Full Length Research Paper

Determination of First Aid Information Levels of Students in Classroom Teaching Department: Sample of Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University

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It is necessary to determine the level of knowledge of the primary school children who are expected to perform the first intervention in emergency situations. The aim of this study is to evaluate the first aid knowledge levels of the students of the Faculty of Education of the Faculty of Education in terms of gender, age and first aid education. The study was carried out with the m First Aid Knowledge Levels Survey Form i developed by Selma Altındiş, who was selected by random sampling method from the students of the Faculty of Primary Education Department of Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University. In this study, it was examined whether gender, age and first aid education status affect first aid knowledge levels. The data obtained from the study were analyzed with SPSS 18.0 Package Program. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient was found to be 0.795. Frequency, percentage distribution, arithmetic mean etc. for the analysis of demographic data. Statistical analyzes were used. $p < 0.05$ was found. T-Test, Mann-Whitney U test and Independent Samples t test were used in the study. Of the 90 participants, 64 (71.1%) were female and 26 (28.9%) were male. 7,8% of the participants were 18 years old, 15,6% were 19 years old, 25,6% were 20 years old and 51,1% were 21 years and older. 72.2% of the participants stated that they had not received education before and 27.8% had received education. For each correct answer of 25 first aid information questions, 4 points were given and the first aid information score (IBP) was calculated over 100 points of the participants. The mean PPP of the participants was 62,04 ± 12,76. In the first evaluation of the injured, 90% of the participants, 63.3% of the nose bleeding, 54.4% of the burns, 90% of acid etc. 93,3% of the first-aid applications in limb fractures. As a result of the study, it was seen that the first aid information scores of the participants were high. Participants; first aid priorities, first evaluation of the injured, approach to an unconscious person, nose bleeds, burns, acid and so on. Information deficiencies in drinking and limb fractures.

Keywords: First Aid, FIS, Knowledge Level, Primary School Teaching.

INTRODUCTION

First aid is the applications that are performed without medical equipment in order to ensure that the patient's current condition is not stable or worse if the life is in a dangerous situation (Duman et al., 2013). First aid can be defined as non-drug applications to the person in need of first aid and survive until the medics arrive. (Köksoy et al., 2012). Accident can be defined as events that cause loss of life or property, which occurs in an unpredictable

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period that develops beyond the wishes and will of the individual. Causes of accidents; negligence, ignorance, flurry, chaos, mayhem, panic can be (Duman et al., 2013). Accidents are common in everyday life. Each year, 875 thousand children in the group under the age of 18 died as a result of injury. In addition, 95% of these deaths were observed in countries with low and middle level countries (www.apps.who.int, 2018). In a study conducted by Cemal Hüseyin Güvercin in 2004, the cause of death of children in the 7-14 age groups in many countries has been identified as accidents at school. The impact on mortality of these accidents, while in other countries in the range of 20-60% of children in the 5-14 age group in Turkey is predicted to influence the death of 22% (Erkan and Göz, 2006). Children are more susceptible to accidents due to their behavioral and developmental qualities as well as their physiological development as they are not aware of the dangers around them, they are more mobile than adults (Peden et al., 2018). It is necessary to determine the level of knowledge of the primary school children who are expected to perform the first intervention in emergency situations.

Studies related to first aid knowledge level are important in terms of determining the educational needs of the population they represent about first aid. In the Turkish literature, there are studies conducted in different groups such as students, pharmacists, auxiliary health personnel, taxi drivers, police officers about first aid knowledge level. One of the most important of these groups is the need to determine the level of knowledge of the primary school children who are expected to make the first intervention in the emergency situations.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The aim of this study was to determine the knowledge level of first-class students in Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University Faculty of Education. Our descriptive study is to evaluate the first aid knowledge levels of the students of the Faculty of Education of the Faculty of Education in terms of the variables of gender, age and first aid education.

By taking the informed volunteer form, the researcher has completed the questionnaire itself. Before the study was started, necessary permissions were obtained for the study.

The study was carried out with the m First Aid Knowledge Levels Survey Form i developed by Selma Altındiş, who was selected by random sampling method from the students of the Faculty of Primary Education Department of Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University. In this study, it was examined whether gender, age and first aid education status affect first aid knowledge levels. The data obtained from the study were analyzed by SPSS 21.0 Package Program. Frequency, percentage distribution, arithmetic means etc. for the analysis of demographic data. Statistical analyzes were used. T-Test, Mann-Whitney U test and Independent Samples t test were used in the study. P value of p <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

FINDINGS

The research group consisted of 90 students who accepted to participate in the study and completed the questionnaire form. The Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of study was found to be 0,795 and was considered reliable.

Table 1. Demographic Features

Gender	N	%
Male	26	28,9
Female	64	71,1
Age	N	%
18	**7**	**7,8**
19	14	15,6
20	23	25,6
21+	46	51,1
First Aid Training Status	N	%
Yes	25	27.8
No	65	72.2
Total	90	100

71.1% of the participants were female and 28.9% were male. 7,8% of the participants were 18 years old, 15,6% were 19 years old, 25,6% were 20 years old and 51,1% were 21 years and older. 72.2% of the participants stated that they had not received education before and 27.8% had received education. (Table 1)

Table 2. First Aid Knowledge Level Evaluation Form

	First Aid Knowledge Level	D		Y		B	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	First aid at the scene, without medical equipment and tools, but without the possibility of drug-free intervention.	86	95,6	2	2,2	2	2,2
2	If a foreign body is submerged in the eye, the body must be removed immediately.	18	20	55	61,1	17	18,9
3	155 telephone numbers are requested in order to deliver the patient or the wounded to the nearest health facility.	3	3,3	83	92,2	4	4,4
4	The cardiac arrest should be interrupted within the first 5 minutes.	54	60	8	8,9	28	31,1
5	To stop the bleeding, the bleeding area is covered with a clean cloth and pressure is applied to the wound.	86	95,6	1	1,1	3	3,3
6	Nose wings are applied for 5 minutes by leaning backwards.	44	48,9	33	36,7	13	14,4
7	A person who has fainted is tried to be seduced by being slapped first.	15	16,7	66	73,3	9	10
8	When a foreign body is inserted into the abdomen, the foreign body should be removed from the area immediately and pressure should be applied to the bleeding area.	13	14,4	65	72,2	12	13,3
9	In case of accidental burns, substances such as medication or burn ointment should be applied immediately on the burned area.	31	34,4	41	45,6	18	20
10	To stop the bleeding, the bleeding area should first be cleaned with cologne or tincture.	22	24,4	53	58,8	15	16,7
11	As a result of injury, the outflowing organs should not be reintroduced and should be covered with a clean cloth.	63	70	16	17,8	11	12,2
12	During an electric shock, an electric shock will be applied by hand.	4	4,4	84	93,3	2	2,2
13	In case of fainting, the person who faints will be laid on his back and the feet are slightly raised.	75	83,3	4	4,4	11	12,2
14	Drink water to a person who is unconscious.	12	13,3	51	56,7	27	30
15	A person who has a foreign body in his throat is waiting for the first aid.	8	8,9	71	78,9	11	12,2
16	One of the primaries aims of first aid is to eliminate the danger of life.	77	85,6	8	8,9	5	5,6
17	If you accidentally drink acid or petroleum products (gas oil, gasoline), you should induce vomiting.	44	48,9	9	10	37	41,1
18	In case of gas poisoning, the victim must be removed from the environment immediately and taken out into the open air.	80	88,9	1	1,1	9	10
19	When the limb breaks, the broken piece must be placed directly in ice.	54	60	9	10	27	30
20	If the person faints as a result of an accident, he is laid on his back and his feet are raised 30 cm.	54	60	10	11,1	26	28,9
21	In the first evaluation of the wounded, the patient is first checked for bleeding.	69	76,7	9	10	12	13,3
22	During first aid broken part should be tried to be corrected.	6	6,7	78	86,7	6	6,7
23	The priority of first aid is to reduce pain.	15	16,7	56	62,2	19	21,1
24	The broken finger of the person with a broken finger is placed directly in a container filled with ice and is immediately referred to the health institution.	70	77,8	6	6,7	14	15,6
25	In case of burning water with boiling water, the burning part is kept in cold, clean and running water.	52	57,8	16	17,8	22	24,4

First aid knowledge score (FIS) was calculated for each correct answer of 25 first aid information questions about first aid knowledge level. The number of answers to the questions (N) is given in Table 2 (%).

FIS ranges between 100-81 scores were at very high levels, scores between 80-61 were at high levels, scores between 60-41 were at moderate level, scores between

Table3. First Aid Knowledge Level Scale

100-81	Very High
80-61	High
60-41	Medium
40-21	Low
20-0	Very Low

40-21 were at low levels and scores from 20-0 were interpreted as very low levels. The mean FIS of the participants was 62,04 ± 12,76. This score is high according to the scale. In the first evaluation of the injured, 90% of the participants, 63.3% of the nose bleeding, 54.4% of the burns, 90% of acid etc. 93,3% of the first-aid applications in limb fractures.

DISCUSSION AND RESULT

Duman et al. In their study conducted in 2013, the relationship between university students' level of knowledge on different subjects related to first aid, gender, department of education and education and training course were found statistically significant. In our study, first aid knowledge levels of the participants; There were no significant differences between the groups in terms of gender, age and first aid education.

Erkan and Göz; in a study carried out in 2006, it was determined that most of the teachers (68.4%) did not receive education on first aid before. Similarly, in a study conducted by Dinçer et al. In 2000, 62.3% of the participants stated that they did not receive first aid training. In our study, 72.2% of the participants stated that they did not receive training.

Dinçer et al. (2000) reported that the majority of educators who did not know the first aid applications related to caustic drinking were found to have a high prevalence. In the studies carried out by Duman et al. In 2013, the percentage of students who were poisoned with caustic substances should be vomited immediately (45.3%). In the study conducted by Nayir et al. In 2011, the approach to the patient (29.4) who swallowed an acidic or basic substance with supportive nature was one of the least correctly answered questions; In our study, 90% of the participants were treated with acid and so on. It was seen that they did not know the first aid applications in drinking substances.

Duman et al. (2013) found that the majority of the students (77.3%) were kept in the upright position in the nasal bleeding and pressure on the nasal root. In contrast, in the study conducted by Nayir et al. In 2011, at least one of the questions that were answered correctly was the approach to the nosebleed patient (39.8). Similarly, in our study, more than half of the participants with a rate of 63.3% were found to be insufficient for first aid in nosebleeds.

In the study conducted by Nayir et al. In 2011, one of the questions that were answered at least correctly was the approach to the burned patient (21.4). Similarly, in our study, 54.4% of the participants did not know the first aid applications in burns.

CONCLUSION

According to the findings obtained from this study, which was conducted with the aim of determining the knowledge status of the primary school teachers in primary schools, the level of knowledge of the participants about first aid was high. Participants; first aid priorities, first evaluation of the injured, approach to an unconscious person, nosebleeds, burns, acid and so on. information deficiencies in drinking and limb fractures. In this respect, it is recommended that the courses related to first aid should be applied in the curricula of teacher training schools. In universities, training and seminars on first aid should be organized for students. It should be kept in mind that with the aid of basic first aid training, it is possible to save a child's life or prevent life-long disabilities.

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