

FINAL REPORT

1. Title of the project	“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION INTERVENTION ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EMERGENCY FIRST AID SKILLS AMONG SELECTED PU COLLEGE STUDENTS OF UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT.”
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5. Name of the department	CHILD HEALTH NURSING
6. Date of commencement of research activity	28/10/2019
7. Date of completion	25/01/2020
8. Objectives stated and objectives achieved	Objectives stated: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To assess the knowledge regarding

	<p>emergency first aid skills among selected PU college students of utara Kannada district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To assess the effectiveness of health education intervention on knowledge regarding emergency first aid skills among selected PU college students of utara Kannada district.• To find the association between post test knowledge score with selected demographic variables among selected PU college students of utara Kannada district. <p>Objectives achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessed the knowledge regarding emergency first aid skills among selected PU college students of utara Kannada district by using the structured knowledge questionnaire.• Assessed the effectiveness of health education intervention by
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	<p>comparing pre test and post test knowledge scores.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Found significant association between post test knowledge score with selected demographic variables age group, class, course of study, social media used for information, type of school and location of college by using chi square test.
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9. Field/Experimental work

Research approach:-An experimental research approach was adopted to obtain the objectives of this study. In this study the researchers aims to assess the knowledge regarding emergency first aid skills among selected PU college students of utara kannada district.

Research design:-The research design adopted for the present study was pre experimental design with one group pre test post test design.

Setting of the study:-The study was conducted at SDM College, honavar in Uttar Kannada district.

Population: - The population in the present study was PU students of SDM College, Honnavar Uttara Kannada district.

Sample size:-The samples for the current study consist of 40 students of Selected P U College.

Sampling technique:-The sampling technique used for the study is non probability purposive sampling technique.

Data collection instrument:-

- demographic Performa
- Structured knowledge questionnaire consisted of 30 items on knowledge regarding emergency first aid skills.

Data analysis: -: Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

: Association was found by using Chi- Square test.

Sampling criteria

Inclusion criteria:

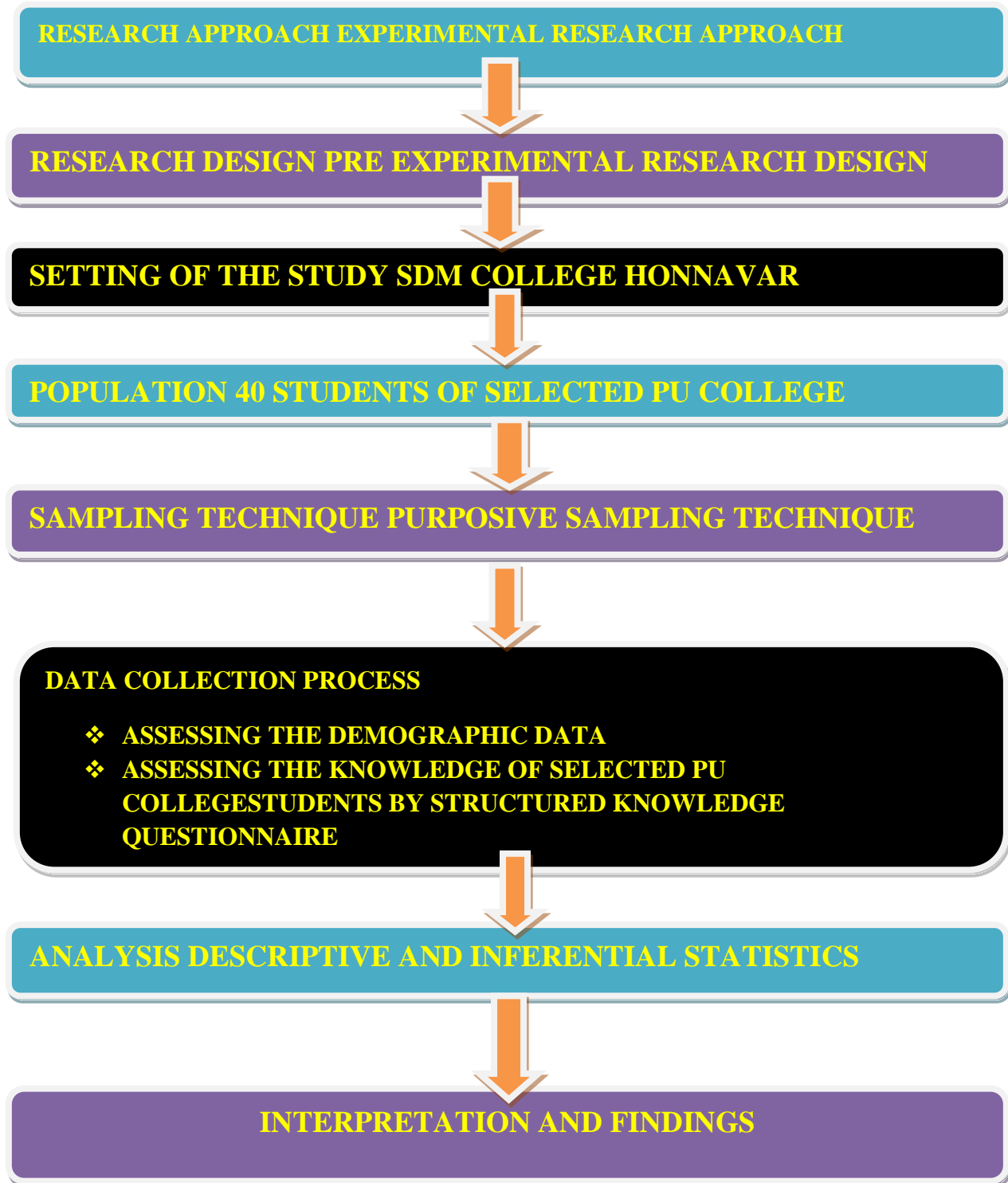
- Age between 16-18 years
- Samples who are present during the time of data collection
- Samples who can read and write English
- Samples who are willing to participate during data collection.

Exclusion criteria:

- Samples age above 19 and below 16
- Samples who are absent during the time of data collection

- Students who are not willing to participate.

SYSTEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF RESEARCH DESIGN:-



10. Analysis of results

Pilot Study

Written consent was taken and confidentiality was assured for conducting the pilot study. The tool was administered to 4 samples selected by using purposive sampling who fulfilled the inclusion criteria. The pre test was conducted by using structured knowledge questionnaire followed by health education intervention on emergency first aid skills.

Data analysis was done using descriptive and inferential statistics. The overall mean percentage knowledge score of post test was (70.83%) higher than the mean percentage knowledge score of pre test (50%), within an enhancement of mean percentage of knowledge score is 20.83%. The difference between mean pre test and post test was found to be significance at 0.05 levels. The findings of the pilot study revealed that the study is feasible.

RESULTS

This deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collected to evaluate the effectiveness of health education intervention on knowledge regarding emergency first aid skills. The purpose of this analysis is to reduce the data to a manageable and interpretable form so that the research problem can be studied and tested.

The data collected through structured knowledge questionnaire from selected PU college students (N=40) is analyzed and interpreted .The results were computed using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the following objectives.

Objectives,

- To assess the knowledge regarding emergency first aid skills among selected students of PU College in Uttara Kannada district.
- To assess the effectiveness of health education intervention regarding emergency first aid skills among selected students of PU College in uttara Kannada district.
- To find the association between post test knowledge score with selected demographic variable.

Hypothesis

The study is based on following hypothesis which will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H₁: there will be a significant association between the pre test and post test knowledge score on emergency first aid skills among selected PU college students of utter Kannada district.

H₂:there will be a significant association between post test knowledge and selected demographic variable on emergency first aid skills among selected PU college students of utter kannada.

Presentation of the data

To begin with, the data was entered in a master sheet, for tabulation and statistical processing. In order to find the relationship, the data was tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The data is presented under the following headings:

PART 1: Analysis of demographic characteristics of respondents under study

PART 2: Analysis of pre test and post test knowledge scores of respondents and effectiveness of health education intervention.

- a) Analysis of pre test knowledge scores.
- b) Analysis of post test knowledge scores.
- c) Effectiveness of health education intervention on knowledge scores of whole test.
- d) Effectiveness of health education intervention on aspect wise knowledge score.
- e) Effectiveness of on area wise knowledge scores.

PART 3: Analysis of association between demographic variables with post-test knowledge scores.

PART I: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS
UNDER STUDY

Analysis of demographic data of the sample is described in terms of age group, course of study, class, area of living, social media used for information, type of school and location of college. The frequency and percentage distribution of respondents according to demographic characteristics are shown in the Table.1, 2 and in respective figures.

TABLE 1:- CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS BY PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS. N=40

CHARACTERIS TIC	CATEGORY	RESPONDENT	
		NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
AGE GROUP	16YEARS	15	37.5
	17 YEARS	21	52.5
	18YEARS	4	10
COURSE	SCIENCE	20	50
	COMMERCE	10	25
	ARTS	10	25
CLASS	1 PUC	15	37.5
	2 PUC	25	62.5

The data from the table 1 shows that following findings:

- Majority of the subjects (52.5%) were in the age group of 17 years and 37.5 % were from the age group of 16 years and 10 % were from the age group of 18 years (fig.3)
- Most of the subjects were from science background (50 %), 25 % were from commerce and 25 % from arts
- Subject were selected from 1 PUC and 2PUC .majority of them belongs to 2 PUC (62.5 %) and 37.5 % belongs to 1 PUC.

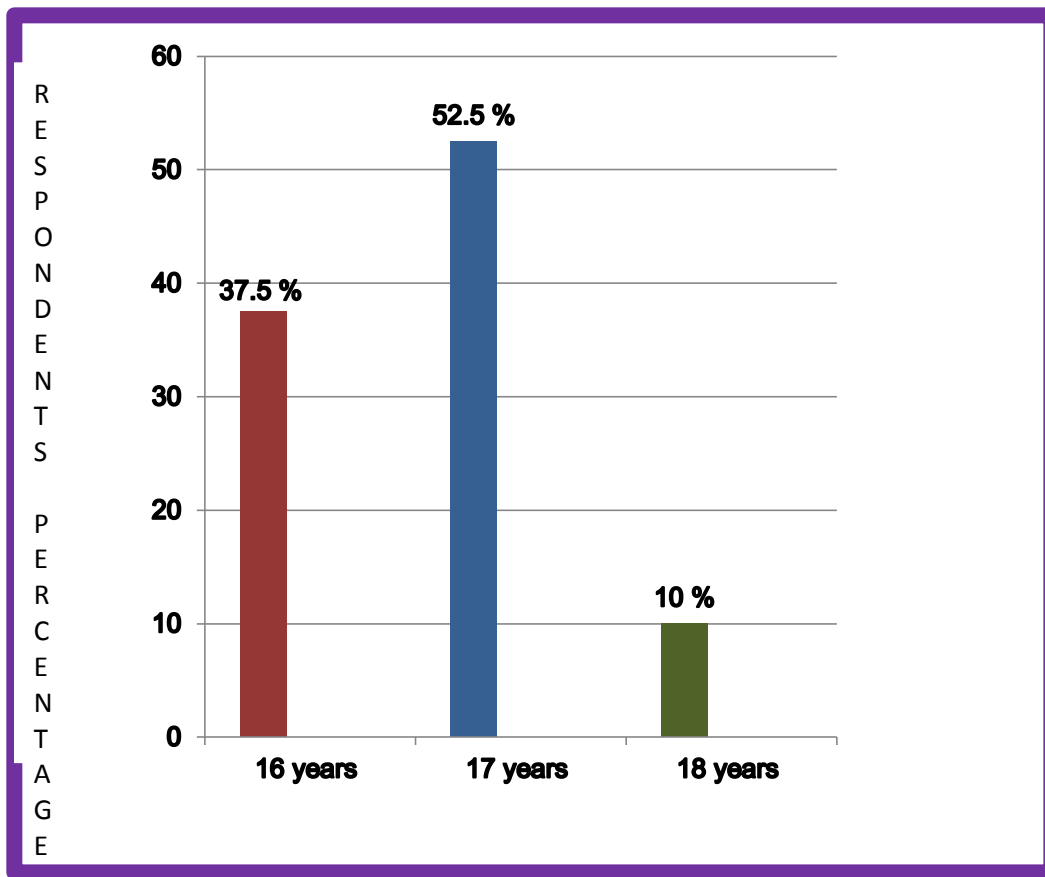


FIG.3 : classification of respondents by age group (years)

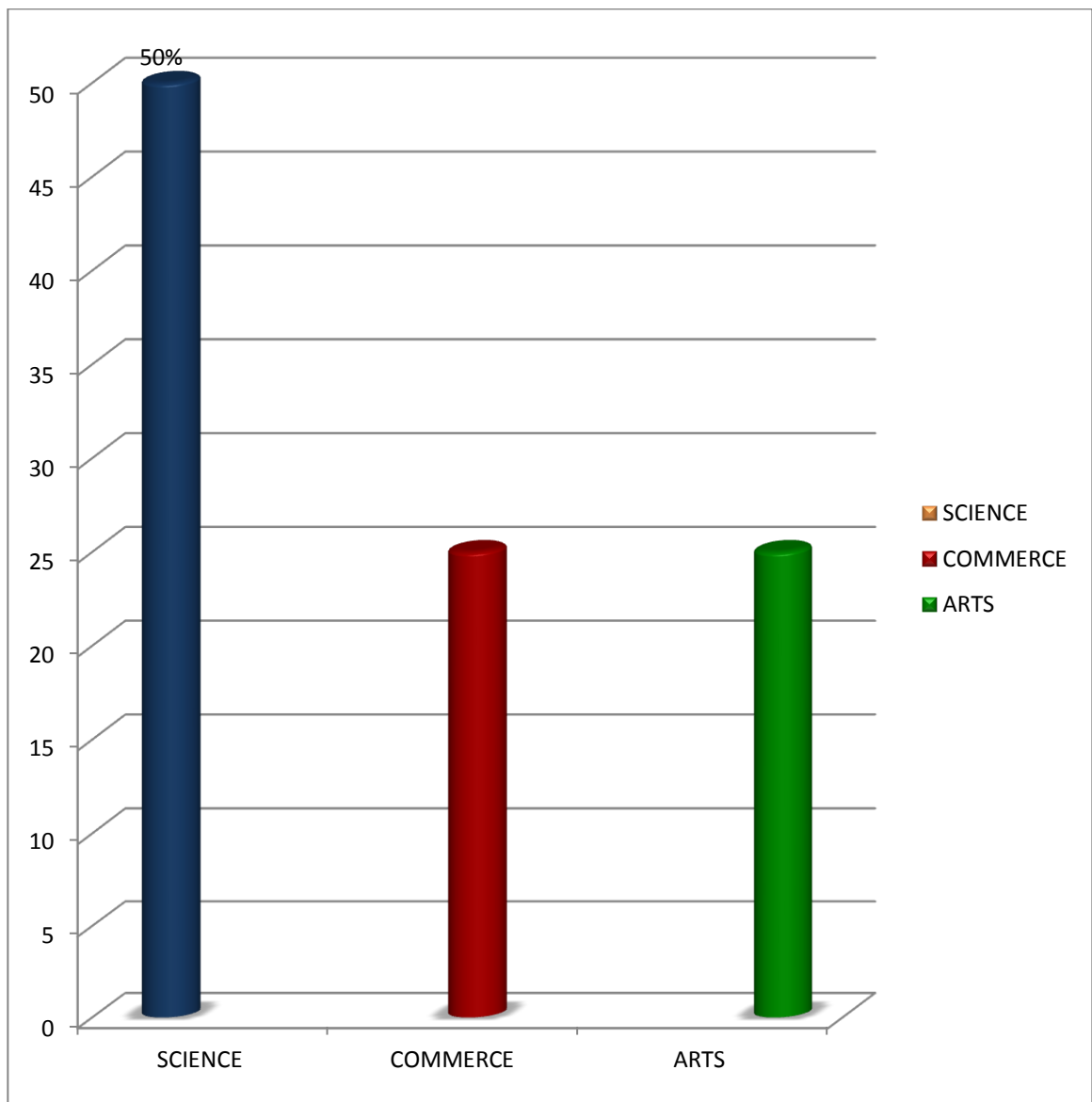


FIG.4 CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS BY COURSE OF STUDY

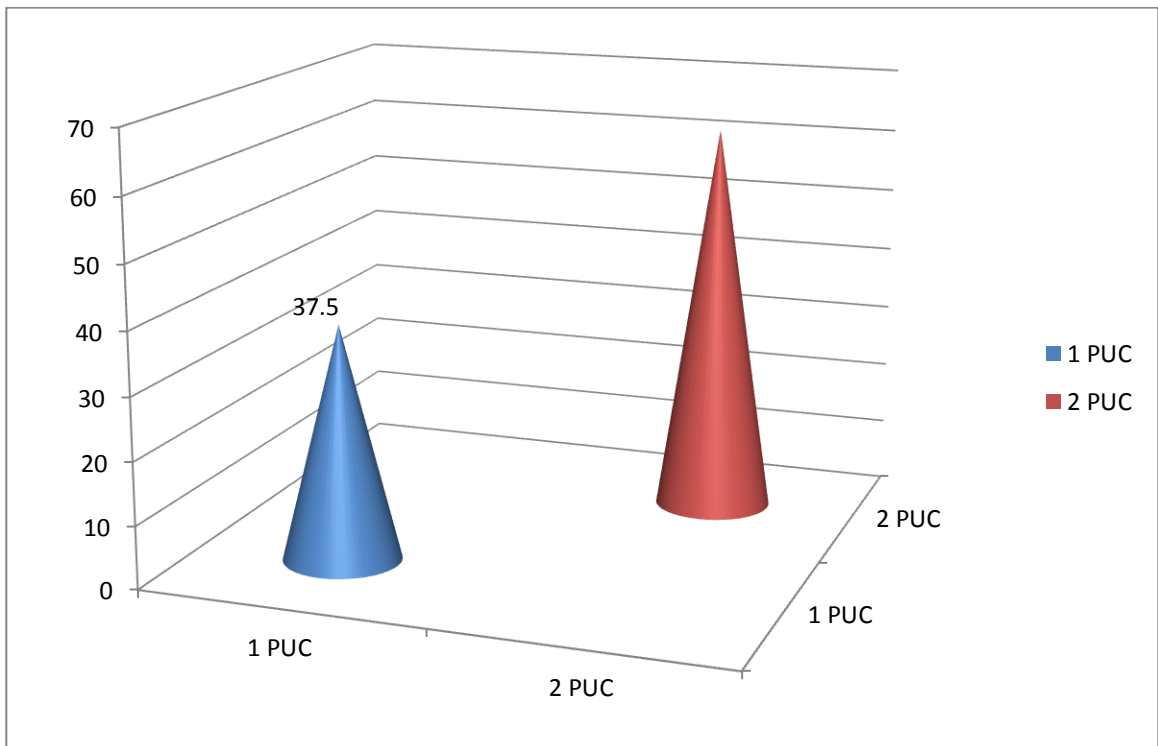


Fig.5 classification of respondents by class

TABLE 2:- CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS BY RELATED CHARACTERISTICS N=40

CHARACTERISTICS	CATEGORIES	RESPONDENT	
		NUMBER	PERCENTAGE (%)
AREA OF LIVING	RURAL	32	80
	URBAN	08	20
SOCIAL MEDIA USED FOR INFORMATION	NEWSPAPER	11	27.5
	INTERNET	22	55
	TELEVISION	07	17.5
TYPE OF SCHOOL	GOVERNMENT	00	0
	PRIVATE	40	100
LOCATION OF COLLEGE	URBAN	40	100
	RURAL	00	0

TABLE -2.DEPICTS THAT,

- MAJORITY OF SAMPLES WERE FROM URBAN AREA (80%) AND 20 % SAMPLES WERE FROM RURAL AREA.
- MOST OF THE SAMPLES RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM INTERNET 55 % ,27.5 % HAD RECEIVED FROM NEWSPAPER AND REMAINING 17.5 % HAD RECEIVED FROM TELEVISION
- ALL THE SAMPLES BELONGS TO PRIVATE INSTITUTION (100%) WHICH IS LOCATED IN URBAN AREA (100 %)

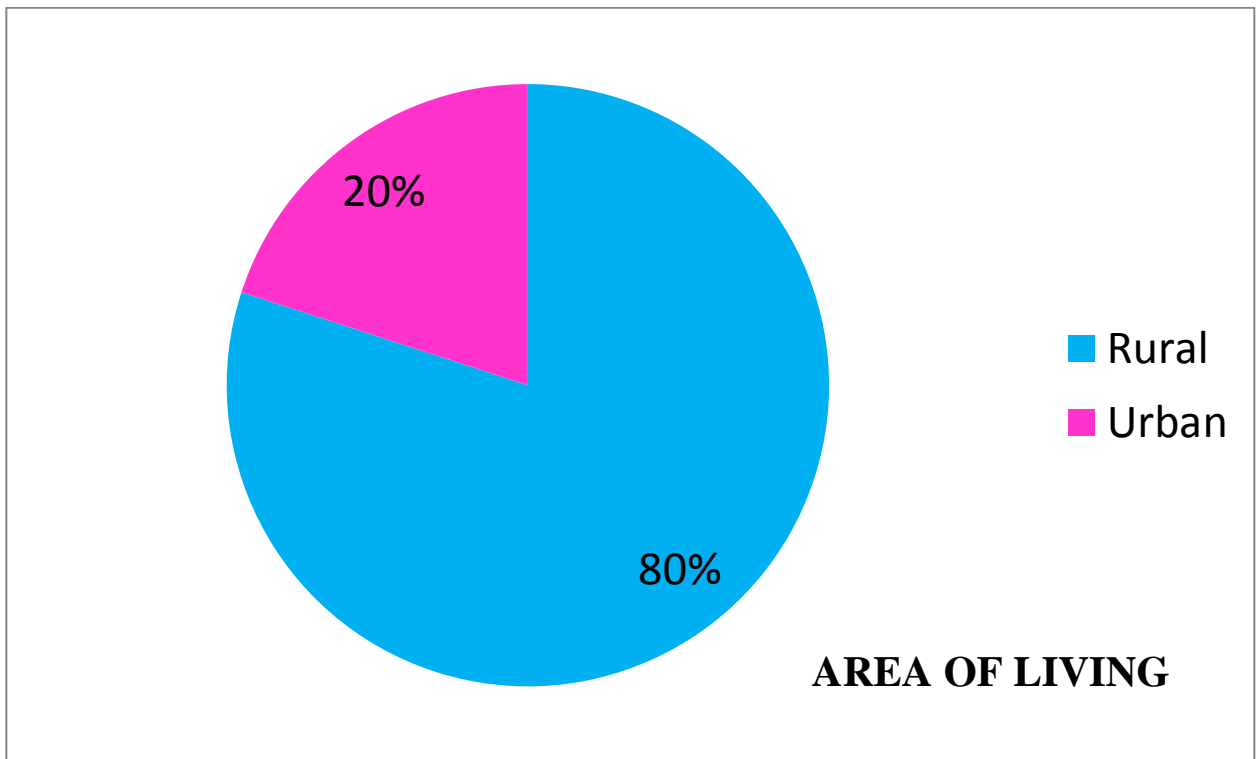


FIG.6 Classification of respondents by area of living

SOCIAL MEDIA USED FOR INFORMATION

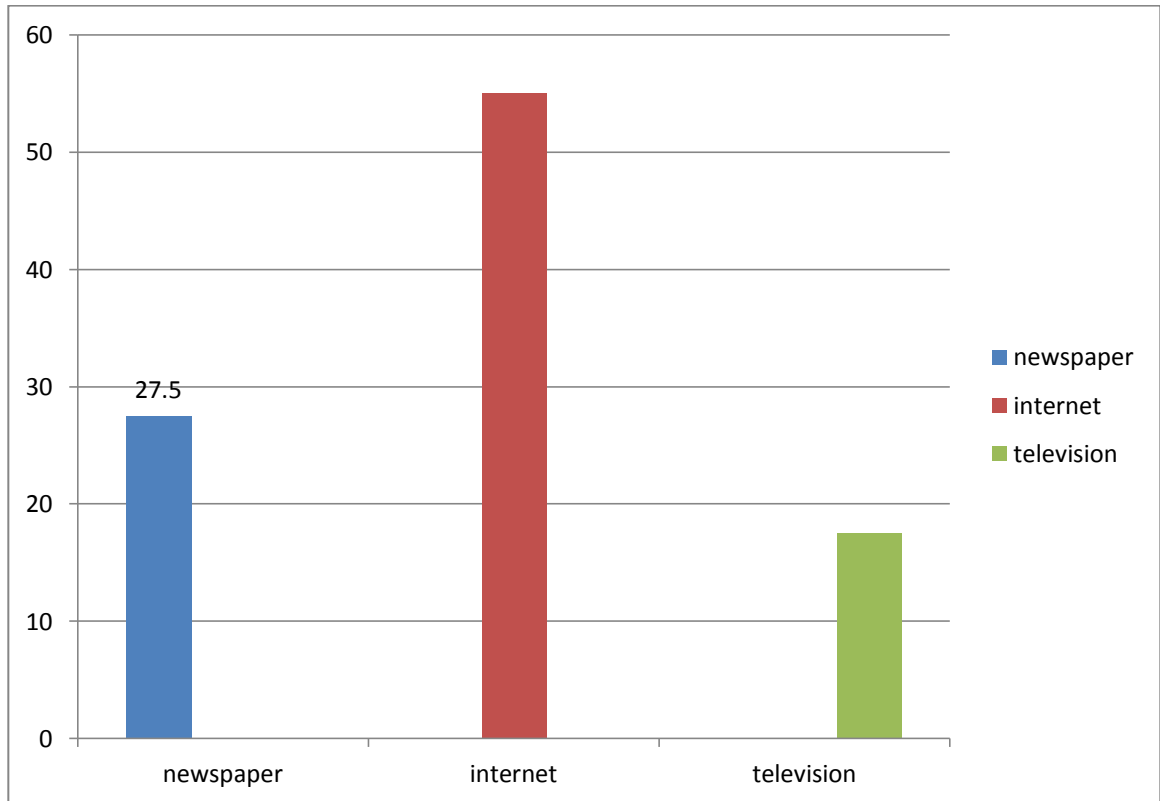


FIG.7 CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS BY SOCIAL MEDIA USED FOR INFORMATION.

TYPE OF SCHOOL

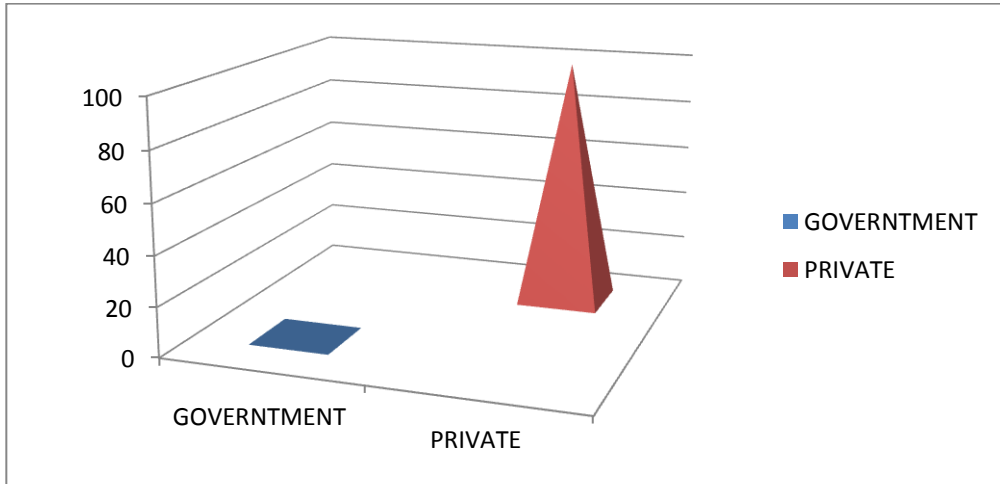


FIG.8 CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL

LOCATION OF COLLEGE

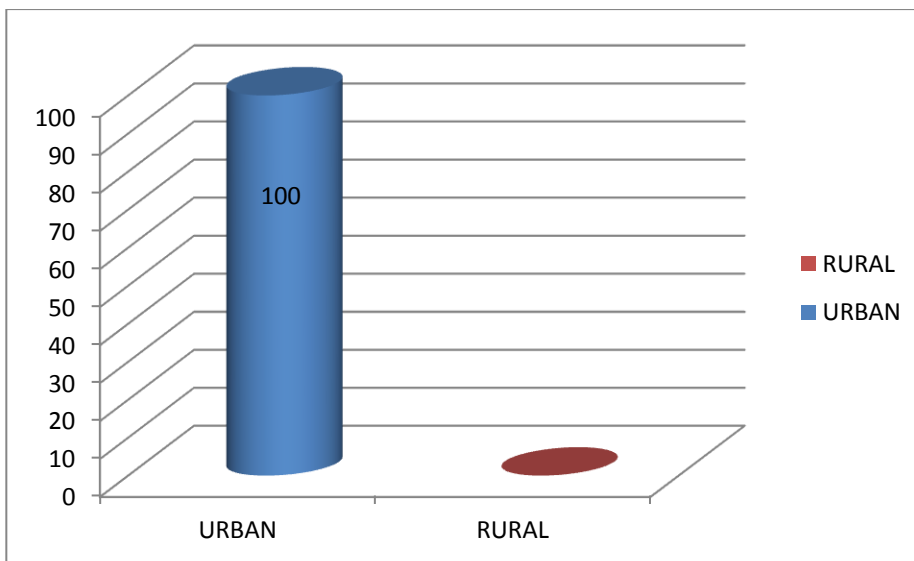


FIG.9 CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS BY LOCATION OF COLLEGE

PART 2

A) ANALYSIS OF PRETEST KNOWLEDGE LEVEL

TABLE -3:

N=40

KNOWLEDGE LEVEL	CATEGORY	RESPONDENTS KNOWLEDGE	
		NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
INADEQUATE	$\leq 50\%$ SCORE	39	97.5
MODERATE	51-75% SCORE	1	2.5
ADEQUATE	$>75\%$	00	0
TOTAL		40	100

Table 3 shows the classification of respondent's knowledge according to their knowledge level in the pre test. The data showed that majority of the respondents 97.5% had inadequate knowledge, 2.5% had moderate knowledge and none of them had the adequate knowledge.

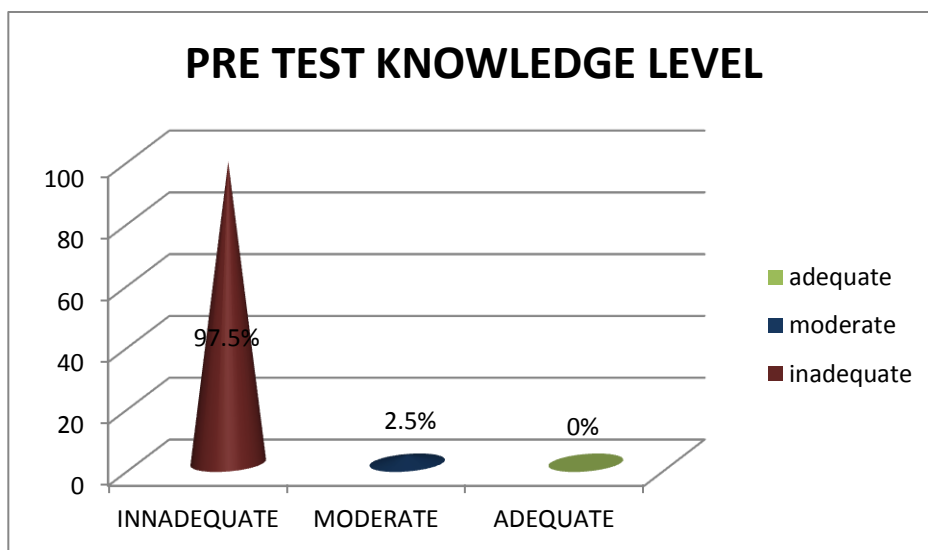


TABLE 4 ASPECT WISE PRETEST MEAN, SD, MEAN% AND SD% OF KNOWLEDGE SCORES OF RESPONDENTS OF EMERGENCY FIRST AID SKILLS.

KNOWLEDGE ASPECT	STATEMENTS	MAX. SCORE	RESPONDENTS KNOWLEDGE			
			MEAN	SD	MEAN%	SD%
COMBINED	30	30	9.6	3.254	32	10.85

N=40

Table 4 reveals The aspect wise pretest mean, SD, mean % and SD% of pretest knowledge score in the study .the mean percentage of knowledge score was found 32 % in the aspect of emergency first aid skills

B) ANALYSIS OF POST TEST KNOWLEDGE LEVEL. TABLE -5:

KNOWLEDGE LEVEL	CATEGORY	RESPONDANTS KNOWLEDGE	
		NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
INADEQUATE	≤ 50% SCORE	00	0
MODERATE	51 – 75% SCORE	30	75
ADEQUATE	>75 % SCORE	10	25
TOTAL		40	100

N=40

Table 5 shows the classification of respondents knowledge according to their knowledge level in the post test. The data showed that majority of the respondents 75% had moderate knowledge 25% had adequate knowledge and none of them had the inadequate knowledge.

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS ON POST TEST KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON EMERGENCY FIRST AID SKILLS

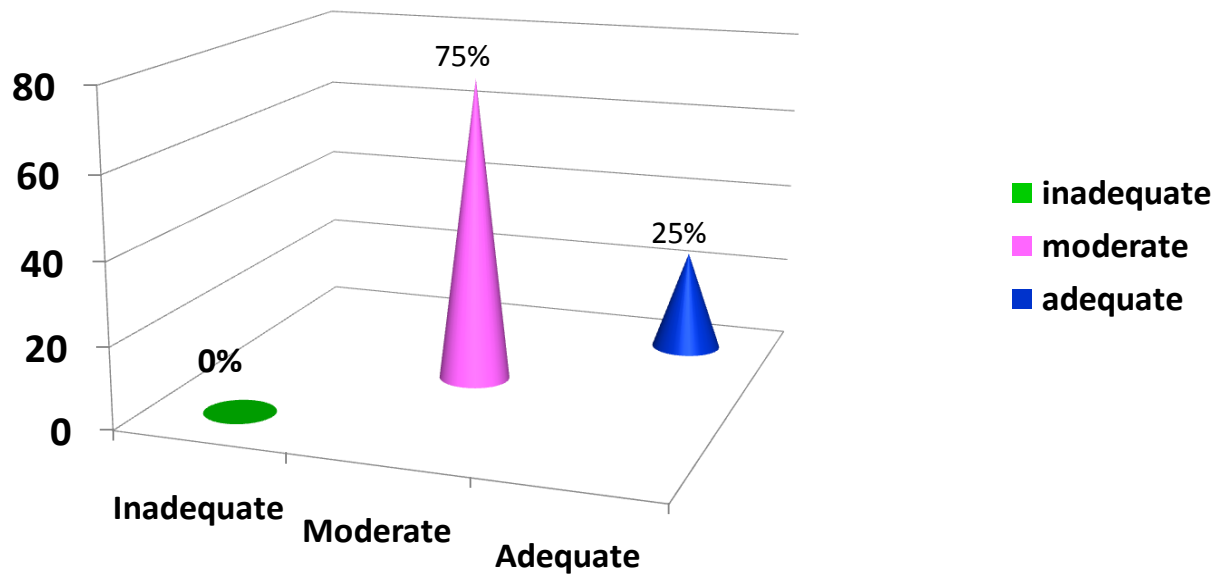


TABLE-6: ASPECT WISE POST TEST MEAN, SD , MEAN % AND SD%
 OF KNOWLEDGE SCORES OF RESPONDANTS ON EMERGENCY
 FIRST AID SKILLS

N=40

KNOWLEDGE ASPECT	STATE MENT	MAX. SCORE	RESPONDANTS KNOWLEDGE			
			MEAN	SD	MEAN%	SD%
COMBINED	30	30	20.15	3.842	67.166	12.806

Table 6 reveals the aspect wise post test mean, SD, mean % and SD% of post test knowledge score in the study .the mean percentage of knowledge score was found 67.166% in the aspect of emergency first aid skills

C) EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION INTERVENTION ON KNOWLEDGE SCORE OF WHOLE TESTS

TABLE 7:- OVERALL PRETEST AND POST TEST MEAN, SD, MEAN% STANDARD % KNOWLEDGE ON EMERGENCY FIRST AID SKILLS

ASPECTS	MAX. SCORE	RESPONDENTS KNOELEDGE				PAIRED 't' TEST
		MEAN	SD	MEAN (%)	SD (%)	
PRE TEST	30	9.6	3.2537	32	10.85	17.679*
POST TEST	30	20.15	3.842	67.16	12.806	
ENHANCEMENT	30	10.55	0.5883	35.16	1.96	

*significance at 0.05 level.t (0.05,39df)=1.96

Table.7:- Depicts the overall pre-test mean and SD of knowledge score of respondents on emergency first aid skills 9.6 (32%) , 3.25 (10.85%) . Post-test mean and SD was 20.15 (67.16 %), 3.84(12.806%) with an enhancement of 10.55 (35.16%), 0.58(1.96%). The calculated paired 't' test value (t=

17.679*) is greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance which indicates that there is a significance between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of whole test of respondents. Hence the stated research hypothesis h1 is accepted. It was concluded that the health education intervention was effective in increasing the knowledge.

OVERALL PRETEST AND POST TEST MEAN, SD, MEAN%, STANDARD%, KNOWLEDGE ON EMERGENCY FIRST AID SKILLS

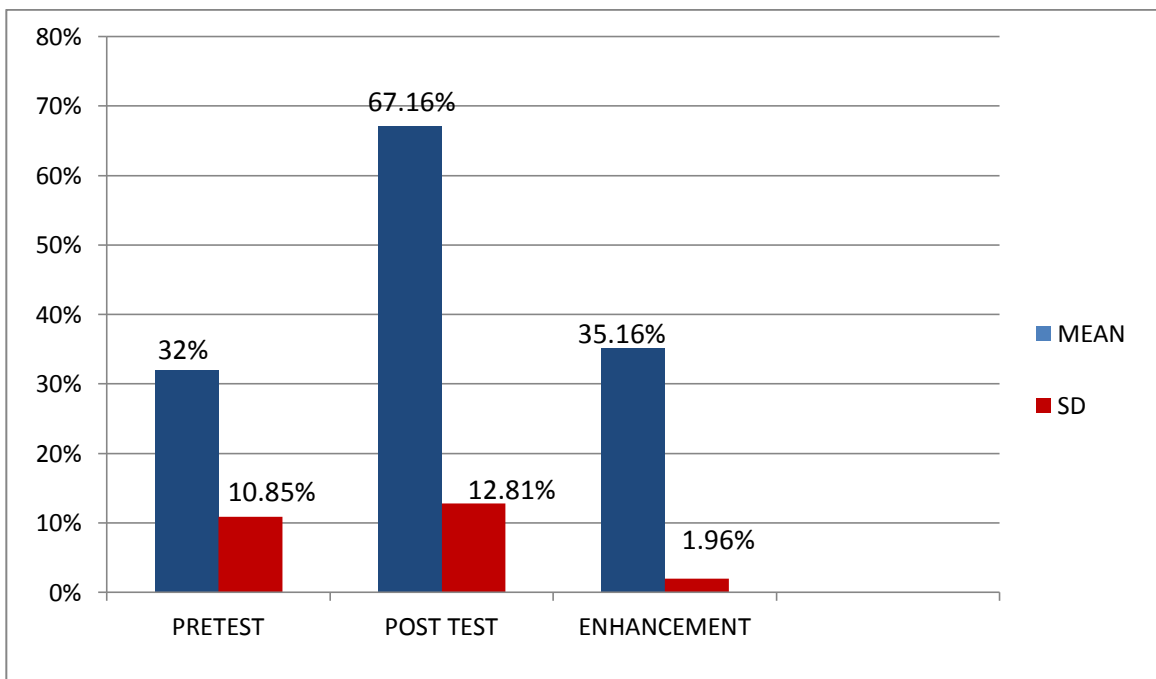


Figure: 12- Overall pretest and posttest mean, SD, mean% standard % knowledge on emergency first aid skills.

TABLE8: CLASSIFICATIONS OF RESPONDENTS ON KNOWLEDGE
LEVEL ON FIRST AID EMERGENCY SKILLS

KNOWLEDGE LEVEL	CATEGORY	RESPONDANTS KNOWLEDGE				X ² VALUE
		PRE TEST		POST TEST		
		NUMBER	PERCENT AGE (%)	NUMBER	PERCENT AGE (%)	
INADEQUATE	≤50%SCORE	38	95	00	0	64.16*
MODERATE	51- 75%SCORE	02	5	30	75	
ADEQUATE	>75%SCORE	00	0	10	25	
TOTAL		40	100	40	100	

*significant at 0.05 level.

X²(0.05, 2df)= 5.991

Table.8 depicts that in pre test 95% of them had inadequate knowledge, 5% of them had moderate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge. In post test none of them had inadequate knowledge, 75% had moderate

knowledge and 25% had adequate knowledge. With Chi square value of ($X^2=64.16^*$) and significant at 0.05 level.

CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS ON KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON EMERGENCY FIRST AID SKILLS

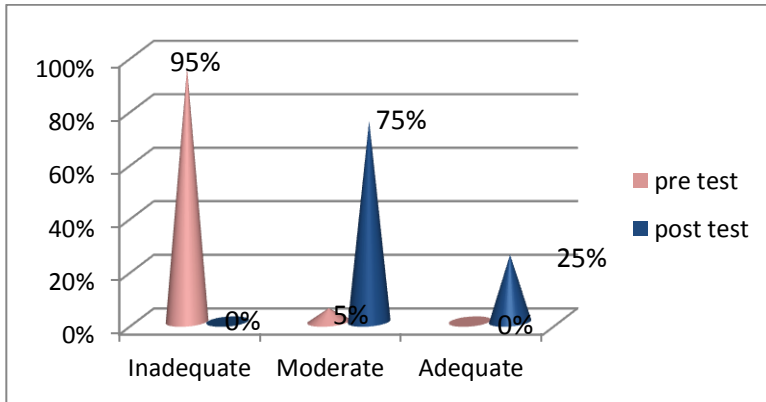


Figure: 13-classification of respondents on knowledge level on emergency first aid skills

D) EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION INTERVENTION ON ASPECT WISE KNOWLEDGE SCORE

TABLE-9: ASPECT WISE MEAN PRETEST AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE ON EMERGENCY FIRST AID SKILLS

KNOWLEDGE ASPECT	RESPONDENTS KNOWLEDGE (%)						PAIRED 't' TEST
	PRE TEST		POST TEST		ENHANCEMENT		
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD	

combined	32	10.85	67.16	12.81	35.16	1.96	17.68
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Table 9 reveals the highest mean in knowledge aspect of combined emergency first aid skills. Mean pre test was found to be 32 ± 10.85 . And mean post test score was 67.16 ± 12.81 with the enhancement of 35.16 ± 1.96 and significant' (17.68) at 0.05 level.

The calculated paired 't' test values based on pre test and post test knowledge score were more than the table value at 0.05 level of significance with 39 degree of freedom. It indicate that mean difference between mean pre test and post test knowledge are significant at 0.05 level. Hence at stated research hypothesis H_1 was accepted for all aspect of knowledge.

SECTION III: ANALYSIS OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES WITH POST TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE

Table-10: association between demographic variables (personal) and posttest knowledge level on emergency first aid skills.

*significance at 5% level

NS: Non significant

DEMOGR APHIC VARIAB LES	CATEGORY	SAMPLE	KNOWLEDGE LEVEL				X ² VALUE	P VALUE
			MODERATE		ADEQUATE			
			N	%	N	%		
AGE group	16	15	12	80	03	20	54.78*	P >0.05
	17	21	14	66.6	07	33.3		
	18	04	04	100	00	00		
CLASS	1 st PU	15	13	86.6	02	13.3	62.53*	P >0.05
	2 nd PU	25	17	68	08	32		
COURSE OF STUDY	Science	20	10	50	10	50	33.32*	P >0.05
	Arts	10	10	100	00	00		
	Commerce	10	10	100	00	00		
AREA OF LIVING	Rural	32	23	71.8	09	28.1	2.16	P <0.05
	Urban	08	07	87.5	01	12.5	NS	
SOCIAL MEDIA	News paper	11	10	90.9	01	9.0	39.89*	P >0.05
	internet	22	14	63.6	08	36.3		
	Television	07	06	85.7	01	14.2		

TYPE OF SCHOOL	Government	-	-	-	-	-	60*	P>0.05
	Private	40	30	75	10	25		
LOCATION OF COLLEGE	Urban	40	30	75	10	25	60*	P>0.05
	Rural	-	-	-	-	-		

Table 10 reveals that the association between age group and post test

knowledge level of respondents on emergency first aid skills.

- Out of 15 respondents of 16 years 80% (12) had moderate knowledge and 20% (3) had adequate knowledge and out of 21 respondents of 17 years 66.6% (14) had moderate knowledge and 33.3% (7) had adequate knowledge and the remaining 4 respondents of 18 years had moderate knowledge. Then the post test knowledge score of respondents by age are subjected to X^2 test. There exists significant association in ($X^2 = 54.78^*$) between age and post test knowledge level.
- Association between class and post test knowledge level of respondents out of 15 1st PUC respondents 86.6% (13) had moderate knowledge level and 30.3% (2) had adequate knowledge out of 25 2nd PUC respondents 68% (17) had moderate knowledge and 22% (8) had adequate knowledge. The post test knowledge score of respondents by class are subjected to X^2 TEST. There exist significant association ($x^2 = 62.53^*$) between class and post test knowledge level of respondents.
- Association between course and post test knowledge level of respondents, out of 40 respondents 50% (20) were from science

background. In this 25% (10) had moderate knowledge and 25% (10) had adequate knowledge. And the remaining 50% (10 from commerce & 10 from arts) had moderate knowledge. The post test knowledge score of respondents by course are subjected to χ^2 test. There exists a significant association ($\chi^2= 53.32^*$) between the course and post test knowledge level of respondents.

- Association between area of living and post test knowledge level of respondents out of 40 respondents 32 belongs top rural area, 71.8%(23) had moderate knowledge level and 28.1%(9) had adequate knowledge. The remaining 8 respondents belong to urban area, 87.5 % (7) had moderate knowledge and 12.5% (1) had adequate knowledge. The post test knowledge score of respondents by area of living are subjected to χ^2 test. There exist no significant association ($X^2= 2.16^*$) between area of living and post test knowledge level of respondents.
- Association between social media used for information and post test knowledge level of respondents out of 40 respondents, 11 are using newspaper for information, in this 90%(10) had moderate knowledge level and 9%(1) had adequate knowledge , 22 respondents are receiving information through internet out of this 63.6% (14) had moderate knowledge score and 36.3%(8) had adequate knowledge. The remaining respondents using television for information out of this 85.7% (6) had moderate knowledge and 14.2% (1) had adequate knowledge. The post test knowledge score of respondents by social

media used for information is subjected to χ^2 test. There exist a significant association ($\chi^2= 39.89^*$) between social media used for information and post test knowledge level of respondents.

- Association between type of school and post test knowledge level of respondents, all 40 respondents belongs to private institution of which 75% (30) had moderate knowledge level and 25%(10) had adequate knowledge. So the pos test knowledge score of respondents by type of school subjected to χ^2 test. There exists a significant association ($\chi^2= 60^*$) between type of school and post test knowledge level of respondents.
- Association between location of college and post test knowledge level of respondents, all 40 respondents belongs to urban area of which 75% (30) had moderate knowledge level and 25%(10) had adequate knowledge. So the post test knowledge score of respondents by location of college subjected to χ^2 test. There exist a significant association ($\chi^2= 60^*$) between location of college and post test knowledge level of respondents.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN AGE GROUP AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON EMERGENCY FIRST AID SKILLS

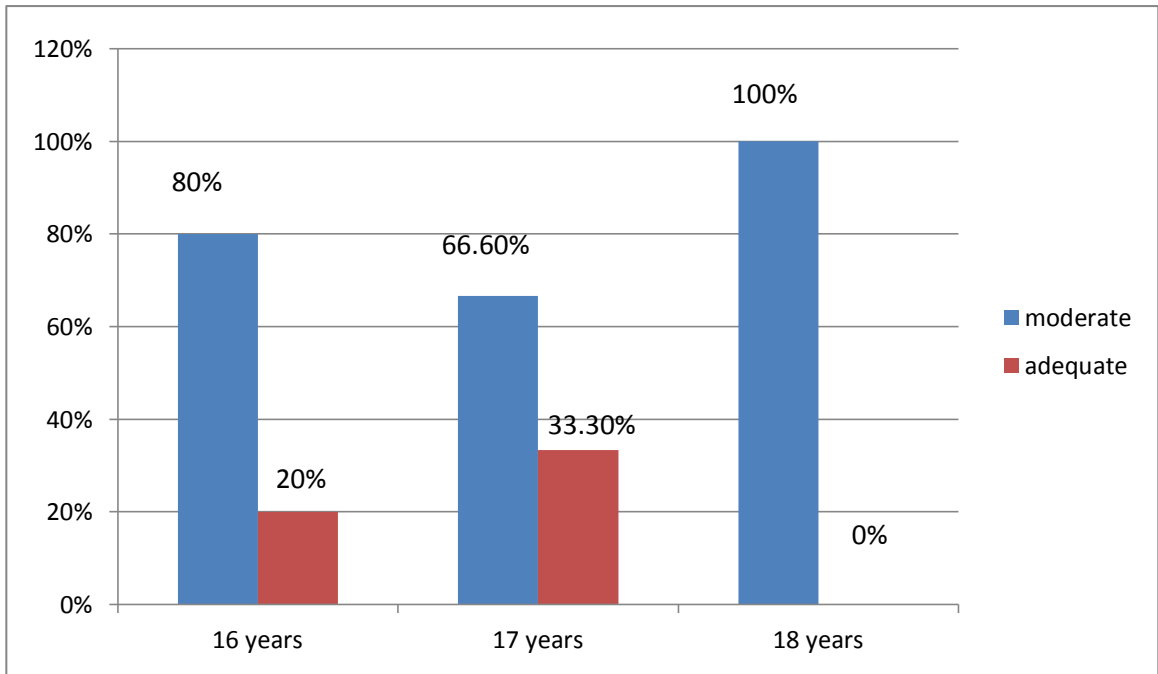


Figure:14- association between age group and post test knowledge level on emergency first aid skills.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CLASS AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON EMERGENCY FIRST AID SKILLS

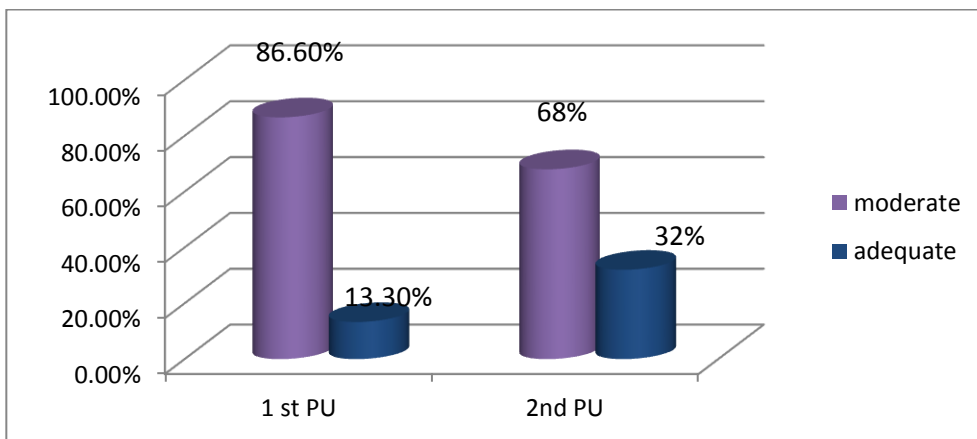


Figure: 15-association between class and post test knowledge level on emergency first aid skills.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN COURSE OF STUDY AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON EMEGENCY FIRST AID SKILLS

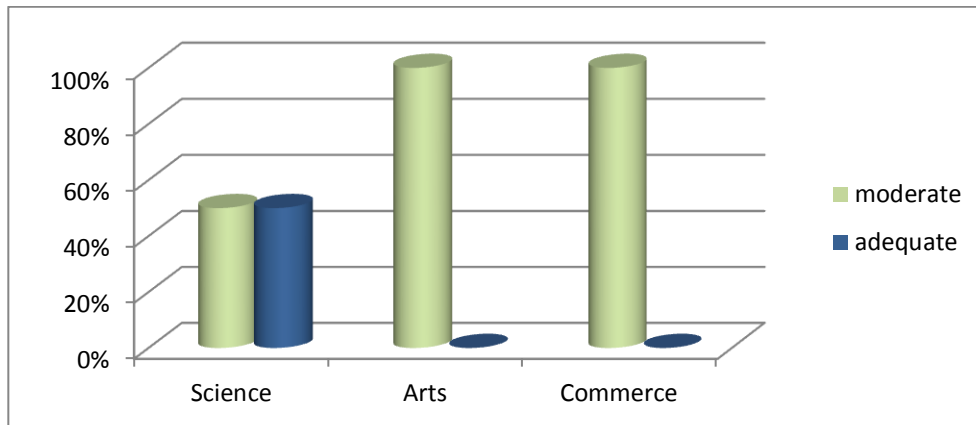


Figure:16-association between course of study and post test knowledge level on emergency first aid skills.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN AREA OF LIVING AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON EMERGENCY FIRST AID SKILLS

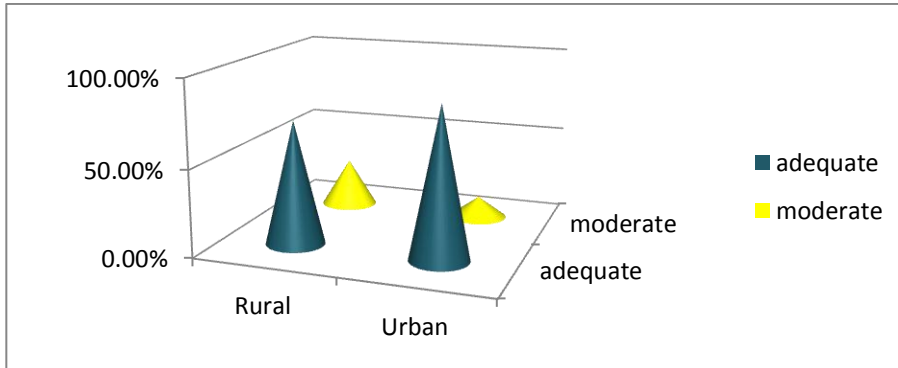


Figure:-association between area of living and post test knowledge level on emergency first aid skills.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA USED FOR INFORMATION AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON EMERGENCY FIRST AID SKILLS.

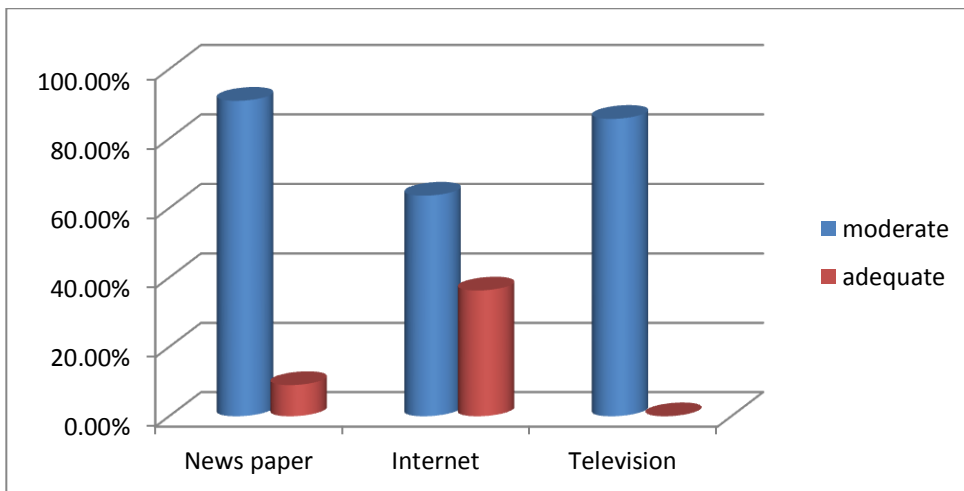


Figure:18-association between social media used for information and post test knowledge level on emergency first aid skills.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TYPE OF SCHOOL AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON EMERGENCY FIRST AID SKILLS

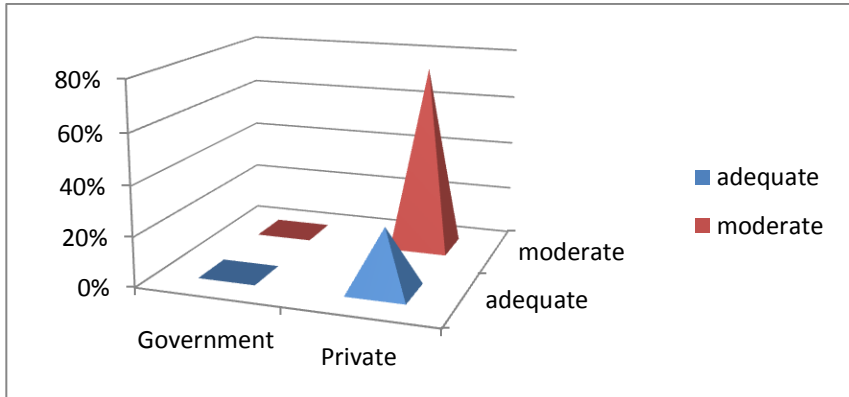


Figure:19-association between type of school and post test knowledge level on emergency first aid skills.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LOCATION OF COLLEGE AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON EMERGENCY FIRST AID SKILLS

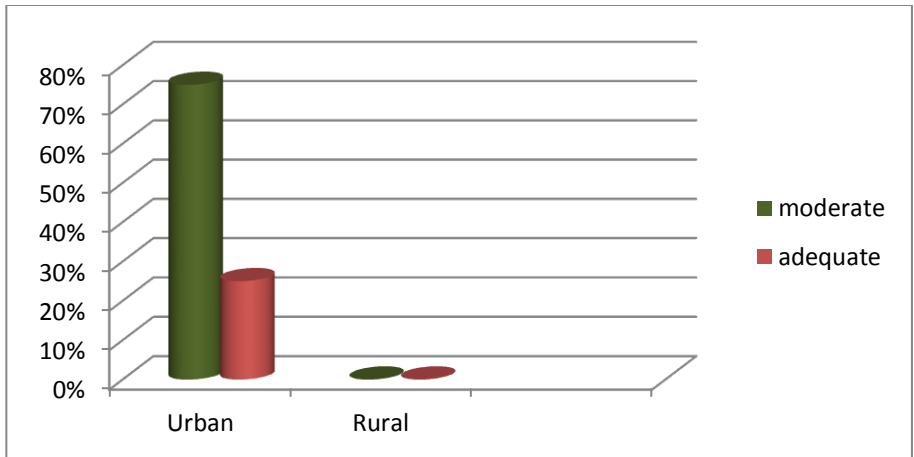


Figure:20-association between location of college and post test knowledge level on emergency first aid skills.

11. Contributions made towards increasing the state of knowledge in the subject.

As the study conducted, there is an increase in the knowledge of PU college students regarding the emergency first aid skills.

- In pre test, the knowledge of samples regarding the emergency first aid skills was inadequate.
- There is an improvement in the level of knowledge of the samples after the intervention.
- The students were able to provide effective and aseptic first aid skills in the emergency situations as evidenced from their post test knowledge score.
- The intervention was effective and the students adopted certain emergency first aid skills.
- There is an increase in the post test knowledge score of the students than the pre test score. Thus, the intervention was effective.
- The students were able to explain the topic to others.
- This study would help the students to improve their knowledge on emergency first aid skills and to take adopt techniques to manage the emergency situations and preventing from other consequences.

12. Conclusions summarizing the achievement and indication of scope for future work.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The major findings of the study are summarized as follows

1. Findings related to the respondents personal and related characteristics

In the present study the frequent and percentage distribution of demographic variables of participants revealed that,

- Majority of the subjects (52.5%) were in the age group of 17 years, 37.5% were from the age group of 16 years and 10% were from the age group of 18 years.
- Most of the respondents (62.5%) were from 2nd PU and remaining 37.5% were from 1st PU.
- Majority (50%) of the respondents were from science group, 25% were from arts and remaining 25% were from commerce.
- Majority (80%) of respondents belong to rural area and (20%) were from urban area.
- Most (55%) of respondents receiving information through internet, 27.5% through newspaper and remaining 17.5% are using television for information.
- All the respondents were belongs to private institution 100% and it is situated in urban area (100%).

2. Findings related to effectiveness of health education intervention.

Using a structured knowledge questionnaire, knowledge level of 40 PU college students was assessed before and after health education intervention and findings revealed that;

- In pre test (95%) of them had inadequate knowledge, 5% of them had moderate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge. In post test none of them had inadequate knowledge, 75% had moderate knowledge and 25% had adequate knowledge. With Chi square value of ($\chi^2=64.16^*$) and significant at 0.05 level.
- The mean percentage knowledge score of respondents in pretest was found to be 32% and mean percentage knowledge score of respondents in post test score was 67.16% with the enhancement of 35.16% and significant 't' (17.68) at 0.05 level.
- The calculated paired 't' test values based on pre test and post test knowledge score were more than the table value at 0.05 level of significance with 39 degree of freedom. It indicates that the mean differences between mean pre test and post test knowledge are significant at 0.05 levels. Hence at stated research hypothesis H_1 accepted for all aspect of knowledge.

Thus it suggested that the health education intervention has been effective in increasing the knowledge of PU college students regarding emergency first aid skills.

3. Findings related to association between post test levels of knowledge scores with selected demographic variables of rural adults.

Chi square values were computed to find the association between post test level of knowledge and selected demographic variables; age group, class, course of study, area of living, social media used for information, type of school, location of college. The following are the χ^2 values obtained with regard to different demographic variables.

- Age group-($\chi^2=54.78^*$,S)
- Class-($\chi^2=62.53^*$,S)
- Course of study-($\chi^2=33.32^*$,S)
- Area of living-($\chi^2=2.13^*$,NS)
- Social media used for information-($\chi^2=39.89^*$,S)
- Type of school-($\chi^2=60^*$,S)
- Location of college-($\chi^2=60^*$,S)

These findings indicated that χ^2 value of area of living are less than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore research hypothesis (H_2) rejected.

In the area of age group, class, course of study, social media used for information, type of school, location of college, χ^2 values were more than the table value at 0.05 level of significance, so research hypothesis (H_1) is accepted at 0.05 level of significance respectively.

Limitations

1. The study was conducted over a small group of target population selected by purposive sampling technique. Hence generalization is limited to whole PU college students. Health education plan was not based on learning needs of the subjects under the study but, on the basis of the review of literature and investigators experience.
2. Extraneous variables like exposure to media, peer contact or any other events occurred in the period between pre test and post test were beyond the investigators control as control group was not used; therefore there were possibilities of threats to internal validity.
3. No attempts were made to do the follow up to check the retention of knowledge of PU college students.

Scope for the future work

The study enables to assess the knowledge of PU college students on emergency first aid skills through health education intervention and to test its effectiveness on the knowledge of PU college students. The findings of the study have implications for nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration.

Nursing implication

The findings of the present study have brought out certain facts that have far reaching implication for nursing in the area of practice, education, administration and research.

Nursing Practice

Health education is an important tool for a health care agency. It is one of the most cost effective interventions to promote healthy living. Most of the PU college students are not aware of emergency first aid skills because of inadequate knowledge. Most of the accidents requiring first aid in a school situation are minor and subsequently are not brought to the attention of a medical professional. Even the most incidental injury should command the attention and first aid care. Skills regarding emergency first aid are very important in managing the emergency situations.

First aid education provides opportunities to practice, acquire proper skills in procedures and to complete first aid for emergencies. Hence each student should be trained to render first aid care, so that when any emergencies arrive he or she will be competent in their ability to deal with the situation. Thus, the information provided through health education intervention regarding emergency first aid skills helped the PU college students to improve their knowledge on skills.

Nursing Education

Nurse being a care giver in the emergency situation should empower its professionals with adequate knowledge on emergency first aid skills. Even though the content is already in the syllabus, there is evidence that nurses lack knowledge regarding emergency first aid skills. The mentors of the profession need to encourage the budding nurses to be aware and practice and also to undergo for skill training. So the topic related to emergency first aid skills can be include in the nursing, sp that the topic related to emergency first aid skills can be included in the nursing curriculum.

Nursing Research

Similar type of teaching programmed can be prepared to provide education regarding management of different emergencies and can be tested for their effectiveness. A more extensive and intensive study can be conducted in this area by using different methods of teaching, settings, samples and sampling technique.

13. Abstract.

First aid is the immediate care given to victims of accidents before trained medical workers arrive. First aid training also helps you to develop safety awareness and habits that promote safety at home, at work, during recreation, and on the streets and highways. In the promotion of safety awareness, it is important to closely relate three terms: cause, effect, and prevention.

METHOD.A pre experimental method with one group pre test post test design is used for the present study .the subject consisted of 15 first year and 25 second year PU college students from a selected PU college of Uttara kannada district ,selected by purposive sampling technique. **RESULT** The mean percentage of post test score (67.16%)was higher than the mean percentage of pre test knowledge score (32 %) .the calculated ' t 'value (17.67) is greater than the table value (0.05,39 df)= 2.02 shows that there is significant difference between the pre test and post knowledge scores. Majority of the samples were belongs to moderate level of knowledge (75%),(25%) belongs to adequate knowledge and there were no sample belongs to inadequate knowledge (0%).Chi-square was computed at 0.05 level of significance to test the association between the level of knowledge and demographic variables. This computed x^2 value was 64.16, which was more than the table value .there is association found between the selected demographic variables (age group, class, course of study, area of living, social media used for


information, type of school and location of college) on emergency first aid skills among selected PU college students of uttara Kannada district. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. **CONCLUSION** The study concluded that health education and other technique can be conducted to improve the knowledge of PU college students. The study recommended that to conduct further studies to improve the knowledge of students regarding the first aid skills.

Key words: Health education, emergency first aid skills, effectiveness, knowledge,

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