
Simulative Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Basic Life Support Among NSS Students At Karaiyamputhur Government Higher Secondary School.

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Abstract:

Objectives- To assess the knowledge regarding Basic Life Support among NSS Students and to evaluate the effect of video assisted teaching programme on Knowledge regarding Basic Life Support among NSS Students. **Methods:** Pre Experimental research design and the data was collected by using knowledge questionnaire. **Result:** In the Pre test 3(5%) of NSS Students were having adequate knowledge, 42(70%) of them had moderate knowledge and 15(25%) of them had inadequate knowledge regarding Basic Life Support and in the Post test 32(55.3%) of them had adequate knowledge, 28(46.7%) of them had moderate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge regarding Basic Life support. **Conclusion:** The study implies that it help us to know the level of knowledge regarding Basic Life Support among NSS Students.

Keyword: Basic life support, NSS Students.

INTRODUCTION:

Airway, breathing and circulation are essential for Basic Life Support (BLS). Basic life support is the level of medical care which is used for patients with life-threatening illness or injuries until the patients can be given full medical care at a hospital. Basic Life Support is generally used in the pre-hospital setting, and can be provided without medical equipment. It can be provided by trained medical personnel, including emergency medical technicians paramedics and by persons who have received Basic Life Support Training. ^[1]

India has the Highest Incidence of heart related diseases in the world and the number of those affected is likely to be doubled in the coming years. The percentage of people having heart disease have increased from 1-2 to 3-5% in rural India and from 2-3 to 10-11 % in urban India. This represented an overall increase of 300% over the past 30 years as reported by ENAS(European Network of Academic Sports) – 2015.^[3]

Statement of the problem

A Study To Assess The Effect Of Video Assisted Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Basic Life Support

Among NSS Students At Karaiyamputhur Government Higher Secondary School In Puducherry.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the knowledge regarding Basic Life Support among NSS Students at Karaiyamputhur Government Higher Secondary school.
2. To evaluate the effect of video assisted teaching programme on Knowledge regarding Basic Life Support among NSS Students.
3. To associate the level of knowledge regarding Basic Life Support with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESES

H1 - There is a difference in knowledge on Basic Life Support before and after video assisted teaching.

H2 - There is an association between knowledge regarding basic life support and selected demographic variables

METHODOLOGY:

The research design adopted was Pre Experimental research design. The study was conducted in Karaiyamputhur Government Higher Secondary school, Puducherry for the period of two weeks among 60 NSS Students chosen as sample using purposive sampling technique.

Socio-demographic variables such as age, gender, religion, level of education, area of residence, source of health information regarding Basic Life Support and the data were collected by using knowledge questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of forty multiple choice questions related to knowledge regarding Basic Life Support among NSS Students.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Distribution of pre-test and post-test level of Knowledge regarding basic life support among NSS student.

N = 60

Level of knowledge	Pre- test		Post- test	
	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Adequate	3	5	32	53.3
Moderate	42	70	28	46.7
Inadequate	15	25	0	0
Total	60	100	60	100

In Pre test the Level of knowledge regarding Basic Life Support among NSS Students out of 60 samples it showed that 3(5%) of NSS Students were having adequate knowledge, 42(70%) of them had moderately adequate knowledge and 15(25%) of them had inadequate knowledge regarding Basic Life Support. After having

administered video assisted teaching programme it showed 32(53.3%) of them had adequate knowledge, 28(46.7%) of them had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge regarding Basic Life support in Post test.

Effectiveness of Simulative Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Basic Life Support Among NSS Students.

Knowledge Score	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Difference in Means	t -test	p-value
Pre Test	17.23	3.341	0.431	-7.033	-13.26	<0.001
Post Test	24.27	3.231	0.417			

The demographic variables of NSS Students such as Age, Gender, Level of education, Area of residence, Source of health information, previous experience regarding Basic Life Support are non significant with the F value of 3.051, 0.664, 2.307, 4.505, 7.684, 4.183 with the level of P <0.001. The other demographic variable Religion was constant. Hence there is no association between the selected demographic variables.

CONCLUSION

The study was conducted on 60 samples. In this study, majority of NSS Students had moderate knowledge, some of them had inadequate knowledge and few of them had adequate knowledge in Pre test and after Video Assisted Teaching Programme majority of NSS Students had adequate knowledge and rest of them had moderate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge. So this study helped us to know the level of knowledge regarding

Basic Life Support among NSS Students at Karaiyamputhur Government Higher Secondary School in Puducherry.

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LUNG SOUNDS

