FIRST AID COURSE AT PAAET, TEACHING METHODS AND APPLICATION

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Abstract- This is a cross-sectional qualitative and quantitative study to show the effectiveness of teaching First Aid (FA) to student in the state of Kuwait at Public Authority for Applied Education and Training (PAAET), where student from both genders were targeted. Students were randomly selected from the institutes and colleges of PAAET. A questionnaire was designed in order to investigate the effectiveness of the teaching methods and to what level the student would benefit from learning First Aid. Reporting of personal experience of students, demographic characteristics were measured, cross-tabulation between the groups were also investigated to look for significant differences between the groups with respect to gender, GPA grade, colleges and year of enrollment. Factor analysis methodology was adopted to examine the distribution of variance in relation the questionnaire items. Finding were compared to studies conducted at national and internal level.

Keyword- Frist Aid, FA, College, PAAET, Level of Knowledge,

I. INTRODUCTION

The objective of this study is to determine the basic first-aid knowledge levels of students and the teaching staff at the colleges and institutes of The Public Authority for Applied Education and Training (PAAET). This is a higher academic institution in the state of Kuwait more than 30 thousand students are enrolled in it is educational programs. This institution consists of College of Health Sciences, College of Nursing, College of Basic Education, College of Commercial Studies, College of Technology, Secretarial Institute and Navigation Institute. Data were collected by using 140 questionnaires distributed to enrolled students at the different colleges and institutes. Moreover 170 questionnaires were also distributes among the teaching staff for both genders. The questionnaire questions for the students were composed of fifty questions, whereas the questionnaire for the teaching staff had 18 questions.

The study has been expanded on teachers' knowledge about first aid as well. The study applied ANOVA test and test applied on teacher's knowledge about first aid training courses. The result showed there were no significantly differences in teacher's knowledge based on their gender differences, education level and work experience. This study showed cultural aspect is a key in Kuwait to improve the practice of first aid knowledge among people.

II. BACKGROUND & LITERATURE REVIEW

Injuries from violence or accidents claim more than 5.8 million lives or 10% of global fatalities annually, making them one of the leading causes of death and morbidity. Such injuries may also cause long life disabilities and the impact will not only affect the injured but also their families, the society and the economy. The National First Aid Science Advisory Board defined first aid as making an assessment and implementing interventions that can be performed by a bystander (or by the victim) with minimal or no medical equipment. However, this practice requires certain levels of both knowledge and training. Furthermore, safety in colleges and institutes is very important especially in laboratories and workshops. And not only do teachers have to be aware of first aid emergency practices, but also the administration and students.

Providing knowledge and training about correct management of injuries and illness to students is important for two cases; first, it will improve their knowledge about health which in turn may lead to healthy and save life. Second, they may be used as a change agent within their families and community. Knowledge of first aid measures is important for every individual at every age, including school and college students. Life threatening emergencies can occur in any college, at any time. Emergencies can affect students or the adults who teach and supervise them. At the same time, colleges & institutes now employ no nurses, leaving teachers, and other staff in charge of fist aid before the arrival of emergency medical services personnel. It has been calculated that, on average, 20% of the population should be trained to provide first aid, if a significant reduction of mortality is to be achieved. However, wide dissemination of principals of emergency care poses a series of difficulties.

III. METHODS AND MATEIALS

Design

This qualitative study is assessed through cross sectional approach by questionnaire to retrospective reporting of students demographic information, teaching methods, and questions related to First Aid effectiveness on student's lives. Cross-sectional analysis to determine differences within gender and

colleges and institutes groups with respect to set of questions related to First Aid effectiveness during their academic years.

Methodology

This research purpose is to evaluate the knowledge of faculty community and the institutes members about first aid courses and training programs in The Public Authority for Applied Education and Training (PAAET). Statistical package for social science analysis known as SPSS software applied to evaluate academic and business studies. ANOVA and T-tests were applied on the samples to draw conclusion from community perspective toward first aid courses. Mean and standard deviations were applied on each questionnaire items to evaluate the participants' responses. In addition, the demographic variables of the study played a key role in the participants' responses to each questionnaire items.

The survey participants were selected randomly from institutes of the PAAET in Kuwait faculty community, and study sample consisted of (170) by CCAMLR teaching (15) College and the Institute of different categories in terms of gender, age, academic qualifications, marital status, number of children, nationality, specialty. The participant had to complete 30 questions on first aid courses and all the information collected from participants were highly confidential and privacy of participants was carefully protected.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the randomly selected sample of students, most of them were females (63%). Age group distribution shows that the age groups between 20-23 represent nearly three quarter of the sample. Also married students dominate the sample (85%). Forty four percent of the sample are newly enrolled students and 32% of them graduates. Most students' academic achievement were of a GPA between 2-3 (74%). Results show that nearly half of the sample were selected from the Institute of Communication and Navigation (46%), and the least (12%) were from Nursing College.

First Aid module characteristics vary in term of teaching methods, language, exams, and intensity. Seventy-three percent agree that most content is in practical format rather than theory, with 71% of the students learn the module in English. The module intensity and teaching hours varies, 63% of the students learn introductory modules, but more than 70% of them have more than three contact hours, with 45% of the students report that they are assessed by both written and practical exams. More than 75% of the modules were taught by staff and 76% use black boards in their teaching with only 24% of the teachers use Mannequin for illustrations.

In Table 1 most of the sample (90%) strongly agrees that First Aid modules are very important to their life. It affects their life as it impacts and strengthens work values if they worked as volunteers (94%). Students believe that team work is very important in such fields (84%). A split in response was noted with respect to First Aid practices on social life. Students were divided regarding gender, 37% believe that female students needs to learn about First Aid more than males. Also they reported that married students (42.4%) need First Aid courses more than non-married with 38% disagree. Forty six percent of students said that they would feel embarrassed if they rescued some body on the street.

It is seen from the above table that there were no statistically significant differences between the mean study sample about the extent of their knowledge and familiarity with the ways and methods of first aid, according to the variable of age, as the value of (F) calculated (1.687) and the level of significance (0.188). In order to be significant the p value must be less than 0.05, but the table 14 shows the p value =0.188.

To detect differences between the mean study sample about the extent of their knowledge and familiarity with the ways and methods of first aid, according to the academic qualification variable, was used (One Way ANOVA), and monitored the results in the following table:

Table (1): One way ANOVA according to qualification variable

Qualification	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Bachelor	95	73.13	6.65	between groups	54.86	2	27.43	0.59	0.552
Master	39	73.54	6.57	within groups	7674.93	167	45.96	7	
Phd	36	71.92	7.31	total	7729.79	169			
Total	170	72.96	6.76						

Table 1 above shows there were no significantly differences in terms of participants' education level and their knowledge about the first aid. The significant level were higher than 0.05 and it was p=. 552. Therefore, it is assumed that education level of participants doesn't affect their knowledge about first aid.

Table (2): One way ANOVA according to marital status variable

Marital status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Married	151	72.93	6.77	between groups	89.75	1.013	44.88	0.981	0.377
Single	14	74.50	7.47	within groups	7640.04		45.75		
Divorced	5	69.60	2.88	total	7729.79				
Total	170	72.96	6.76						

It is seen from the above table that there were no statistically significant differences at the level between the mean study sample about the extent of their knowledge and familiarity with the ways and methods of first aid, according to a changing social situation, as the value of (F) calculated (0.981) and the level of significance (.377). in order to have a significant difference the p value must be less than .05.

Table 3: Demographic Distribution of Selected Students from PAAET (N=140)

Variables	Frequency (%)
Male	52 (37.1)
Female	88 (62.9)
Age groups	
17-19	21 (15)
20-23	103 (73.6)
>24	16 (11.4)
Marital Status	
Single	24 (17.1)
Married	116 (82.9)
College year	
1st	61 (43.6)
2nd	20 (14.3)
3rd	15 (10.7)
4th	44 (31.4)
GPA	
2-2.49	53 (37.9)
2.5-2.99	50 (35.7)
> 3	26 (18.6)
Colleges	
Institute of Communication and Navigation	64 (45.7)
Basic Education	39 (27.9)
Nursing	17 (12.1)
Health sciences	20 (14.3)

Table 4: Characteristics of First Aid Module in PAAET Colleges and Institutes (N=140)

Variables	Frequency (%)	
Practical Contents	Yes	No
	102(71.9)	38(27.1)
Teaching Methods	Yes	No
Black board	106(75.7)	34(24.3)
Video	13(9.3)	127(90.7)
Data show	26(18.8)	114(81.4)
Mannequin	33(23.6)	107(76.4)
Others	16(11.4)	124(88.6)
Teaching Language	Arabic	English
	41(24.3)	99(70.7)
Module type	Introduction	Advanced
	87(62.1)	53(37.9)
Lecturers	Staff	External
	106(75.7)	34(24.3)
Module belong to	PAAET	Job Market
	74(52.9)	65(48.1)
Exams type	Theory	Practical Both
	73(52.1)	3(2.1) 64(45.1)
Class hours/week	1 2	3 4
	1(0.7) 40(28.6)	32(22.9) 67(45.1)

Table 5: Percentage of Students Response to First Aid Importance and Social Effects

Questions	Disagree	Do Not Know	Agree
First Aid important to our life	3.6	4.5	98.8
First Aid will implant work values of the volunteers	1.4	4.3	94.3
Team work has a positive effect than individual ones	9.5	6.5	84.0
Female-students need First Aid course more than male Students	34.3	28.5	37.2
Married students need First Aid course more than non-married	37.9	19.7	42.4
I feel embarrassed when try to rescue a victim on the street	36.5	17.5	46.0

CONCLUSION

This study attempted to understand the significant factors that affect the knowledge about the first aid on participants. The training courses, external courses and general knowledge were the main elements to improve the knowledge about first aid. There have been many previous studies on the importance of first aid knowledge. One of these studies mentioned that there was an increase in mean scores of first aid practice following training, suggesting an increase in knowledge among the intervention group after training program. On the other hand, there was a study reported that the overall mean score of the student's knowledge about first aid was very low (40.3%). This lack of knowledge amongst the students is indicative of the fact that only a few students have first aid knowledge. However, there was a study which reported in their study of 102 students, 76.5% from them had already general information about the first aid while 23.5% from them didn't have information about it. However, the focus of this study is on the process and ways to improve this knowledge on participants in PAAET in Kuwait. In addition, this research focused on demographic variables effect on the first aid knowledge. The results showed that, education, gender difference, and different age group does not necessary have different in terms of their knowledge about first aid courses. This brings hope that there is no need for special treat for specific group of people.

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