

Knowledge attitude and practices of undergraduate students regarding first aid measures

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Abstract

Objectives: To assess knowledge, attitude and practices of first aid measures in undergraduate students of Karachi.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out at six colleges of Karachi, three of which were medical colleges and three non-medical colleges. Knowledge was assessed regarding various emergency situations with the help of a questionnaire. The target population size was 460, based on 50% prevalence and 95% confidence interval. The eventual sample size achieved was 446.

Results: A total of 446 students were interviewed. Seventy eight students (17.5%) had formal First Aid (FA) training. The mean number of correct answers of students with FA training was 10.3 (\pm 3.5) as opposed to 8.58 (\pm 4.0) in those without FA training ($p < 0.001$, 95% CI) with a mean difference of 7.84%. The mean number of correct answers by medical students with FA training was 11.2 (\pm 2.9) as opposed to 7.2 (\pm 3.43) by non-medical students ($p < 0.001$, 95% CI) with a mean difference of 18.14%. Students having received formal first aid training scored better than those who had not ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: First aid training programmes should be introduced at school and college level in developing countries to decrease the early mortality and morbidity of accidents and emergencies (JPMA 60:68; 2010).

Introduction

First aid is treatment for the purpose of preserving life and minimizing the consequences of injury and illness until help, from a medical practitioner or nurse, is obtained. Among natural disasters, earthquakes, floods and windstorms are not uncommon in Pakistan. The northern areas of Pakistan lie in an earthquake zone. An earthquake (October 8, 2005) in the Northwest Frontier Province and Azad Kashmir claimed 50,000 lives and left more than 80,000 injured. Roads were badly damaged after the earthquake and many remote villages were cutoff by landslides and consequently medical teams could not reach the village for 3-4 days. First aid provided by the local people could have reduced the death toll drastically. In a study in Italy it was concluded that 25% to 50% of earthquake victims who were injured and died slowly could have been saved if first aid had been rendered immediately.¹

There is a rising trend in the number of motor vehicle accidents and the number of fatalities due to motor vehicle accidents in Pakistan. In a 40 years period from 1956 to 1996, there was a 14 fold increase in the number of motor vehicle accidents and a 16 fold increase in the number of deaths due to motor vehicle accidents.² First Aid provided by the bystanders is very crucial and is life saving at times. In a study among public school teachers in the United States, one third had no training in FA and 87% of

them agreed that emergency care training should be included in teachers' preparatory programmes.³ A study conducted in Edinburgh reveals that only 13% of people could correctly handle paediatric emergencies.⁴ The ability of drivers to give first aid was assessed in a study which revealed that very few drivers could give first aid at the accident site.⁵ In a study conducted in Greece the mean value of correct answers regarding first aid knowledge was higher in industry workers trained in FA than those who never had a formal training.⁶ In another study carried out in Kenya, it was revealed that only 45.5% of the soccer team coaches could administer first aid to the soccer players.⁷

A study conducted in UAE on the efficacy of first aid training programme for first year medical students showed that the programme provides students with sound first aid knowledge and practical Basic life saving skills.⁸ Another study done in Turkey stated that it was highly effective to teach medical students First aid and Basic life saving skills as they can form effective peer first aid trainers for other university students.⁹ In Brazil, a study was conducted to evaluate the first aid skills of adult population. It was concluded that those who had a previous exposure to televised first aid training performed 9-96% of the skills correctly while in the control group 1-34% correctly performed the skills.¹⁰ A study conducted in Germany showed that vast majority of bystanders had little or no first aid training and that there was

a direct relationship between the level of first aid training and quality of first aid measures taken by the bystanders.¹¹ In a study of 166 resuscitations before reaching hospital, all of them were done by medical personnel who were there by chance at the time, and 28.3% were successful, thus this further stresses the need for proper first aid training.¹²

First aid training offered by the Red Crescent Society in Pakistan trained a few people in three years either as volunteers or if required by their employment status.¹³

At some point in a medical curriculum students are taught how to handle emergencies in a hospital emergency setting where drugs and other necessities are available. But the adequate knowledge required for handling an emergency without hospital setting at the site of the accident or emergency may not be sufficient. The main objective of this study is to find out the level of knowledge of undergraduate students in providing first aid care and to find out the number of students who have received formal first aid training. We also assessed the preferred responses of the students to various emergency situations. Another important aspect of this study is to find if students of medical colleges are any better at providing first aid than students of other undergraduate colleges. This study also aims to assess the need for further training in first aid for medical students and whether they feel that their knowledge is sufficient in this regard or not. Our hypothesis was that undergraduate students of Karachi do not have sufficient knowledge in providing first aid care and very few will have had any formal first aid training. We expect the students of medical colleges to have a better understanding of first aid care than those of other colleges.

The information obtained from our study will identify the emergencies in which there is lack of knowledge among the students. We will also be able to assess if the students themselves feel the need for first aid training.

Methodology

The study was carried out at six colleges of Karachi, three of which were medical colleges and three non-medical colleges. A cross-sectional study was carried out amongst students of medical and non-medical colleges of Karachi, in order to determine the extent of first aid knowledge. Students from medical colleges who scored at least 50% on the questionnaire are taken as 'exposed' and those who scored less were taken as 'unexposed'. Similarly, those from non-medical colleges who scored at least 50% on the questionnaire were taken as 'exposed' and those who scored less were taken as 'unexposed' (Figure).

The objectives of this study were to assess knowledge, attitude and practices of first aid measures in students of medical and non-medical colleges of Karachi and to identify emergencies in which majority of the students are confident to

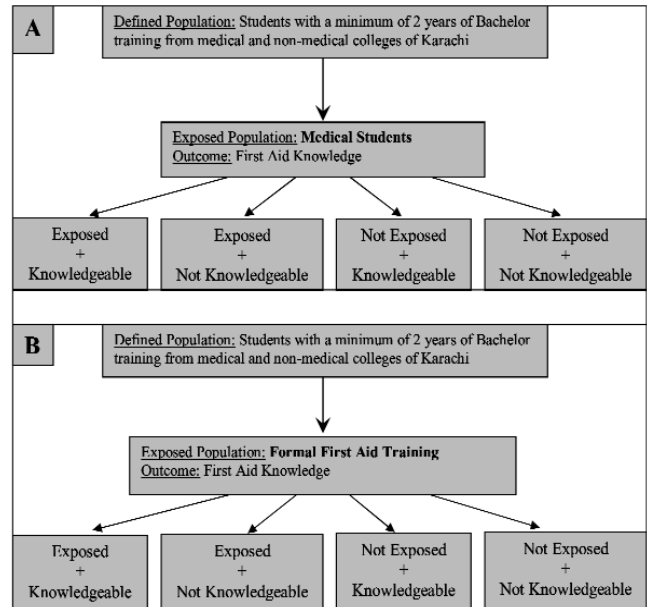


Figure: Overview of the Study Design. Two different criteria were used to divide the sample population into 'exposed' and 'not exposed'. Knowledge was then assessed accordingly. A: Exposure was taken as those who were enrolled into a medical college, with a minimum of two years of training in medicine. This was to assess the impact of medical education on the level of first aid awareness amongst the students. B: Exposure was taken as those who had formal first aid training any time during their lifetime. This was to evaluate the effectiveness of first aid training.

provide first aid independently. Knowledge of the following common first aid emergencies was assessed: drowning, heat strokes, choking, electrocution, profuse external bleeding (including epistaxis), fractures and dislocations, poisoning, unconsciousness, seizures and heat burns.

Of the six colleges, three were medical and three non-medicals. Convenient sampling was carried out. The colleges were visited and with the guidance of the college administration announcements were made in the classes, consent forms and questionnaires were handed out and filled by the students at their convenience. The data gatherers were available to answer any questions. The target population size was 460, based on 50% prevalence and 95% confidence interval. The eventual sample size achieved was 446.

There were 22 questions in simple English to assess the knowledge regarding first aid. These evaluated management of the emergency conditions listed above without hospital setting, under the heading of 'Operational Variables'. The list of emergencies have been adapted and modified from BBC health website.¹⁴ A score of at least 50% was considered as 'Adequate Knowledge' about first aid. A score of, or below, 30% was considered as 'Poor', and of, or above, 70% as 'Excellent'.

Data was entered using 'EpiData 3.0'. The entered data was imported to 'SPSS for Windows', where subsequent analyses were carried out with the aid of this software. Consent

was first taken verbally, followed by in writing. Questionnaire was not filled until the consent was obtained from the participants. Each institution was given a code, and each form was coded separately. Participants with minimum of 2 years of bachelors training in the institutions visited for data collection and currently continuing their education were eligible for the study. This was enforced so that an effective comparison could be made between students of medical and non-medical colleges, assuming that with 2 years of medical training the responses of students with medical background should be better than those of non-medical background. The institutions were chosen so that the sample will have a balanced representation of the different types of undergraduate training available and also if permission was given by the institution administration to carry out data collection. Participants with less than 2 years of bachelors training were excluded.

Results

Out of the total 446 students, 180 were medical students and 266 non medical students. Mean age was 21.5 ± 0.74 years, 231 (51.8%) were male and 215 (48.2%) female participants. Sixty nine (15.5%) students were from an arts and architecture college, 117 (26.2%) from an engineering college, 80 (17.9%) from a business institute, 74 (16.6%) from a private medical college, 47 (10.5%) from another private medical college and 59 (13.2%) from a government medical college.

The commonly witnessed emergencies by the students were fractures (51.8%), epistaxis (47.8%) and burns (44.6%). Seventy eight students (17.5%) had formal first aid (FA) training of whom forty six were male and the rest female. Twenty six (21.6%) students who had a background of O/A levels had FA training while 37 (14.6%) students with a background of Matric/Intermediate had first aid training. Only 48 (26.6%) medical students had first aid training. Thirty (11.26%) of non-medical students had first aid training. Only 6 out of 59 students of a government medical college had first aid training. Twenty four (32.4%) students had first aid training in one private medical college and 18 (38.2%) had FA training in another medical college.

In all 421 (94.4%) students wanted FA training to be part of their curriculum. A total of 64.8% of non-medical students wanted FA at Matric/O levels while 25.5% wanted FA at intermediate/ A levels. Only 55(12.3%) students knew of any place that offered first aid training. The source of FA information was also asked. In all 72.2% students agreed that they had acquired some FA information from television while only 35.4% had acquired any information from their teachers at college.

Out of a maximum possible score of 22, the mean of the number of questions answered correctly for whole sample was 8.8 ± 3.92 .

The mean number of correct answers of students with prior FA training was 10.3 ± 3.50 as opposed to 8.58 ± 4.0 for those without any FA training ($p < 0.001$, 95% confidence interval) with a mean difference of 7.84%. The mean number of correct answers by medical students with FA training was 11.2 ± 2.90 as opposed to 7.2 ± 3.43 by non-medical students ($p < 0.001$, 95% confidence interval) (Table-1). The mean number of correct answers of students of private medical colleges was 12 ± 3.20 while that of government medical college was 9.69 ± 3.0 ($p < 0.001$, 95%

Table-1: Percentage of correct answers by medical and non-medical students in Karachi.

	Medical students (N= 180)	Non-medical students (N=266)
Less than 30%	15 (8.3%)	116 (43.6%)
30 - 49%	51 (28.3%)	102 (38.3%)
50 - 69%	100 (55.5%)	46 (17.2%)
Above 70%	14 (7.7%)	2 (0.75%)

confidence interval) (Table 2).

A total of 293 (65.6%) students knew what "CPR"

Table-2: The mean of the number of correct answers of different groups of students.

	Score (SD)
All Students	8.8 (± 3.92)
Medical Students	11.2 (± 3.33)
Non-medical Students	7.2 (± 3.45)
Males	8.4 (± 4.0)
Females	9.3 (± 3.8)
Students with First Aid training	10.3 (± 3.5)
Students without First Aid training	8.5 (± 4.0)
Arts College	7.5 (± 3.4)
Engineering College	7 (± 3.2)
Business College	7.3 (± 3.8)
1st Private Medical College	11.6 (± 3.1)
2nd Private Medical College	12.6 (± 3.3)
Government Medical College	9.7 (± 3.0)

actually means. Among these 163 were medical and 130 were non-medical students. Ten percent of medical students either did not know the meaning of CPR or answered incorrectly. A total of 100 students knew how to perform a CPR, 58 were medical and 42 were non-medical students. Thirty six (20%) medical students reported that they didn't know how to perform a CPR and 86 (47.8%) answered incorrectly to a question about how CPR is performed. Thus only 32.2% of medical students knew how to correctly perform a CPR.

Discussion

The overall mean score of the students was very low

(40.3%). This lack of knowledge of first aid amongst the university students is indicative of the fact that only a few people have formal first aid. The low rate of first aid training was also observed in a study conducted on primary caregivers of children in Singapore, where 80% had not attended a first aid course.¹⁵ A study conducted in USA on public school teachers showed that only one third of them were trained in first aid. The majority of public school teachers (87%) thought that emergency care training should be a part of teacher preparatory.³ Even if students wanted to get first aid training very few (12.3%) knew of places in Pakistan that offered first aid courses. The effect of age-old misconception about handling of different medical emergencies was evident as 56.1% of students confirmed their parents as their source of information. Many students (94%) realized that first aid training should be part of the curriculum with 84% suggesting that it should be part of pre-university curriculum. This percentage is comparable to the one stated in the study conducted in Singapore, where 85.5% of respondents said that first aid course will be useful.¹⁵

Students having received formal first aid training scored better than those who had no first aid training but still the mean score itself is quite low emphasizing the need for recertification/refresher courses so as to keep oneself updated with latest developments and improvements. We also had not been able to ascertain the level of first aid training that these students have had. A study in Vienna conducted on bystanders showed a clear relationship between the level of first aid training and the quality of first aid measures employed by bystanders.¹¹

The medical students amongst all the university students, which also included engineering, arts, architecture and business students, fared better than others (51% vs 33%, $p < 0.001$) showing greater awareness of first aid amongst medical students than non-medical students. The medical training and teaching seemed to have had effect in enhancing knowledge of medical students regarding first aid, with 63.3% of medical students getting more than 50% as opposed to only 18% of non-medical students.

Even though many students had encountered epistaxis (47.8%), only 7.4% selected the correct option. In another study done in UK, it was seen that only 11.3% of the respondents knew the correct first aid management of epistaxis.¹⁶ This is in contrast to the knowledge of students on fractures, where 44.5% of students chose to immobilize the limb when suspecting a fracture.

The students did not seem to know that grease should never be applied to a fresh burn as it is occlusive, non-sterile, promotes bacterial proliferation on the surface of the wound.¹⁷ A study conducted in Turkey on occupational physicians showed that only 31.7% used up to date modalities with many

having inadequate knowledge.¹⁸ A study conducted in Ireland also showed that only 23.2% of people presenting to plastic surgery department knew the correct management of burns.¹⁹

Even though medical students scored higher than non-medical yet their knowledge was not sufficient, suggesting the necessity of introduction of first aid training programme in medical curriculum like UAE.⁸ This programme can be extended to the one like conducted in Turkey where trained medical students formed effective peer first aid trainers for other university students.⁹ These measures will ensure that an increased number of first aid trainers are available at a time of any calamity faced by the people.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the students across the six colleges had inadequate first aid knowledge, and many recognized the need for introduction of formal first aid training program at school/college level.

The lack of knowledge of first aid amongst the university students is indicative of the fact that only a few people have first aid training. First aid training programmes should be introduced at school and college levels in order to decrease the early mortality and morbidity of accidents and emergencies.

Limitations

The choice, and the number, of colleges for this study were on basis of feasibility, diversity and relative ease of obtaining permission from the institutions.

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