

## **Examining the Knowledge of First Aid Preparation among Teachers in Selected Indore Schools**

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### **Introduction**

The educational experiences that children have a direct impact on not only their physical but also their mental and emotional health. There is a major absence of both policy and practise on health promotion and prevention. Attending school may be beneficial to a student's health in a number of different ways. These include the fact that children spend a significant amount of time participating in physically active activities, such as sports and physical education, and the fact that schools provide a secure and well-organized environment in which students are able to study. Because of a lack of resources, school health services in underdeveloped countries sometimes require students to travel significant distances in order to get care for even relatively minor illnesses.

Because injuries such as cuts, sprains, and fractured bones are all too prevalent in children, first aid is just as important as a prompt transfer to the emergency department.

Children have a greater need for first aid services than adults do because of the increased risk of accidents and injuries they face as a consequence of their engagement in after-school sports and other activities, in addition to the fact that children spend a greater amount of time in school each day. There is a significant correlation between children and teens becoming hurt when participating in extracurricular physical activities and the vast majority of those injuries.

It's possible that a student's ability to get first aid from their instructor might be the difference between life and death. Therefore, it is essential for teachers to have knowledge of how to provide first aid in the event that a student has an unexpected sickness or accident. Despite this, research have revealed that the vast majority of instructors do not have sufficient training in first aid. The primary responsibility of the school nurse is to facilitate the implementation of preventive health and safety measures within the school community. Because it is better to avoid problems in the first place, it is very beneficial for educators to get training on how to recognise and treat common injuries. It is best for teachers to learn how to address typical paediatric crises from a community health nurse since this kind of professional has the most relevant experience.

## Methodology

The descriptive approach was used in this investigation. For the purpose of this research, academic institutions in the city of Indore in India were selected. Participating in the study were two hundred teachers from the schools in question, all of whom are responsible for teaching pupils in grades one through five. The data was collected via the use of questionnaires and lists including "items to keep a look out for."

## Results

Over half of all educators are under the age of 30, and women make up the vast majority of the teaching workforce. Over the course of their careers, more than half of all educators get a master's degree or higher. Our faculty members have worked in the area of education for an average of more than ten years.

According to the findings, the most prevalent forms of injuries that were received as a consequence of accidents that occurred on school grounds were fractures, wounds, epistaxis, and epilepsy. According to the results of this survey, just around one quarter of educators have ever had any kind of official training in first aid.

According to the most current poll, 81 percent of instructors are not doing enough to assist their pupils in realising their full potential. It would seem that just 19% of persons do not have sufficient awareness. The authors of the research come to the conclusion that this demonstrates that the Ministry of Education is not monitoring the demand for first-aid training among educators and that educators do not see participating in such courses as having much value. In addition, this demonstrates that the majority of educators just do not care about offering instruction in CPR and other fundamental forms of life support.

## Conclusions

In general, the knowledge that instructors possess on first aid is very low. This is mostly due to the fact that there are not enough individuals working there who possess the necessary amount of expertise and training. Because of the critical need of responding promptly to accidents and other kinds of crises,

teachers and other staff members in secondary and tertiary educational institutions ought to be required to attend first aid courses. In educational programmes, the significance of learning first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) should be emphasised.

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