



International Journal of Advance Research in Medical Surgical Nursing

E-ISSN: 2663-2268

P-ISSN: 2663-225X

IJARMSN 2019; 1(1): 06-07

Received: 07-11-2018

Accepted: 09-12-2018

Satish Kumar Passyavula

B.sc (N), M.sc (N), Assistant
Professor, Psychiatric Nursing,
NIHER College Of Nursing,
Patna, Bihar, India

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid for burns and it's prevention in under five children among GNM nursing second year students of swami Vivekanand nursing school, Simultala, Bihar

Satish Kumar Passyavula

Abstract

Children are the future of every country and all societies strive to ensure their health and safety. Since India's independence, continuous efforts have been made to improve the status of children. The large burden of communicable, infectious and nutritional disorders is gradually on the decline due to massive efforts and investments by successive Indian government, even though it is an unfinished agenda. Parallel to these changes, it is also becoming apparent that children saved from disease of yesterday are becoming victim of injury on road, at home and in public, recreational places.

Children are naturally curious. As soon as they are mobile, begin to explore their surroundings and play with new objects, at the same time though, they come into contact with objects that can cause severe injuries playing with fire or touching hot objects can result in burns. This is a debilitating condition accompanied by intense pain and long term illness that creates suffering not only for the child but for the wider family and community.

A burn is defined as an injury to the skin or other organic tissue caused by thermal trauma, it occurs when some or all of the cells in the skin or other tissues are destroyed by hot liquids, hot solids or flames, radiation, radioactivity, electricity, friction or contact with chemicals are also considered as burns .

Keywords: Burns, degree of burns, structured teaching program, hypothesis, data collection method

1. Introduction

- To assess knowledge among 2nd year Bsc Nursing students of Sam College of nursing regarding first aid for burns and its prevention in under five children before the structured teaching programme.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the structured teaching programme (STP) on knowledge of 2nd year G.N.M nursing students of Swami Vivekanand Nursing School, Simultala regarding first aid for burns and its prevention in under five children.
- To compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores among 2nd year G.N.M nursing students of Swami Vivekanand Nursing School, Simultala regarding first aid for burns and its prevention. In under five children

Operational Definitions

1. Assess: It is the organized, systematic and continues process of collecting data and the statistical measurement of knowledge regarding first aid for burns and its prevention in under-five children by structured questionnaire.

2. Effectiveness: In this study, it refers to the extent to which the structured teaching programme is helpful in gaining knowledge by the 2nd year G.N.M nursing students of Swami Vivekanand Nursing School regarding first aid for burns and its prevention in under five children after structured teaching programme.

3. Structured teaching programme: In this study, it is systematically developed Programme with teaching aids, designed to impart knowledge, regarding first aid for burns and its prevention

Correspondence

Satish Kumar Passyavula

B.sc (N), M.sc (N), Assistant
Professor, Psychiatric Nursing,
NIHER College Of Nursing,
Patna, Bihar, India

among G.N.M 2nd year students of Swami Vivekanand Nursing School

4. Knowledge: In this study, it refers to the awareness and understanding regarding first aid for burns and its prevention among 2nd year G.N.M Nursing students of Swami Vivekanand Nursing School as evaluated by structured questionnaire.

5. Burn: A burn is defined as an injury to the skin or other organic tissue caused by thermal trauma i.e. by heat, friction, electricity, radiation, or chemicals.

6. Prevention: It refers to the action taken by the 2nd year G.N.M nursing students of Swami Vivekanand nursing School prior to the occurrence and development of risk factors of burns in under-fives, which removes the possibility that risk factors will ever occur.

Hypothesis

H₁: There is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test level knowledge scores among the 2nd year bsc nursing students of Swami Vivekanand Nursing School. Regarding first aid for burns and its prevention.

H₂: There is a significant association between post-test level of knowledge of 2nd year G.N.M nursing students of Swami Vivekanand Nursing School and selected socio-demographic variable

Sources of Data

Research Design: quasi experimental, One group pre-test and Post-test design

Setting of the study: selected G.N.M Nursing School

Population: 2nd year G.N.M nursing students of Swami Vivekanand Nursing School

Sampling technique: simple random technique

Sample size: Sample size will be sixty

7.2 Methods of Data Collection

After obtaining the permission from the concerned authorities the investigator will introduce herself to the study subjects and explains the purpose of study. The data will be collected by using structured questionnaire.

Description of the tool: Structured questionnaire Tool-1

Part-A: Proforma for collecting demographic data

Part-B: Structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of 2nd year GNM nursing students of Swami Vivekanand Nursing School regarding prevention of Burns in children

Tool 2: Structured teaching programme regarding prevention of Burns in children

Methods of Data analysis and interpretation

Pre and post test scores of knowledge will be analyzed through the following technique.

Descriptive statistics: Mean, standard deviation, range and mean score percentage will be used to quantify the level of knowledge before and after structured teaching programme.

Conclusion

Inferential statistics: Paired t-test will be use to examine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme by comparing the pre- test and post- test score.

Chi-square test will be worked out to determine the association of socio-demographic factors of people with pre-test knowledge.

8. References

1. Nimhans Bisb. Fact sheet child injury, Available from URL. http://www.censusindia.gov.in/census_data_2001/India_at_glanie/broad_aspx.
2. Margie Peden, Kayede, Ogegbite, Joan Ozanne-Smith, Adnan A Hyder *et al.* World report on child injury prevention, world health organization 2008, Pp 79-93. Available from URL: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2008/www>.
3. Facts about injuries: burns Genova, World Health Organization and international society for burn injuries, 2006. Available from URL: (http://www.who.int/entity/violence_injury_prevention/publications/other_injury/en/burns_factsheet.pdf.accessed17April2008)
4. Black M Joyce, Hawks Hokanson Jane, Keene M Annabelle. Medical Surgical Nursing, 6th Edition, 2:1331-1338.
5. Chung ECH. Burn injuries in China: a one year survey at the united Christian Hospital, Hong Kong practice. 1996; 18:631-636.
6. Fredirick. World Health Report on violence and injury prevention. 2002; 6:2.
7. First aid to the injured St. Johns Ambulance association book published by volunteers of St. John's ambulance brigade, 5-6.
8. First aid to the injured Saint John's Ambulance Association. Introduction to First Aid 1st Edition, published by lieutenant general R S Hoon, 9-10.
9. Lal P, Rahi M, Jain T GK. Ingle Epidemiological study of burn injuries in a slum community of Delhi, Indian journal of community Medicine. 2006; 31:2.
10. Han JS, Kim DH. A study of the types of burns in children and mothers preventive attitudes and knowledge of burns. Korean Journal of child health nursing. 1998; 4(1):97-104.
11. Corvo M Isoardip, Startari R, Guerici S, Bernardo L. Burn injuries of children in first care, Medical and surgical practices, 2005 May-Aug; 27(3-4):26-30.
12. Lewis. Facts about burns. By World Health Organization, 2001.
13. Park K. Park's Text book of preventive and social medicine, Accidents and injuries published by M/s Banarasidas Bhanot 19th Edition, 2007, 342.
14. Subramanyam M, Joshi AV, Analysis of burn injuries trated during a one year period at a district hospital in India. Annuals of burns and fire disasters. 2003; 15(2):1
15. Gururaj G Injuries. In India. A national prospective WHO, 2004 8-9
16. Ghosh A, Bharat R. Domestic burns prevention and first aid awareness in and around Jamshedpur, India: Strategies and impact. Burns. 2000; 26(7):605-608.