**A study to assess the knowledge on first aid measures in road traffic accident among auto drivers in selected area at villupuram district,with a view to developing an informational booklet.**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Aim:** to assess the knowledge on first aid measures in road traffic accident among auto drivers in selected area at villupuram district, with a view to developing an informational booklet”. **Objectives: (i)** To determine the knowledge regarding first aid measures in road traffic accident among the auto drivers. (ii) To find the association between the knowledge of Auto Drivers with their selected demographic variables (iii) To develop and provide an information booklet regarding first aid measures in road traffic accident. **Methods & Materials:** quantitative approach and descriptive research design was adopted for this study. 30 auto drivers were selected by using non probability convenient sampling techniques. Data collected by using researcher prepared structured multiple choice questionnaires. **Result:** The result of the study shows among 30 samples 14 (46.6%) of them had inadequate knowledge, 13 (43.3%) of them had moderate knowledge and 3 (10%) of them had adequate knowledge. There is no significant association between the level of knowledge among auto drivers with selected demographic variables. **Conclusion:** the study concluded that most of the auto drives are had poor knowledge regarding the first measures in road traffic accidents. So the researcher provides the informational booklet regarding first aid measures which help to improve their knowledge

**Key Words:** First aid, Road Traffic Accidents, Auto drivers.

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Over a million people died from road traffic injuries in globally. Road safety was treated as a transportation issue which is becoming a major health concern World Wide. A road traffic accident is caused by vehicle and secure on a road or in a place to which the public have access, include footpaths and bridle ways.

Road accidents are the main cause of death of young men worldwide. Road traffic injuries are the leading causes of death people aged between 15 and 29 years. Of the estimated 195,000 adolescents killed each year in traffic accidents 60% are the boys. Adolescents are especially susceptible to injury when riding mini bikes, snow mobiles, or motorcycles. Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death in adolescent period.

Automobile accidents are more common among young drivers who use alcohol, or other drugs while driving. Young drivers and riders seen more risk of crash accidents. Young often tend to be over confident, less experienced, run with high speed and use of alcohol makes the worse combination of risk.

A Report on Road Accidents in India 2016, published by Transport Research wing under Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India, has revealed that more people died on roads accidents in India last year, as compared to the number of deaths in 2015. The data has further revealed that the states of Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have accounted for maximum number of deaths this year.

Safety studies have bound that a majority of accidents occur either due to driver’s error or due to negligence of the safety norms. Driver fatigue, drunken driving are some other reasons of the mishaps. The actions like dangerous overtaking, lane cutting, jumping of signals, erratic parking, can be conducted as major cause for the calamities on the road.

‘The most cases the drivers are the first respondents to any accident and help victims in many ways. It recognized that fact and trained them in emergency medical aid’.

1. **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

A study to assess the knowledge on first aid measures of road traffic accident among auto drivers in selected area at villupuram district with a view to developing an information booklet.

1. **OBJECTIVES**

* To determine the level of knowledge regarding first aid measures among the auto drivers
* To find the association between the knowledge of Auto Drivers with their selected demographic variables
* To develop and provide an information booklet regarding first aid measures in road traffic accident

1. **METHODS AND MATERIALS**

A Quantitative research approach and descriptive design was adopted for this study. 30 auto drivers selected by using non probability convenient sampling technique at Vikravandi, Villupuram district. Data was collected by using researcher prepared structured multiple choice questionnaire and structured informational booklet regarding first aid measures for road traffic accident to the auto drivers.

1. **RESULTS**

**TABLE 1:** distribution ofLevel of knowledge on first aid measures in road traffic accidents among auto drivers. **N=30**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Level of knowledge** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Inadequate knowledge | 14 | 46.7% |
| Moderate knowledge | 13 | 43.3% |
| Adequate knowledge | 3 | 10% |

**Table 1:** shows the level of knowledge among auto drivers among 30 samples14(46.7%) has inadequate knowledge, 13 (43.3%) has moderate knowledge and 3 (10%) has adequate knowledge.

**TABLE 2:** Association of level of knowledge on first aid measures in road traffic accidents among auto drivers with their selected demographic variables.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.No** | **Demographic variable** | **Chi-square** | **P - value** |
| 1. | Age | x2=1.566  df=4 | 0.95499  NS |
| 2. | Gender | x2 =0  df=4 | 1  NS |
| 3 | Education status | x2=2.018  df=4 | 0.91804  NS |
| 4 | Marital status | x2=0.841  df=4 | 0.99093  NS |
| 5 | Ownership of auto | x2=5.130  df=4 | 0.458  NS |
| 6 | Place of residence | x2=4.842  df=4 | 0.5644  NS |
| 7 | Income per month | x2=2.207  df=4 | 0.89971  NS |
| 8 | Religion | x2=0  df=4 | 1  NS |

\*significant at p value <0.05

Table 2: shows there is no significance association between the level of knowledge among auto drivers with selected demographic variables.

1. **DISCUSSION**

**The first objective** was to assess the knowledge on first aid measures in road traffic accident among auto drivers

The finding reveals that 14 (46.6%) of them had inadequate knowledge, 13 (43.3%) of them had moderate knowledge and 3 (10%) of them had adequate knowledge.

**The second objective** was to find association between the knowledge of Auto Drivers with their selected demographic variables

The finding revels that there was no significant association between the level of knowledge on first aid measures and demographic variables such as age, gender, educational status, marital status, ownership for auto place of residence, income per month and religion.

1. **CONCLUSION**

This study was to assess the knowledge on first aid measures in road traffic accidents among auto drivers in vikravandi, villupuram. Based on the findings the study concluded that most of the auto drives are had poor knowledge regarding the first measures in road traffic accidents. So the researcher provides the informational booklet regarding first aid measures which help to improve their knowledge.

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