

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRST AID MANAGEMENT OF BURN AMONG PEOPLES RESIDING IN SELECTED AREAS OF PUNE CITY

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Abstract

The study on "Knowledge and Practice of First Aid for Burns in Families" aimed to evaluate the understanding and application of burn first aid among people residing in specific areas of Pune city. With burns being common injuries stemming from various sources, timely and appropriate first aid is crucial to prevent further complications and improve recovery. This research assesses community knowledge on first aid management, identifying knowledge gaps and potential areas for education. The findings indicate that while a majority of the population demonstrated good knowledge, there is still a need to address misconceptions and inadequate practices. Results showed that among the 300 respondents, 64% exhibited good knowledge regarding first aid management for burns, 34% had average knowledge, and only 2% displayed poor knowledge. This suggests that most participants had a relatively strong understanding of first aid for burns, though a notable segment required further education to enhance their response effectiveness. Common misconceptions included inappropriate practices, such as applying toothpaste or other substances on burns, which can impede healing or cause infections.

Analysis of demographic data revealed that the majority of participants were aged 28-37, with a slight predominance of male respondents (50.5%). Educational levels varied, with 67% of respondents having completed education up to the 10th grade or higher. Although demographic factors such as age, gender, education, family income, and occupation were considered, no statistically significant association was found between these factors and the level of knowledge on burn first aid. This indicates that knowledge about first aid for burns may not be dependent on any specific demographic subgroup and suggests the need for community-wide education programs.

This study underscores the importance of enhancing community knowledge about burn first aid through structured educational interventions, such as workshops or community health talks. Given that proper first aid practices can mitigate burn-related injuries, public health initiatives should focus on teaching accurate burn management techniques and dispelling common myths. Hospitals, schools, and workplaces could implement these initiatives, and involving family members in school-based first aid programs may extend knowledge into the household. Furthermore, the study calls for mass media and community workers to be engaged in disseminating accurate information and correcting misconceptions.

The study found that most participants had a fair level of knowledge, the data revealed critical areas for improvement, especially for those with only average or poor understanding.

Keywords- assess, knowledge, first aid management of burn, people

INTRODUCTION

First aid management is an essential skill that provides individuals with the knowledge and techniques to offer immediate help to those who are injured or suddenly become ill. In emergencies, actions taken in the initial minutes can often mean the difference between life and death. Therefore, understanding first aid principles and being ready to act quickly can save lives, prevent further injury, and aid recovery.

First aid management of burns is vital for reducing tissue damage, alleviating pain, and preventing complications. Burns can be caused by various sources, such as heat, chemicals, electricity, and radiation, and their severity depends on factors like the depth and extent of tissue involvement. Effective first aid intervention can significantly impact the outcomes for burn victims. The first step in managing a burn is to ensure the safety of the victim and the rescuer by removing them from the source of the burn and extinguishing any flames. Once the victim is safe, it is important to assess the severity of the burn to decide the appropriate course of action. Burns are usually classified into three categories based on their depth.

Thermal burns happen when your skin touches something very hot, like fire, boiling water, steam, or a heated object. These burns occur because the heat gets transferred to your skin, damaging it and sometimes the tissues underneath. How serious the burn is depends on how hot the source is and how long your skin was in contact with it. The first step in treating a thermal burn is to remove whatever caused it and cool the burn with water.

Electrical burns happen when electricity goes through your body. This makes heat that damages your tissues. These burns can hurt not just your skin, but also your muscles, nerves, and blood vessels inside. This inside damage can be worse than what you see on the outside. Electrical burns can also lead to serious problems like heart or nerve damage. So it's important to get medical help, even if the burn doesn't look bad on the outside..

Mechanical burns, or friction burns, occur when your skin rubs against something rough with enough force to create heat, causing an injury. Common examples include getting "road rash" from falling on pavement or burns from a quickly moving rope. The skin usually turns red and may develop blisters

NEED OF STUDY

Burns are frequent injuries that can come from various sources like heat, chemicals, electricity, and radiation. Proper first aid is crucial for giving timely and suitable care to people who have suffered burns, no matter the cause or severity.

First aid for burns helps people gain the knowledge and skills needed to recognize and evaluate the severity of burn injuries correctly. Knowing the different types of burns, their causes, and their symptoms is key for deciding the right actions and providing quick help to those in need. By understanding first-degree, second-degree, and third-degree burns, individuals can learn to distinguish between them and spot signs of complications such as infection or poor blood flow. Research and education in burn first aid help create evidence-based guidelines and best practices for treating burns. By combining data from clinical studies, case reports, and expert opinions, researchers can find effective methods for cooling burns, easing pain, preventing infection, and aiding wound healing. These evidence-based guidelines are valuable resources for healthcare providers, emergency responders, and ordinary people, making sure that everyone gets consistent and standardized care after a burn injury.

First aid for burns helps spread knowledge and skills to various groups, including healthcare workers, first responders, educators, caregivers, and community members. By offering burn first aid training, organizations like hospitals, schools, workplaces, and community groups can prepare people to handle burn emergencies effectively and provide life-saving help when needed. Education and training programs can include topics like burn assessment, wound care, pain relief, infection control, and emergency response procedures, giving participants the tools and confidence needed to act in burn situations.

AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of study was a descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding first Aid management of Burn among peoples residing in selected areas of Pune city.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study used a non-experimental descriptive design and a quantitative approach. Data was gathered from 300 individuals in selected areas of Pune through a structured knowledge questionnaire developed based on literature review, expert consultation, and personal experience of the researchers. The questionnaire included 22 questions covering demographic variables (age, gender, education, income, and occupation) and specific knowledge items related to burn first aid. The data analysis was structured to assess overall knowledge levels and analyze correlations with demographic factors.

RESULTS

1) Analysis of data related to demographic variables

The demographic distribution of the 300 samples is analyzed in terms of age, gender, education, family income, and occupation.

In terms of age, the largest proportion (30%) of participants belonged to the 18-27 and 28-37 age groups, followed by 29% in the 38-47 age group, while only 11% were from the 48-60 age bracket.

Regarding gender, 50.5% of the samples were male, and 49.5% were female, with no representation from the transgender community.

Educational qualifications revealed that 67% of the samples had education at the 10th-grade level or higher, while 20% had secondary education, and 13% had primary education.

Family income distribution showed that 46% of the participants had a family income between Rs. 20,001-30,000, 30% had a family income of Rs. 10,001-20,000, 14% had a family income below Rs. 10,000, and 10% had a family income exceeding Rs. 30,000. In terms of occupation, 44% of the samples were employed, 33% were engaged in business, and 23% were homemakers. This demographic data highlights a diverse distribution of participants across various socio-economic factors.

2) Analysis of knowledge regarding first aid management of burn among people

n = 300

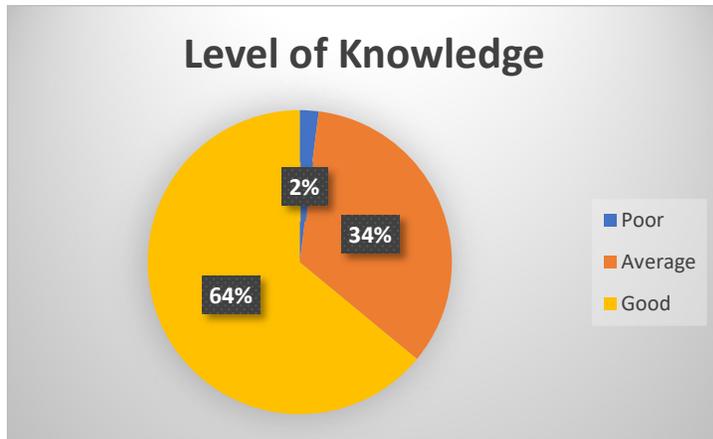


Figure no – 1 The pie diagram showing percentage wise distribution of knowledge regarding first aid management of burn

Table No. 1

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Poor knowledge	08	2.0%	14.92	3.06
Average knowledge	104	34.0%		
Good knowledge	188	64.0%		

Table no – 1 and figure no 6 shows that, majority 64% of samples had good knowledge regarding first aid management of burn, 34% of samples had average knowledge regarding first aid management of burn and 2% sample having poor knowledge.

DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY

The main purpose of this study was to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of burn among people. A quantitative research approach for this study. They chose a non-experimental, descriptive design to assess people's knowledge about first aid for burns in specific areas of Pune city. The study population included individuals living in selected areas of Pune city. The researchers selected a sample size of 300 people using non-probability purposive sampling. After collecting data from 300 people result shows that, 64% of samples had good knowledge regarding first aid management of burn, 34% of samples had average knowledge regarding first aid management of burn and 2% sample having poor knowledge

The present study has revealed that while a substantial portion of the populace possesses a commendable level of knowledge regarding first aid for burn-related injuries, there remains a pressing need to further enhance the understanding and practical application of such knowledge, particularly among those individuals exhibiting average or subpar levels of knowledge. The lack of a discernible association between demographic variables and the observed knowledge levels suggests that awareness campaigns and educational programs should be designed to target the community as a whole, rather than focusing on specific subgroups. This study underscores the paramount importance of public education initiatives pertaining to burn care, as such efforts could significantly contribute to the reduction of misconceptions and the improvement of emergency responses to burn-related injuries.

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to assess the knowledge and practices regarding first aid management of burns among people residing in selected areas of Pune city. The findings indicated that while the majority of participants (64%) had good knowledge of first aid for burns, there was still a significant portion (34%) with average knowledge and a small percentage (2%) with poor knowledge. The study highlighted the importance of improving public awareness and reinforcing the correct first aid practices for burns, as misconceptions and improper practices were prevalent among some participants. The study recommends the implementation of targeted interventions such as community-based training, workshops, and public health campaigns to address the gaps in knowledge and encourage proper first aid practices. It also advocates for integrating burn first aid education into school curricula and community health initiatives to ensure that individuals are prepared to provide immediate care in emergency situations.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We, researchers, understand that conflict of interest refers to situations in which financial or other personal considerations may compromise our judgment in evaluating, conducting, or reporting research. We hereby declare that we do not have any personal conflict of interest that may arise from our application and submission of our research proposal.

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