

A Study to assess the Teachers awareness regarding First Aid Preparation At selected Schools in Indore

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Introduction

The mental and physiological health of children is affected by their schooling. The promotion and prevention of health are woefully deficient in both policy and practise. Schools have the potential to improve students' health for a number of reasons, including the fact that they provide a safe and orderly environment in which to learn and the fact that students spend a significant amount of time participating in physically active pursuits like sports and physical education. Students in developing countries sometimes have to travel great distances to get care for even relatively minor illnesses because of a lack of resources dedicated to school health services.

Children are prone to injuries such as cuts, sprains, and fractured bones, therefore first aid is just as important as prompt transport to the emergency department.

Children have a greater need for first aid services than adults do because of the time they spend in school each day, as well as the increased possibility of accidents and injuries among children as a consequence of their engagement in after-school sports and other activities. Injuries sustained by youngsters are most often associated with their engagement in extracurricular physical activities (20%).

Educators are in a prime position to provide first aid to their kids, perhaps saving their lives. Therefore, teachers should be prepared to provide first aid in the event of a medical emergency. Despite this, research shows that the vast majority of teachers do not have enough first aid training. Preventative care is the focus of the school nurse's work. The best course of action is a preventive one, therefore it's great if teachers can be trained to recognise and deal with small injuries. If you're an educator interested in learning how to address common paediatric crises, a community health nurse is the best person to learn from.

Methodology

The descriptive approach was used in this study. Indore, India's educational institutions were selected for this investigation. Two hundred first-through-fifth-grade teachers from the aforementioned institutions were selected at random to

take part in the study. The data was compiled with the use of questionnaires and watchlists of items to look out for.

Results

According to the report, half of all teachers are under the age of 35, and women make up the vast majority of instructors. Over half of all teachers have earned a master's degree or above. Most of our teachers have been working in education for more than ten years.

According to the findings, the most prevalent forms of injuries received in occurrences at school were fractures, wounds, epistaxis, and epilepsy. Based on the results of the present study, it seems that only approximately a quarter of teachers have ever taken a first aid training course.

Based on the results of the latest poll, it seems that 80 percent of teachers are not doing a good job of raising The remaining 10% display an adequate degree of consciousness. According to the study's authors, this indicates that the Ministry of Education is not keeping track of the demand for first-aid training among teachers and that teachers see no benefit from participating in such programmes. This also demonstrates how uninterested most educators are in training for basic life support.

Conclusions

In sum, there is a significant gap in the first-aid knowledge among educators. That's mostly due to a lack of personnel who possess the necessary knowledge and expertise. Since the timely management of injuries and other crises is essential in secondary and higher education settings, first aid training and education courses should be required. Learning programmes should also stress the need of CPR and first aid training.

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