The study sample comprised of 100 high

school students. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample.

Section A: Demographic variables

It consists of details regarding age, sex, religion, residential area, educational qualification, academic performance, mode of transport; participate in sports, previous knowledge, and source of information, witnessed first aid.

Section B: Structured Knowledge questionnaire on first aid management for selected emergencies

It consist of self-administered structured questionnaire, which consists of 25 questions to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management for selected emergencies comprising of Basic life support, Drowning, Choking, Basic wound care, Electric shock.

Each item was objective type; close ended multiple choice questions with a single correct answer. Scoring for the correct answer was '1' and the wrong answer '0'. The total score of the item was '25'.

Section C: Observational checklists, to assess the level of skill attained by the high school students on selected first aid management for selected emergencies (basic life support, choking, drowning)

It is a 3 point observational checklist. Scoring was categorized in to 3 categories i.e. Done, Partially done, Not done.

The score for done is 3, partially done is 2, Not done is 1.

4.3. Reliability

The reliability of the tool was established by cronbach's alpha method, the reliability score obtained was $r = 0.987$ by test-retest method. The 'r' value indicated positive correlation.

4.4. Data Collection Procedure

Formal written permission to conduct the study was obtained from at NATIONAL IT INTERNATIONAL MAT.HR.SEC.SCHOOL. List of 11th&12th students were obtained from the school. All the 11th&12th students were enrolled in the study after getting their consent. A written informed consent was obtained from each participant. Self-introduction was followed by adequate explanation about the purpose of the study to ensure better co-operation. On 01.11.2018, pre-test questionnaire was administered using structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the level of knowledge regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students. The pre-test was administered on high school students, which took 30 minutes. On 01.11.2018, after the pre-test, Training programme was given to 100 high school students. The training programme was given on BLS, drowning, choking, basic wound care, electric shock using power point, and demonstrated on BLS, drowning, choking, using manikin. The student demonstrated the same. The training programme was given for 1 hour per day for 3 days. On 19.11.2018, the investigator conducted the post-test after 15 days, by using the same structured knowledge questionnaire tool. And, skill was assessed by investigator using the observation checklists.

4.5. Plans for Data Analysis

Data coding analyze in terms of the objectives of the study. Demographic variables of high school students were analyzed in terms of frequency percentage. Mean and standard deviation was used to compute pre-test and post-test level of knowledge and skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies. Paired't' test was used to assess

effectiveness of the training programme regarding first aid management for selected emergencies. Karl Pearson correlation coefficient was used to correlate between the post-test level of knowledge and skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies. Chi square test was used to associate the post-test level of knowledge and skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies, with their selected demographic variables.

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The analysis is a process of organizing and synthesizing the data in such a way that, the research questions can be answered and the hypotheses are tested. This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected from 100 high school students, to assess the effectiveness of training programme on the level of knowledge and skill attained regarding first aid management for selected emergencies.

5.1 Organisation of the Data

Section A: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables among high school students.

Section B: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge and post-test level of skill attained regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students.

Section C: Effectiveness of training programme on the level of knowledge regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students.

Section D: Comparison between post-test level of knowledge and the level of skill attained regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students.

Section E: Association of posttest level of knowledge and skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students with their selected demographic variables

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variables among High School Students N = 100

Demographic Variables	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age		
15 Years	20	20.0
16 Years	62	62.0
17 years	18	18.0
Sex		
Male	59	59.0
Female	41	41.0
Religion		
Hindu	83	83.0
Christian	5	5.0
Muslim	12	12.0
Others	0	0.0
Residential Area		
Urban	79	79.0
Rural	21	21.0
Slum	0	0.0
Which Class are you Studying?		
11th std	60	60.0
12th std	40	40.0
Academic Performance		
<60%	20	20.0
60% - 70%	38	38.0

Table 1: Contd.,		
>70%	42	42.0
Mode of Transport to School		
Bus	25	25.0
Cycle	38	38.0
Walking	32	32.0
Parents	5	5.0
Do You Participate in Sports?		
Yes	84	84.0
No	16	16.0
Previous Knowledge Regarding First Aid		
Yes	69	69.0
No	31	31.0
If Yes, Source of Information		
School	42	60.9
Internet	14	20.3
Family members	11	15.9
Magazines	2	2.9
Have You Ever Witnessed others Performing First Aid?		
Yes	52	52.0
No	48	48.0

The table I shows that maximum 62(62%) were aged 16 years, 59(59%) were male, 83(83%) were Hindus, 79(79%) were residing in urban area, 60(60%) were studying in 11th standard, 42(42%) had an academic performance of more than 70%, 38(38%) were going to school by cycle, 84(84%) used to participate in sports, 69(69%) had previous knowledge regarding first aid, 42(42%) received previous information from school and 52(52%) had witnessed others performing first aid.

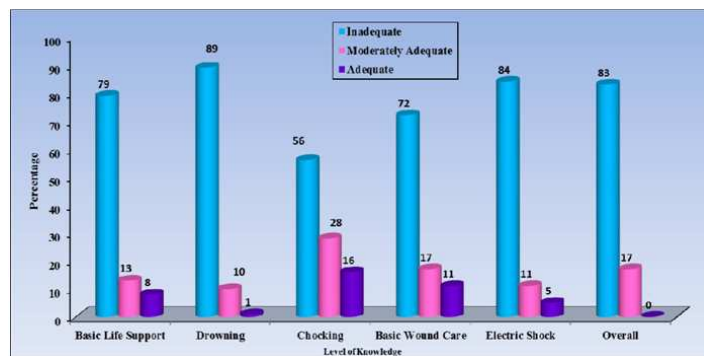


Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Pretest Level of Knowledge Regarding First Aid Management for Selected Emergencies among High School Students.

The Figure 1 shows that with regard to knowledge on BLS, 79(79%) had inadequate knowledge, 13(13%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 8(8%) had adequate knowledge. Regarding drowning, 89(89%) had inadequate knowledge, 10(10%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 1(1%) had adequate knowledge. With regard to choking, 56(56%) had adequate knowledge, 28(28%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 16(16%) had inadequate knowledge. Considering the basic wound care, 72(72%) had inadequate knowledge, 17(17%) had moderately adequate knowledge respectively and 11(11%) had adequate knowledge. Regarding electric shock, 84(84%) had inadequate knowledge, 11(11%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 5(5%) had adequate knowledge. The overall pre-test level of knowledge on first aid management among high school students revealed that, 83(83%) had inadequate knowledge and 17(17%) had moderately adequate knowledge.

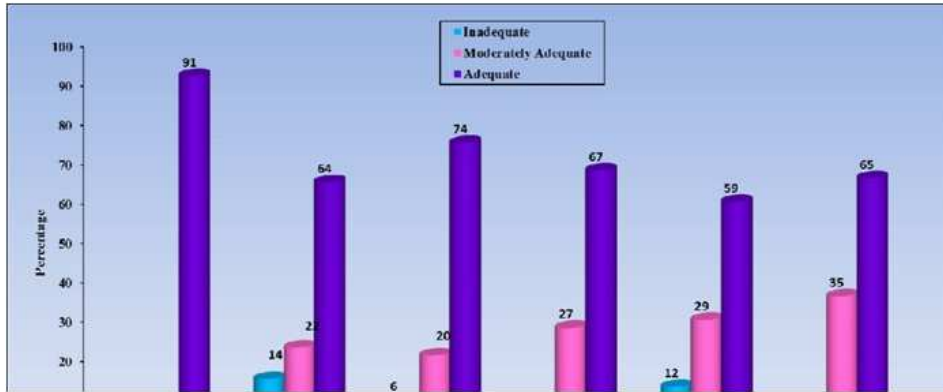


Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Post Test Level of Knowledge Regarding First Aid Management for Selected Emergencies Among High School Students.

Figure 3 shows that with regard to post-test level of knowledge on basic life support, 91(91%) had adequate knowledge, 5(5%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 4(4%) had inadequate knowledge respectively. With respect to drowning, 64(64%) had adequate knowledge, 22(22%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 14(14%) had inadequate knowledge. Regarding choking, 74(74%) had adequate knowledge, 20(20%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 6(6%) had inadequate knowledge. Considering the basic wound care, 67(67%) had adequate knowledge, 27(27%) had moderately adequate knowledge respectively and 6(6%) had inadequate knowledge. With regard to electric shock, 59(59%) had adequate knowledge, 29(29%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 12(12%) had inadequate knowledge. The overall post-test level of knowledge on first aid management among high school students revealed that, 65(65%) had adequate knowledge and 35(35%) had moderately adequate knowledge.

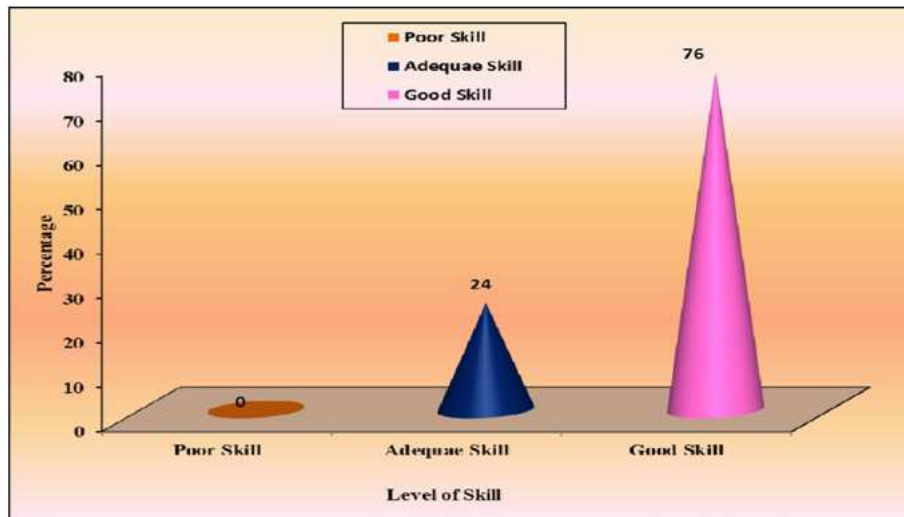


Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Post Test Level of Skill Regarding First Aid Management for Selected Emergencies Among High School Students.

Figure 3 shows that 76 (76%) had good skill and 24(24%) had adequate skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students after the training programme.

Table 2: Comparison of Pretest and Post Test Knowledge Scores Regarding First Aid Management for Selected Emergencies Among High School Students N = 100

Knowledge	Test	Mean	S.D	Paired 't' Value
Basic Life Support	Pretest	1.64	1.23	t =20.646 p=0.0001 S***
	Post Test	4.45	0.81	
Drowning	Pretest	1.18	0.99	t =17.293 p=0.0001 S***
	Post Test	3.76	1.05	
Choking	Pretest	2.22	1.29	t =12.212 p=0.0001 S***
	Post Test	4.13	0.94	
Basic Wound Care	Pretest	1.87	1.27	t =12.651 p=0.0001 S***
	Post Test	3.96	0.93	
Electric Shock	Pretest	1.58	1.02	t =15.355 p=0.0001 S***
	Post Test	3.77	1.07	
Overall	Pretest	8.49	3.44	t =25.286 p=0.0001 S***
	Post Test	20.07	3.23	

The table II shows that with respect to Basic Life Support, the pre-test mean and standard deviation score of knowledge was 1.64±1.23 and the post-test mean score was 4.45±0.81. With regard to Drowning, the pre-test mean and standard deviation score of knowledge was 1.18±0.99 and the post-test mean score was 3.76±1.05. Regarding Choking, the pre-test mean and standard deviation score of knowledge was 2.22±1.29 and the post-test mean score was 4.13±0.94. Considering Basic Wound Care, the pre-test mean and standard deviation score of knowledge was 1.87±1.27 and the post-test mean score was 3.96±0.93. With respect to Electric Shock, the pre-test mean and standard deviation score of knowledge was 1.58±1.02 and the post-test mean score was 3.77±1.07.

The overall knowledge score revealed that, the pre-test mean and standard deviation score of knowledge was 8.49±3.44 and the post-test mean score was 20.07±3.23. The calculated paired 't' value for BLS (t = 20.646), Drowning (t = 17.293), Choking (t = 12.212), Basic Wound Care (t = 12.651), Electric Shock (t = 15.355) and the overall knowledge (t = 25.286) was found to be statistically highly significant at p<0.0001. This clearly indicates that training programme on knowledge regarding first aid management for selected emergencies, administered to high school students was found to be significantly effective in improving the level of knowledge regarding first aid management for selected emergencies.

Table 3: Correlation between Post Test Knowledge and Skill Scores Regarding First Aid Management for Selected Emergencies Among High School Students N = 100

Variables	Mean	S.D	'r' Value
Knowledge	20.07	3.23	r = 0.649 p = 0.0001, S**
Skill	111.24	15.77	

**p<0.0001, S – Significant

The table III shows that the post-test mean and standard deviation score of knowledge was 20.07±3.23, and skill was 111.24±15.77. The calculated Karl Pearson's Correlation value of r = 0.649 between knowledge and skill shows a substantial positive correlation between posttest knowledge and skill. The above findings clearly indicate that as the knowledge regarding first aid management increases, their level of skill also has increased.

Table 4: Association of Post Test Level of Knowledge Regarding First Aid Management for Selected Emergencies Among High School Students with their Selected Demographic Variables. N = 100					
Demographic Variables	Moderately Adequate (33 – 68)		Adequate (69 – 100)		Chi-Square Value
	No.	%	No.	%	
Age					$\chi^2=7.093$ d.f=2 p = 0.029 S*
15 years	12	12.0	8	8.0	
16 years	17	17.0	45	45.0	
17 years	6	6.0	12	12.0	
Sex					$\chi^2=2.039$ d.f=1 p = 0.153 N.S
Male	24	24.0	35	35.0	
Female	11	11.0	30	30.0	
Religion					$\chi^2=1.464$ d.f=2 p = 0.481 N.S
Hindu	27	27.0	56	56.0	
Christian	2	2.0	3	3.0	
Muslim	6	6.0	6	6.0	
Others	-	-	-	-	
Residential Area					$\chi^2=1.861$ d.f=1 p = 0.173 N.S
Urban	25	25.0	54	54.0	
Rural	10	10.0	11	11.0	
Slum	-	-	-	-	
Which Class are you Studying?					$\chi^2=1.648$ d.f=1 p = 0.199 N.S
11th std	24	24.0	36	36.0	
12th std	11	11.0	29	29.0	
Academic Performance					$\chi^2=9.058$ d.f=2 p = 0.011 S*
<60%	11	11.0	9	9.0	
60% - 70%	16	16.0	22	22.0	
>70%	8	8.0	34	34.0	
Mode of Transport to School					$\chi^2=3.073$ d.f=3 p = 0.380 N.S
Bus	11	11.0	14	14.0	
Cycle	11	11.0	27	27.0	
Walking	10	10.0	22	22.0	
Parents	3	3.0	2	2.0	
Do You Participate in Sports?					$\chi^2=0.118$ d.f=1 p = 0.731 N.S
Yes	30	30.0	54	54.0	
No	5	5.0	11	11.0	
Previous Knowledge Regarding First Aid					$\chi^2=0.272$ d.f=1 p = 0.602 N.S
Yes	23	23.0	46	46.0	
No	12	12.0	19	19.0	
If Yes, Source of Information					$\chi^2=1.753$ d.f=3 p = 0.625 N.S
School	16	23.2	26	37.7	
Internet	4	5.8	10	14.5	
Family members	3	4.3	8	11.6	
Magazines	0	0	2	2.9	
Have You Ever Witnessed others Performing First Aid?					$\chi^2=0.254$ d.f=1 p = 0.615 N.S
Yes	17	17.0	35	35.0	
No	18	18.0	30	30.0	

*p<0.05, S – Significant, N.S – Not Significant

The table V shows that the demographic variables such as age and academic performance had shown statistically highly significant association with level of knowledge regarding first aid management for selected emergencies at p<0.05 level ($\chi^2=7.093$, d.f=2, p=0.029) and ($\chi^2=9.058$, d.f=2, p=0.011). The other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association with level of knowledge regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students.

Table 5: Association of Post Test Level of Skill Regarding First Aid Management for Selected Emergencies Among High School Students with their Selected Demographic Variables N = 100						
Demographic Variables		Adequate Skill (56 – 78)		Good Skill (76 – 100)		Chi-Square Value
		No.	%	No.	%	
Age						$\chi^2=0.927$ d.f=2 p = 0.629 N.S
15	years	6	6.0	14	14.0	
16	years	15	15.0	47	47.0	
17	years	3	3.0	15	15.0	
Sex						$\chi^2=0.006$ d.f=1 p = 0.939 N.S
Male		14	14.0	45	45.0	
Female		10	10.0	31	31.0	
Religion						$\chi^2=0.051$ d.f=2 p = 0.975 N.S
Hindu		20	20.0	63	63.0	
Christian		1	1.0	4	4.0	
Muslim		3	3.0	9	9.0	
Others		-	-	-	-	
Residential Area						$\chi^2=1.270$ d.f=1 p = 0.260 N.S
Urban		17	17.0	62	62.0	
Rural		7	7.0	14	14.0	
Slum		-	-	-	-	
Which Class are you Studying?						$\chi^2=0.037$ d.f=1 p = 0.848 N.S
11th std		14	14.0	46	46.0	
12th std		10	10.0	30	30.0	
Academic Performance						$\chi^2=9.825$ d.f=2 p = 0.007 S**
<60%		5	5.0	15	15.0	
60% - 70%		15	15.0	23	23.0	
>70%		4	4.0	38	38.0	
Mode of Transport to School						$\chi^2=3.577$ d.f=3 p = 0.311 N.S
Bus		4	4.0	21	21.0	
Cycle		13	13.0	25	25.0	
Walking		6	6.0	26	26.0	
Parents		1	1.0	4	4.0	
Do You Participate in Sports?						$\chi^2=0.288$ d.f=1 p = 0.592 N.S
Yes		21	21.0	63	63.0	
No		3	3.0	13	13.0	
Previous Knowledge Regarding First Aid						$\chi^2=7.923$ d.f=1 p = 0.005 S***
Yes		11	11.0	58	58.0	
No		13	13.0	18	18.0	
If Yes, Source of Information						$\chi^2=2.398$ d.f=3 p = 0.494 N.S
School		10	14.5	32	46.4	
Internet		1		13	18.8	
Family members		2	1.4	9	13.0	
Magazines		0	2.9 0	2	2.9	
Have You Ever Witnessed others Perform First Aid?						$\chi^2=0.481$ d.f=1 p = 0.488 N.S
Yes		11	11.0	41	41.0	
No		13	13.0	35	35.0	

*p<0.05, S – Significant, N.S – Not Significant

The table V shows that the demographic variables such as academic performance and previous knowledge regarding first aid had shown statistically highly significant association with level of skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies at p<0.01 and p<0.001 level ($\chi^2=9.825$, d.f=2, p=0.007) and ($\chi^2=7.923$, d.f=1, p=0.005). The

other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association with level of skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students.

6. DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of Training programme on knowledge and skill regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students in Chennai.

A total number of 100 samples were selected by purposive sampling for this study. Their level of knowledge was tested using self-structured knowledge questionnaire and their adequacy of skill using observational checklists.

The First Objective was to assess the Effectiveness of Training Programme on the Level of Knowledge Regarding First Aid Management for Selected Emergencies among High School Students.

This clearly indicates that from the training programme on knowledge regarding first aid management for selected emergencies administered to high school students, 65(65%) had adequate knowledge and 35(35%) had moderate knowledge to be effective in improving the level of knowledge regarding first aid management for selected emergencies. above findings are supported by a study conducted by Rachna Kapoor et al (2017), which shows that the baseline knowledge about the objectives of first aid was only 36.6%. The range of knowledge about different aspects of first aid was 7.66% to 63.33% before training, which increased to 39% to 92.33% as assessed after training. The lowest percentage of correct response was obtained regarding the management of foreign body in the wound 7.66%, before training. There was statistically high significant difference in knowledge of student's after training.

The Second Objective was to assess the Effectiveness of Training Programme on The Level of Skill Regarding First Aid Management for Selected Emergencies among High School Students.

Frequency and percentage distribution of post-test level of skill revealed that, majority of them had good skill 76(76%) and 24(24%) had adequate skill. These findings were supported by a study conducted by Wagida Wafik and Hanan Tork (2014), which showed generally low levels of satisfactory knowledge and inadequate situational practice among the school students, before the intervention. Statistically-significant improvements were shown at the post-and follow-up tests. In total, 99% of the school students had adequate practice at post-test and 88% at the follow up test. The study concluded that a first-aid training program, delivered by nursing students to preparatory school children is effective in improving their knowledge and practice.

The Third Objective was to Co-Relate the Post-Test Level of Knowledge and Skill regarding First Aid Management for Selected Emergencies among High School Students.

Correlation between post-test knowledge and skill scores regarding first aid management for selected emergencies among high school students shows that, the post-test mean and standard deviation score of knowledge was 20.07 ± 3.23 , and skill was 111.24 ± 15.77 . The calculated Karl Pearson's Correlation value of $r = 0.649$ between knowledge and skill, which shows a substantial positive correlation between post-test knowledge and skill. The above findings clearly indicate that, as the knowledge regarding first aid management increases, their level of skill also has increased.

The Fourth Objective was to associate the Selected Demographic Variables with Post Test the Level of Knowledge Regarding First Aid Management for Selected Emergencies among High School Students.

The present study revealed that, the demographic variables such as age and academic performance had shown statistically highly significant association with level of knowledge regarding first aid management for selected emergencies at $p < 0.05$ level ($\chi^2 = 7.093$, d.f=2, $p = 0.029$) and ($\chi^2 = 9.058$, d.f=2, $p = 0.011$). The other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association with level of knowledge.

The above findings are supported by cross sectional study conducted by Chaitali A, Gore. et al., (2017)

The association between terms and level of knowledge was found to be statistically significant.

The Fifth Objective was to associate the Selected Demographic Variables with the Post Test Level of Skill regarding First Aid Management for Selected Emergencies among High School Students.

The present study revealed that the demographic variables, academic performance and previous knowledge regarding first aid had shown statistically highly significant association with level of skill at $p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.001$ level ($\chi^2 = 9.825$, d.f=2, $p = 0.007$) and ($\chi^2 = 7.923$, d.f=1, $p = 0.005$). The other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association with level of skill.

The above findings are supported by a study conducted by Tenzinmetok. (2014). The Association of post-test level of practice regarding selected first aid, measures with their selected demographic variables. The Association was found between age, sex, place of residence. So that, the training programme regarding selected first aid measured among non-paramedical professional students was effective.

Recommendations for the Further Research

- A comparative study can be undertaken to assess the knowledge of children on first aid management for selected emergencies among private and government schools.
- A comparative study on first aid management for selected emergencies can be done between the urban and rural schools.
- A similar study can be undertaken among general public and college students.
- A study can be done to assess the knowledge among mothers of children on first aid management for selected emergencies.
- A study can be undertaken to assess the knowledge first aid management for selected emergencies among schoolteachers.

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