

A Study to Assess the Primary School Teachers' Knowledge Regarding First Aid at Selected Dehradun Schools.

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Introduction

A child's mental and physical health may be impacted by the kind of education they get. The practises and regulations now in place to encourage and prevent sickness are shockingly inadequate. For a number of reasons, including the fact that they provide a secure and well-organized learning environment and that students spend a significant amount of time participating in physically active activities like sports and physical education, schools have the potential to improve students' health. Schools have the power to enhance kids' health in part due to both of these causes. Even relatively mild ailments might require students in impoverished nations to travel long distances in order to get medical attention. The reason for this is a lack of funding for school health services.

Children are more likely to get wounds, including cuts, sprains, and broken bones; as a result, it's crucial that they receive first aid and are sent to the emergency room as quickly as possible. Due to the amount of time children spend in school each day, as well as the increased risk of accidents and injuries among children as a consequence of their engagement in after-school sports and other activities, children have a larger need for first aid services than adults do. This is true because kids are more likely than adults to be physically active. The majority of injuries suffered by children (20% of all injuries suffered by children) are a result of their participation in extracurricular physical activities. It is a significant tool for teachers to be able to provide first aid to their students and maybe even save their lives. Consequently, instructors need to be equipped to provide first aid in the event that a kid has a medical emergency. Despite this, data indicates that the majority of instructors lack adequate first aid training. Preventive care is the school nurse's primary area of responsibility. The best way to treat tiny wounds is to treat them right away, since prevention is by far the most effective type of therapy. Community health nurses may provide help to educators who are interested in learning how to react properly to typical paediatric emergencies.

Methodology

This inquiry was conducted entirely using the descriptive method. The educational institutions in Dehradun that would be the focus of this inquiry were

chosen. From the aforementioned institutions, 400 primary school teachers in total were chosen at random to participate in the research. Checklists of things to look out for and questionnaires were used to collect the data.

Results

The study's results show that women make up the great majority of educators and that half of them are younger than thirty. More than half of all instructors have attained a master's degree or higher throughout the course of their employment. The bulk of our lecturers have individually worked in the education industry for more than 10 years.

Fractures, wounds, epistaxis, and epilepsy were found to be the most frequent types of injuries in incidents involving students. The most frequent injury was a fracture. According to the findings of a recent survey, just around one-fourth of instructors have ever received any form of first aid training. The most recent survey suggests that 80% of instructors aren't doing a good job of supporting their pupils' development. The remaining 10% show a sufficient level of awareness. The report's authors contend that this shows the Ministry of Education is not keeping track of the need for first-aid training for teachers and that instructors do not perceive any benefits from taking part in such efforts. The authors also assert that teachers do not see any benefits from taking part in such activities. This demonstrates how few instructors are really interested in teaching basic life support.

Conclusions

In conclusion, there is a significant first aid knowledge gap between instructors and pupils. This is mostly because there aren't enough employees with the required degree of knowledge and skill. Given the need to react quickly to medical emergencies and other unforeseen situations, first aid education and training should be mandated in secondary and higher education settings. Education programmes need to place a strong focus on the value of studying CPR and first aid.

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