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KNOWLEDGE OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS TEACHERS ABOUT FIRST AIDS IN BASRA CITY CENTER

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ABSTRACT

School students are vulnerable to the risks of accidents and injuries and hence require first aid more often than do adults. The first responsible person to reach an injured student at school is the teacher. The main objectives of this study were to explore the knowledge of primary school teachers about first aids and to detect association between level of knowledge and variables of study. Descriptive cross-sectional study design was carried out in ten primary schools at basra city. This study was started from 1st of September 2021 up to the end of April 2022 in order to assess the teacher's knowledge about first aids. A probability (random) sample of (161) teachers males and females in the ten schools were selected for the purpose of the study. A Closed-end questionnaire was used for the purpose of data collection. The questionnaire contains three parts, the first part consists of 6 items related to socio-demographic characteristics of the teachers and the second part of the questionnaire consists of 12 questions that are concerned the teachers knowledge regarding school teachers first aid cabinet and ambulance third part of the questionnaire consists of 26 questions that are concerned the teachers knowledge about first aids. Analysis of data was made by using SPSS (Statistical package for Social Sciences) version 20.

Results showed that 47.2 % were males and 52.8% were females. 54.7% were at the age interval (20 - 30) years, 27.3 % at age interval (31-40) years and 18% aged 41 years and more. 41.6 % of the sample were single and 58.4% were married. Regarding the educational levels, 41.6% had Diploma, 45.3% university nurse and 13% had higher educational degree.

Regarding the specialty of teachers, 16.1% Arabic language, 19.3 % social science, 13% English language, 10.6% Chemistry, 26.1% Biology, 14.9% physical training. regarding years of employment, 53.4% had 5-10 years, 35.4% had 11- 25 years, 11.2 % had more than 26 years of employment.

Also showed the responses of teachers regarding their knowledge about first aid cabinet and ambulance, the teachers had significant level of information as mean of scores regarding all items were more than 2.

teachers had insignificant knowledge regarding the first aids were the mean of score less than 2 except for the item regarding the types of bleeding

KEYWORDS: Primary Schools Teachers , First Aids , Basra City Center.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background School students are vulnerable to the risks of accidents and injuries and hence require first aid more often than do adults. The first responsible person to reach an injured student at school is the teacher.

Definition of first aids

First aids are the immediate help given to a student of injury or sudden illness by a bystander until appropriate medical help arrives or the students is seen by a healthcare provider. First aid is generally not all the treatment the person needs, but it helps the student for usually short time until advanced care begins (1).

Purpose of first aids

- To sustain the life
- To prevent suffering
- To prevent secondary complications
- To promote speedy recover (2)

In primary school the basis for to begin with help is, all children have the right to feel secure and well, and know that they will be gone to with due care when in require to begin with help (3). In this manner, each head master must have satisfactory and fitting gear and offices for giving first aid within the work environment. In schools this incorporates obligation for the head educator and instructors, non-teaching staff, and understudies (4)(5). The information of first aid, when legitimately connected, can bridge the hole between brief or change less damage, quick recuperation, or long-term incapacity (6). All staff within the schools must be instructed standard safety measures. These arrangements are composed into the crisis arrange. Individuals of the athletic staff such as coaches and physical education instructors have to be up to date on crisis well-being strategies. In case they are not, the school nurture will instruct the map proximately the approaches and give an implies to audit first-aid methods among them on a standard premise (7). An essential information and understanding of to begin with help can be important for both instructors and understudies to be able to supply crisis care within the occasion of a mischance, conceivably sparing lives and minimizing damage in school settings (8). Found that while game addiction leads to negative academic performance, moderate engagement in gaming can lead to improved performance in an academic

setting. This is of great significance to adolescents, as using effective social interactions is essential for behavioural, emotional adaption and successful functioning. Children and adolescent socialization ability improve their communication skills and makes them more receptive to social influence, and grow better with good communication skills [18].

Types of first aids

1.4.1. Bleeding and wound care

Many injuries cause external or internal bleeding. Bleeding may be minor or life threatening. In controlling bleeding, first aiders should know how to care for different kinds of wounds and how to apply dressings and bandages.

* Types of external bleeding

- Bleeding from injured arteries is generally more serious and is more likely with deep injuries, the blood is bright red and may spurt from the wound and blood loss can be very rapid. This bleeding needs to be controlled immediately.
- Bleeding from injured veins is generally slower and steady but can still be serious, the blood is dark red and flows steadily rather than spurting.
- Bleeding from capillaries occurs with shallow cuts or scrapes, the wound still needs attention to prevent infection.

*Controlling External Bleeding

For minor bleeding, clean and dress the wound, usually the bleeding stops by itself or with light pressure on the dressing. For more serious bleeding, give first aids immediately to stop the bleeding.

*Wound care

Wound care involve cleaning and dressing a wound to prevent infection and protect the wound so that healing can occur. The main types of open wound include following ;

- Abrasions occur when the top skin is scraped off.
- Lacerations may be straight –edged or jagged and may cause heavier bleeding.

- Punctures of the skin are caused by a sharp object penetrating down into the skin and possibly deeper tissue.

- Avulsions are areas of skin or other tissue torn partially from the body, like a flap. (8)

* Cleaning wounds

Unless the wound is very large or bleeding seriously, or the victim has other injuries needing attention, clean the wound to help prevent infection. wash your hand first and wear gloves.

* Wound infection

Any wound can become infected, the signs and symptoms of a wound infection are: Wound area is red, swollen and warm

Pain

Pus

Fever

*Dressing wound

Dressing are put on wounds to help stop bleeding, and protect the wound while healing.(8)

*Internal Bleeding

Is any bleeding within the body in which the blood does not escape from an open wound. A close wound may have minor local bleeding in the skin and other superficial tissue, causing a bruise. A more serious injury can cause deeper organs to bleed severely (9).

1.4.2. Burns

Burns of the skin or deeper tissue may be caused by heat, chemical, or electricity

*Heat Degree

May be caused by flames or contact with steam or any hot object. The severity of a burn depends on the amount of damage to the skin and other tissue under the skin. The degree of the burns:

❖ First-degree burns damage only the skin 's outer layer . these are usually healby themselves.

❖ Second-degree burns damage the skin 's deeper layer

❖ Third-degree burns damage the skin all the way through and burn the muscle

or other tissue.

*Smoke Inhalation: inhalation very hot air or smoke can burn the airway from the mouth to the lungs. This can be medical emergency.

First aid for smoke inhalation

- Get the students to fresh air
- Help the students into position for easy breathing.

*Chemical burns

Many strong chemicals found in workplaces and the home can burn the skin on contact, sometime the burn develops slowly and in some cases the victim may not be aware of the burn for up to 24 hours.

First Aid for Chemical burns with a dry chemical, first brush it off the victim skin with a spilled liquid giving off fumes, move the victim Wash off the area as quickly as possible with running water for 20-30 minute.

Remove clothing and jewellery from the burn area.

*Electrical Burns and Shock

Electrical burns may include:

- A. External burns caused by the heat of electricity.
- B. Electrical injuries caused by electrical flowing through the body.

First Aid for Electrical Burns

Do not touch the students until know the area is safe.

With an unresponsive student, check the victim 's ABCs and give care as needed.

Care for the burn (stop the burning, cool the area) Prevent shock by having the students lie down, elevating the legs, and maintaining normal body temperature (10).

Sunburn hurts you in more ways than one. The danger goes far beyond any short-term pain, redness and discomfort, because after the sunburn fades, lasting damage remains. (16)

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Design of the study

Descriptive cross-sectional study design was carried out in ten primary schools at Basra city. This study was started from 1st of September 2021 up to the end of april 2022 in order to assess the teacher's knowledge about first aids.

2.2 Setting of the study

The present study carried out in ten primary schools at Basrah city.

2.3 The sample of the study

A probability (random) sample of (161) teachers males and females in the ten schools were selected for the purpose of the study

2.4 Study's instrument

A probability (random) sample of (161) teachers males and females in the ten schools were selected for the purpose of the study. A Closed-end questionnaire was used for the purpose of data collection. The questionnaire contains three parts, the first part consists of 6 items related to socio-demographic characteristics of the teachers and the second part of the questionnaire consists of 12 questions that are concerned the teacher's knowledge regarding school teachers first aid cabinet and ambulance. third part of the questionnaire consists of 26 questions that are concerned the teacher's knowledge about first aids.

2.5 Statistical analysis

Analysis was made by using SPSS (Statistical package for Social Sciences) version 20, data was expressed in (frequency and percentage). Mean of scores was used to examine the association between different variables.

RESULTS

4-1 Distribution of the Variables Related to Demographic Characteristics for the teachers

		Frequent	percentage
Gender	Male	76	47.2
	Female	85	52.8
Age	20-30	88	54.7
	31-40	44	27.3
	41>more	29	18.0
Social status Single Married	Single	67	41.6
	Married	94	58.4
Education level	Diploma	67	41.6
	Baccalaurean	73	45.3
	High study	21	13.0
Branch	Arabic / Islamic	26	16.1
	Social studio	31	19.3
	English	21	13.0
	Chemistry/physics	17	10.6
	Biology	42	26.1
	Music/physical education	24	14.9
Years' service	5-10	86	53.4
	11-25	57	35.4
	26 >more	18	11.2

The table showed that 47.2 % were males and 52.8% were females. 54.7% were at the age interval (20-30) years, 27.3 % at age interval (31-40) years and 18% aged 41 years and more. 41.6 % of the sample

were single and 58.4% were married. Regarding the educational levels, 41.6% had Diploma, 45.3% university teacher and 13% had higher educational degree.

Regarding the specialty of teachers, 16.1% Arabic language ,19.3 % social science, 13% English language, 10.6% Chemistry, 26.1% Biology, 14.9% physical training. regarding years of employment, 53.4% had 5-10 years, 35.4% had 11- 25 years, 11.2 % had more than 26 years of employment.

Table (2) frequencies, percentage questionnaire regarding school teachers first aid cabinet and ambulance

Question	Yes		no		probably		Ms	S
	F	%	F	%	F	%		
1 Are the ambulance numbers known to the teaching staff?	113	16.1	36	22.4	12	7.5	2.6	S
2 Are the school ambulance numbers posted when any situation occurs?	40	78.3	113	70.2	8	5.0	2.2	S
3 Are there instructions for an ambulance at school?	26	0.0	132	82.0	3	1.9	2.1	S
4 Do you or the teaching staff know who to contact in the event of an accident or injury to a school student?	65	0.0	96	59.6	0	0.0	2.4	S
5 Is there a bag, box or first aid locker?	94	59.0	55	34.2	12	7.5	2.5	s
6 If there is a first aid kit, box or locker, is it followed up in terms of tools, their availability, validity and renewal so that they are always ready to use them?	39	42.9	112	69.6	10	6.2	2.2	s
7 Is the location of the bag, locker or box in a place known to all school staff and easy to open and use?	54	36.0	101	62.7	6	3.7	2.3	s
8 Do you think you can easily find all the necessary equipment in the first aid locker if a schoolboy gets injured?	52	19.9	96	59.6	13	8.1	2.2	s
9 Do you have all the first aid materials in school?	33	19.3	113	70.2	15	9.3	2.1	s

10	Are there certain medicines in the school first aid locker?	22	29.2	135	83.9	4	2.5	2.1	s
11	Do you know or do you have a record of the names of students who have a certain allergy?	26	27.3	124	77.0	11	6.8	2.1	s
12	Does providing first aid to students relieve and prevent complications?	126	22.4	21	13.0	14	8.7	2.7	s

The table showed the responses of teachers regarding their knowledge about first aid cabinet and ambulance, the teachers had significant level of information as mean of scores regarding all items were more than 2.

Table (3) frequencies, percentage questionnaire regarding school teachers’ knowledge first aid

Question		Yes		no		probably		MS	S
		F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	Do you know in school or in your class students who have heart disease?	95	59.0	50	31.1	16	9.9	1.9	NS
2	Do you know there are students in your class or school who have epilepsy?	69	42.9	52	32.3	40	24.8	1.5	NS
3	Did you know that there are students in your class or school who have diabetes?	58	36.0	63	39.1	40	24.8	1.3	NS
4	Is there a follow-up of students who have the diseases mentioned above by you or the teaching staff more than the healthy ones, for fear that they will have a seizure during the opportunities and play in the school yard?	32	19.9	106	65.8	23	14.3	0.7	NS
5	Do you have information on first aid for injuries or diseases mentioned above?	31	19.3	105	65.2	25	15.5	0.7	NS
6	Have you ever participated in a first aid course in person or online?	47	29.2	102	63.4	12	7.5	1.0	NS
7	Are there first aid courses from time to time for the school’s staff to activate information or share those who do not have first aid information?	44	27.3	99	61.5	18	11.2	0.9	NS

8	Do you know the types of wounds, their danger, and how to treat them?	36	22.4	67	41.6	58	36.0	1.0	NS
9	Do you know the types of burns and which ones can be treated?	57	35.4	49	30.4	55	34.2	1.4	NS
10	Do you know the types of bleeding and how to treat them?	100	62.1	45	28.0	16	9.9	2.0	S
11	Do you know how to ambulate a patient who has a choking condition ?	42	26.1	90	55.9	29	18.0	1.0	Ns

The table showed that teachers had insignificant knowledge regarding the first aids were the mean of score less than 2 except for the item regarding the types of bleeding

DISCUSSION

5.1. The study revealed that 47.2 % were males and 52.8% were females, 54.7% at the age interval (20 -30) years age group, in a study was done in Iraq, at Kerbala (2019), majority (83%) of the total sample were females while (17%) were males, (76%) were between (30-49) years old (11). In addition, a study done in Saudi Arabia (2019), (56%) of sample were female (12).

With regarding to educational level, the study results revealed that majority of sample were Diploma and university, in addition, (5-10) years of employment accounted (53.4%), in a study was done in Iran, at kashan (2019), majority (83.2%) of sample had years of experience more than 10 years (13). Also, in a study was done in Iraq, at Kerbala (2019) majority (47%) of participants had years of experience (10-19) (11). In addition, a study done in Saudi Arabia (2019), (46%) of participants had years of practice (10-20) (12).

The study results showed that the studied sample had got insignificant knowledge regarding the first aids. These results agree with result of study done in Iraq, at Kerbala (2019) which revealed that about half of primary school teachers. (11). Also, this result agrees with a result of study done in Saudi Arabia (2019), which showed that only 19.6% of participants were knowledgeable regarding first aid (12).

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2. Conclusions

1-we find 47.2 % were males and 52.8% were females.

2-we find 54.7% were at the age interval (20 -30) years, 27.3 % at age interval (31-40) years and 18% aged 41 years and more.

3-we find 41.6% had Diploma, 45.3% university teacher and 13% had higher educational degree.

4-The years of employment, 53.4% had 5-10 years, 35.4% had 11- 25 years, 11.2 % had more than 26 years of employment.

5-The teachers had significant level of information about first aid cabinet and ambulance.

6-The teachers had insignificant knowledge regarding the first aids except for the types of bleeding.

5.3. Recommendations

- 1) The researcher recommends that frequent lectures and educational programs
- 2) should be implemented in future to promote knowledge concern first aids in cooperation with Basrah health office.
- 3) Prepare a booklet which contain basic information about first aids and distributed to all social class.
- 4) There is a need to coordinate with mass media with the goal of increasing the public's awareness about first aids.

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