

ASSESSMENT OF TEACHERS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FIRST AID SOME BASRAH CITY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

A basic knowledge and understanding of first aid can be invaluable for individuals to be able to provide emergency care in the deferent event. The present study aims to assess teachers' knowledge in Basrah schools. Data was collected via Google form questionnaire include 30 items regarding first aid and after receiving responses we found that there were a lack of awareness in dealing correctly with different cases where there was a disparity in answers and the percentages of answers from one case to another.

KEYWORDS: First Aid, School, Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

First aid is the provision of initial care for an illness or injury. It is usually performed by a non-expert person to a sick or injured person until definitive medical treatment can be accessed [1]. [2] Pointed that emergency situations can occur anywhere and anytime, whether on the street, at home or even in the school environment. School students are especially at the risk of unintentional injuries because they are in their active hours and especially have breaks between lessons to play and being refreshed. School life is an important part of children's life, which has a direct impact on their physical and mental health. In many countries school health services are often neglected this is reflected into lack of awareness and education about common illnesses and first-aid care[3].almost 20% of all physical activity-related injuries occurred during school hours[4].Teachers are the main caregivers and the first line of protection for school children. Their role complements that of parents. During school hours, school teachers are actually the first-respondent in cases of disasters or emergencies. They must be able to deal properly with health emergencies both in normal children, and those children with special health care needs [5].

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was conducted in Basra Governorate (on a group of schools in Basra Governorate) to achieve the goal of the study where we conducted a questionnaire about possible or common emergencies among students in schools to measure the extent of teachers' knowledge of dealing with such cases. The project was implemented on some of Basra schools, samples of the study includes thirty (30) questions different from common first aid cases distributed to seventy-two 72 male and female teachers who practice the profession of primary school education.

Testing of the extent of the teachers 'knowledge (male and female) by dealing with first aid through the work of a questionnaire that includes some of the demographic information and questions that differ from possible emergency cases and were distributed and answered electronically by teachers practicing the profession, Google form used to collect the data. For data analysis, Percentage, Frequency, Mean of score were used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

School accidental injuries and accidental contamination during the school day are considered a threat to the life of the schoolchildren. The key problems in modern societies are accidental injuries, fainting; accidental falls, poisoning, cut injuries, fractures, epistaxis, suffocation and many of young adults lose their lives or become disabled in such situations [6]

Table 1: The Demographic Information of School Teachers

Category	Frequent		percentage
Gender	Male	72	13.9
	female	72	86.1
Years of experience	1-5	72	31
	6-10	72	27.8
	11-15	72	13.9
	15>	75	26.4
Education level	Diploma	75	52.
	BSC	75	46.7
	MSc.	75	1.3
	Ph.D.	75	0

For an indication of the gender of the participating teachers, it was noted that 86.1% of females, meaning that more than half of the teachers are more female than males.

this agreed with [7] who studied "Impact of training program regarding first aid knowledge and practices among preparatory schools' teachers at Assiut City" and found that more than two thirds of them were females and with [8] who studied "Knowledge of primary school teachers on first aid management of minor accidents among children at Ambala" and reported that more than half of primary school teachers were females.

Our results were also in the line with [9] who studied "Knowledge and practice of primary school teachers about first aid management of selected minor injuries among children" and found that majority of the school teachers were female

Regarding wound aid, sterilization, and the necessity of keeping wounds clean, question number 21 stipulates that (when a student has wounds we clean the wounds well and sterilize them). School teachers know a high knowledge in this regard, where 98.6% of them correctly answered the question.

Table 2: Teacher Knowledge Regarding First Aid in School

NO.	Questions	True		False		Don't Know		Total
		F	%	f	%	F	%	
1	When the student lost consciousness for any reason, we would put the child on the back with his head facing to the side	39	%51.4	14	%18.1	23	%30.6	76
2	If the student lost consciousness, should we raise the child's legs to a higher level than his head?	44	%58.3	17	%22.2	15	%19.4	76
3	- When a student loses consciousness, we ask the rest of the students not to gather around him?	74	%97.2	2	2.8	0	0	76
4	When the student lost consciousness, we poured water on his face?	32	%42.3	40	%53.5	3	4.2	75
5	When the student is exposed to fainting, spray water droplets on the face for the purpose of waking up?	69	%90.3	7	%9.7	0	0	76
6	When the student is subjected to unconsciousness, I have sufficient knowledge of	29	%38.2	13	%17.1	34	%44.7	76

	developing horizons?							
7	In the event that the child swallows something that leaves the child without interference?	10	%12.7	63	%83.3	3	4	76
8	- If the body has been swallowed, what should be given to the child to be swallowed whole?	13	%16.7	57	%75	6	%8.3	76
9	When a student swallows a sharp object, immediately call an ambulance without intervention.	61	%80.6	12	%15.3	3	4.1	76
10	When the student swallows his tongue, we raise his neck back	29	%37.5	12	%15.3	35	%47.2	76
11	When the student swallows something we give water to him?	15	%19.7	52	%68.4	9	%11.5	76
12	- In case of nosebleeds (nosebleeds), lie flat and head tilted?	54	%70.8	18	%23.6	4	5.6	76
13	Should be avoided in the case of nosebleeds (nasal bleeding) the nose is left untouched until the bleeding stops?	19	%25	51	%66.7	6	%8.3	76
14	When a nosebleed occurs to a student, we press the nose and point it down?	39	%51.4	29	%38.6	8	%10	76
15	A student who had nosebleed, we were putting ice on his nose?	44	%58.3	25	%33.3	6	%8.3	76

Table 3: Teacher Knowledge Regarding First Aid in School

Questions	True		False		Don't Know		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%		
16	If the child is exposed to nosebleeds (nasal bleeding), should they bend forward while sitting or standing?	35	%45.8	22	%29.2	19	%25	76
17	- When the student is exposed to nosebleeds (nose bleeds), press the bottom of the nose, and return the head of the student to the back	32	%41.7	34	%44.4	10	%13.9	76
18	When the student suffers a bleeding accompanied by bleeding, it lasts for more than 5 minutes, is it sufficient to sterilize the wound and tie it?	31	%40.3	19	%52.8	7	9.6	76
19	When the student is exposed to abrasions (scratches) faster to sterilize and cover the place?	73	%96.1	3	3.9	0	0	76
20	When the student is exposed to implanting a foreign object (a pin, a pen), will I withdraw it immediately?	59	%77.8	16	%20.8	1	1.4	76
21	We clean the When a student is injured, do wounds and sterilize them well?	75	%98.6	1	1.4	0	0	76
22	When the student is seriously injured, the thorn bleeds, until the ambulance comes?	3	3.9	73	%95.8	0	0.3	76
23	Student who had a seizure, we leave him until he returns to normal?	10	%13.2	59	%77.6	7	%9.2	76
24	If the child is exposed to convulsions (epilepsy) should not place anybody in the patient's mouth?	39	%50.7	29	%38.7	8	%10.6	76
25	In the event that the child is exposed to convulsions (epilepsy) should not provide food or drink to the patient until the awareness is restored?	65	%86.1	5	6.6	6	7.3	76
26	- In case the child is exposed to convulsions (epilepsy) should be trying to stop the movements of the injured during a seizure?	52	%68.1	10	%13.9	14	%18.1	76
27	Student with headache, we give him the appropriate medicine for his age?	48	%62.5	23	%30.6	5	6.9	76
28	- When the student is exposed to a sting of a snake or scorpion, is it sufficient to sterilize the place of the injury?	6	7.9	67	%87.5	3	4.6	76
29	- If the child suffocates, the ground is put on it and left until we call the ambulance?	7	%9.2	63	%82.9	6	%7.9	76
30	When the student strikes and breaks occur, we immediately call the ambulance.	72	%94.8	4	%5.2	0	%0	76

Also, there is a clear awareness and knowledge of cases of nose bleeding or (nosebleeds), where more than half of the teachers correctly answered what related .The teachers also realised the need to apply basic first aid in the classrooms [10].

To these cases, in question No. (12) 70.8% of them answered correctly and also question number (13) 66.7% did the correct answer and question number (14) 51.4% answered correctly and on the other hand there is a clear lack of knowledge of different cases, for example there is suffocation question number (10) where 47% of teachers answered (no I know) Also there are (epilepsy) or convulsions, as in question (23) (77.6%) of the teachers did the wrong answer, and in question (26) (68.1%) of them answered were wrong answer also.[11] That the pupils in the schools enjoy health education programmers covering varied health issues albeit inadequate. The research also revealed that first aid is provided for pupils in the schools to cater for minor health conditions, reduce pains and sustain victims till experts come in. The results of [12]. Nursing is a work done to help the individual – sick or healthy – to do activities that contribute to his or her health [13]. Study showed that teachers did not have enough knowledge about first aid.

CONCLUSIONS

From our study, we conclude that there is a percentage of knowledge among male and female teachers in primary schools, according to the answer to the questionnaire questions, but it is not sufficient in dealing with reality, as the study showed that at the same time there is a lack of awareness in dealing correctly with different cases where there was a disparity in Answers and the percentages of answers from one case to another.

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