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A study to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children among primary school teachers of Datia city in view to developed information booklet

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Abstract

This study aims to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children among primary school teachers in Datia city, with the goal of developing an informative booklet to enhance their awareness. A quantitative, non-experimental descriptive design was employed with 60 primary school teachers from selected government schools in Datia. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire, focusing on teachers' knowledge of first aid for epilepsy, and analyzed in relation to socio-demographic variables such as age, qualification, family type, and income. Findings revealed that 70% of teachers had poor knowledge, 26.7% had average knowledge, and 3.3% exhibited good knowledge regarding first aid management. Significant associations were found between knowledge levels and teachers' qualifications and monthly income. Based on these findings, an information booklet will be developed to improve first aid practices for epilepsy among teachers, thereby fostering a safer environment for children with epilepsy.

Keywords: First aid management, epilepsy, children, primary school teachers, knowledge assessment

Introduction

Problem Statement

“A study to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children among primary school teachers of Jabalpur city in view to developed information booklet

Objectives

- Assess the level of knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children among primary school teachers.
- Find out the association between level of knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children among primary school teachers with selected socio-demographic variables

Hypothesis

- **H₀:** There will be no association between the levels of knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children among primary school teachers with their socio-demographic variables.
- **H₁:** There will be significant association between the levels of knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children among primary school teachers with their socio-demographic variables.

Operational Definition

Assess: to judge or decide the amount, value, quality, or importance of something (Cambridge dictionary)

In this study assess refers to the process of critical analysis and evaluation and Judgment of knowledge of primary school teachers regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children

Knowledge: “Knowledge means information or understanding acquired through experience or through study “

(Webster student's dictionary)

In this study knowledge means the assess the level on knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children among primary school teachers through structured knowledge questionnaire.

Information Booklet: An information booklet delivers relevant information on a topic for a given target audience, presented in a style that is easy to understand and visually engaging.

Abdulrahman M Alshahrani *et al.* (2024) Investigator conducted a study to assessment of knowledge towards first aid skills of epilepsy among undergraduate health students in Riyadh province of Saudi Arabia: A cross-sectional study, only 1.6% of participants demonstrated good knowledge scores toward seizure first-aid measures. The skill most frequently reported was to remove all harmful objects from their vicinity and loosen the tight clothes around the neck during a seizure; 68.7% of the participants correctly answered with agreed. Conversely, the skill that received the lowest knowledge score among participants was putting a piece object such as a cloth, wallet, or spoon between the teeth to prevent tongue biting during a seizure; only 37.3% of the participants correctly answered with disagree. Moreover, participants in the advanced age group, medicine and fifth-year, were found to be significant predictors of knowledge and exhibited better knowledge scores toward seizure first aid measures than their peers ($p < 0.001$).

In this study information booklet refers to systemic instruction given by the investigator through booklets to help teachers to gain knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children.

First aid management of epilepsy: Gently roll the person onto their side as soon as possible and tilt their chin upwards to assist with breathing and to protect their airway. Stay with the person until the seizure ends naturally, and calmly talk to the person until they regain consciousness (usually a few minutes)

Teachers: A person whose job is to teach, especially in a school or college.

Assumptions

- Teachers may have some knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children
- Teachers may have interest to know more about first aid management of epilepsy

Delimitations

- This Study is delimited to primary school teacher in selected school of Datiya.
- Teacher's size is delimited to 60

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Research Approach

In view of the nature of the problem selected for the study and the objectiveness to be accomplished, a quantitative evaluative research approach was considered for the present study.

Research Design

Non experimental descriptive research design was adapted for the present study. The present study tends to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children among primary school teachers by using researcher self-structured knowledge questionnaire.

The present study was conducted at three government primary school such as Govt. Middle school Datiya (EPES) Medical Sankul & Govt. Primary Balak Shala Naya Mohalla & Nagar Nigam Higher Secondary & Primary School Datiya r M.P. The investigator found the setting was appropriate for conducting the study because of the following reasons: Administrative approval for the study. Feasibility of obtaining adequate number of samples. Availability of samples from various socio-economic status. The investigator was familiar with the community routines. Co-operation extended by the unit authority, staff members and other team members.

Population

In this study, the population comprises of primary school teachers

Target population

Wood G.L. and Herber J., stated that it is the whole set of subjects about which the investigator would like to make generalization.

Target population: In this study target population refers to all primary school teachers are target population.

Accessible Population

Accessible Population: In this study, accessible population refers to primary school teachers who are teaching in Govt. Middle school Tiwaraghat (EPES) Medical Sankul & Govt. Primary Balak Shala Naya Mohalla & Nagar Nigam Higher Secondary & Primary School Jabalpur M.P will be the accessible population

Variable

Three types of variables are identified in this study. They are follows: -

Research Variable

Here assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children among primary school teachers.

Demographic Variable

According to Kothari C. R. (2002), independent variable is not related to the purpose of the study, but may affect the dependent variable which is termed as extraneous variable. In this study socio demographic data is demographic variable (age in years, qualification of teachers, type of family, monthly income, area of residence and previous information regarding topic).

Sample

In present study the sample are primary schools teachers are the sample of study.

Sample Size

The sample of the present study consisted of 60 primary school teachers who met the inclusive criteria set for the study.

Sampling Technique

Sampling technique used for this study was Non-probability purposive sampling technique where samples are chosen because of their purposive availability and proximity to the researcher. Prior to sample selection, written permission was obtained by the researcher from the principal of selected school Jabalpur and 60 primary school were selected. The

subjects were informed and confidentiality was assured to the Primary school teachers. Informed consent was taken from Primary school teachers. Primary school teachers fulfilling the inclusion criteria were selected according to accessibility and convenient of the researcher. Primary school teachers those were available were selected as samples.

Criteria for sample selection

Sample selection was based on the following inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Inclusion Criteria

1. Primary school teachers within the age between 20 and 60 years.
2. Both male and female were included.
3. Primary school teachers who know Hindi or English.

Exclusion Criteria

1. Mentally and sick.
2. Unwilling to participate.

Section A

Frequency and percentage distribution of the primary school teachers with their demographic variables

Table 1: frequency & percentage distribution of selected demographic variables. N = 60

S. No.	Demographic Variable	Particular	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Age in year	23 - 25 year	20	33.3
		26 - 28 year	27	45
		29 - 31 year	6	10
		32 year and above	7	11.7
2	Qualification of teachers	Graduation	19	31.7
		Post graduation	16	26.7
		Graduation with B.e.d	11	18.3
		Post Graduation with B.e.d	14	23.3
3	Type of family	Nuclear family	10	16.7
		Joint family	23	38.3
		Extended family	27	45
4	Monthly Income	less than 10000	39	65
		10001 to 15000	10	16.7
		15001 to 20000	6	10
		more than 20000	5	8.3
5	Area of residence	Rural	18	30
		Urban	42	70
6	Previous information related topic	Yes	24	60
		No	36	40

The above depicts frequency & percentage distribution of the demographic variables of the primary school teachers who were taken as research sample to assess the level of knowledge.

Section - B

Assess the Level Of Knowledge Regarding First Aid Management of Epilepsy in Children among Primary School Teachers

Table 2: Frequency and percentage of the level of knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children among primary school teachers n= 60

Score	level of knowledge	Pre test knowledge		Mean	SD
		Frequency	Percentage		
0 - 10	Poor knowledge	42	70%	9.9	4.21
11 - 20	average knowledge	16	26.7%		
21 - 30	good knowledge	02	3.3%		
		60	100		

Above table Showing that 42 (70%) had poor knowledge, 16 (26.7%) had average knowledge, 2 (3.3%) had good knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children among primary school teachers. The mean of the study 9.9 and standard deviation 4.21.

Section C

Association of Level of Knowledge Regarding First Aid Management of Epilepsy in Children Among Primary School Teachers with their Selected Demographic Variables.

Table 3: Chi square value showing association of level of knowledge regarding first aid management of epilepsy in children among primary school teachers with their selected demographic variables. n - 60

Demographic variable	Level of Knowledge			Chi score χ^2	Df	Tabulated P value	Inference
	Poor	Average	Good				
Age in year							
23 - 25 year	16	4	0	9.07	6	12.59	NS
26 - 28 year	20	6	1				
29 - 31 year	4	2	0				
32 year and above	2	4	1				
Qualification of Teachers							
Graduation	14	4	1	12.60	6	12.59	S*
Post graduation	6	9	1				
Graduation with B.e.d	10	1	0				
Post Graduation with B.e.d	12	2	0				
Type of family							
Nuclear family	8	2	0	0.8	5	9.49	NS
Joint Family	16	6	1				
Extended	18	8	1				
Monthly income							
less than 10000	32	6	1	12.80	6	12.59	S*
10001 to 15000	4	6	0				
15001 to 20000	4	2	0				
more than 20000	2	2	1				
Area of residence							
Rural	12	4	2	4.87	2	5.99	NS
Urban	30	12	0				
Previous knowledge regarding topic							
Yes	12	12	0	3.06	2	5.99	NS
No	30	4	2				

Designation: * indicates significant at the level of 0.05.

Table 3 represents the computed Chi-Square values of selected demographic characteristics that show association of level of Knowledge with their selected demographic.

Discussion

Epilepsy is the common neurological condition in the children. As it hits the most important formative years of the majority of the patients, education does get hampered, especially when parents are over protective and teachers are either non-supportive or neutral with negative attitude. What is needed is awareness and proper education about different type of seizures, do's and don'ts during an attack to the teachers. Once teachers accept and have empathy for them, peers would automatically accept them. Cordial ambience is bound to stimulate these children to study in spite of the limitations due to seizures and antiepileptic drugs.

Implications of the study

The findings of the study have implication in various are of nursing practice, nursing education nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing education

- Nurses have the utmost responsibility of protecting the health of the teachers by conducting after delivery. They should perceive this and voluntarily involve in In-service education programmers related to MCH especially.

- First aid management of epilepsy in children is a concept upon which every nursing students should have clear idea. Therefore, this concept must be added in the nursing curriculum to enlighten the future generation.
- Nurse educator should possess theoretical and practical knowledge on first aid management of epilepsy in children.
- Special courses on first aid management of epilepsy in children management can be organized for the nurse teachers, so as to enable them to deliver proper training to the nursing students.

Nursing practice

- Nurse's students taking care of laboring women should have sound professional knowledge about first aid management of epilepsy in children and its interpretation.
- Community health nurses who are in direct contact with the people must be taught about the first aid management of epilepsy in children because of the fact that home deliveries are still conducted in our country.

Nursing Administration

- Nurse administrators must encourage the staff nurses to update their knowledge to meet the changing demands of health care consumers.
- Nurse administrators should assume leadership roles in training and educating the staff nurses under her

commitment about first aid management of epilepsy in children organised school based programme.

- Nurse administrators can arrange visits for the staff nurses to tertiary health care centers so that they become acquainted with routine standards of MCH care.
- Nurse administrator can recommend the formulation of a policy which emphasizes the maintenance of first aid management of epilepsy in children.

Nursing Research

- The findings of this study is helpful for the nursing professionals and nursing students to conduct further studies so as to find the effectiveness of various methods of providing education on first aid management of epilepsy in children.
- It will in turn, strengthen nursing research pertaining to maternity nursing.
- There is a need for extensive and intensive research in this area so that strategies for educating nurses on first aid management of epilepsy in children be developed.
- Developing research in this area would help nurse to deal efficiently and effectively, thus reducing the children's, mortality and morbidity.

Recommendations

On the basis of findings of the study, the following recommendations are being made;

- The study can be replicated using a large sample to validate the findings on generalization.
- A similar study can be conducted by using comparative approach and comparison can be made between midwives with varying qualifications.
- This study can also be done to assess the practice and attitude of the staff nurses on first aid management of epilepsy in children.

Limitations

- The study was confined to only 60 primary teachers in selected schools
- The generalization of the study findings was limited to the sample studied
- The study did not use a control group.

Summary

This chapter dealt with the major findings, discussion, conclusion, implication, recommendations and limitations. The present study was truly an inspirational experience to the investigator. It also helped to develop an immense compact to explore and improve the knowledge and skills of the researcher. The invariable encouragement and directions of the guide, co-operation and interest of respondents to participate in the study, contributed to the successful completion of study.

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