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A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program on Road Traffic Accident among 1st Year Nursing Students of Selected Nursing College in Lucknow, U.P.

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ABSTRACT

RTA is common cause of morbidity and mortality in all parts of the world, as an epidemiological problem, the control of the host (accident victim), the agent (vehicle) and environmental factors involved their caution should be consider, health personnel who look after accident victim need to know the injury type and their mechanism encounter in road traffic accidents, it is useful to prevent road traffic accidents. Our research aim is to find out the effectiveness of plan teaching program regarding road traffic accident among nursing first year students.

Methodology: - pre-experimental Research Design used to describe the effectiveness of an information regarding among late adolescence student of Dr. Achal Singh Yadav Institute of nursing and paramedical science Lucknow after obtaining written consent from first year nursing students. Demographical data and structured questionnaire given to them regarding road traffic accidents to assess their knowledge. After the implementation of plan teaching program post-test was done on the seven days following intervention.

Objective of the study is to assess the effectiveness of plan teaching program regarding road traffic accident among nursing 1st year students and to find out the association between pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

Result: In this study total 30 sample were satisfied inclusion and exclusion criteria and were consistent throughout the study. After finding pre-test and post test score, pre -test mean was 12.76 and SD was 4.41, Out of 30 sample, majority of sample 18(60%) had average knowledge regarding road traffic accident, followed by 12 (40%) sample fell in the category of poor knowledge and no sample fell in the category of good knowledge in pre-test. In post-test mean was 21.2, SD was 3.6 and majority of sample 19 (63.33%) had good knowledge followed by 11(36.66%) samples fell in the category of average knowledge. T-test value is 27.65 which is greater than table value it shows that plan teaching program was effective. This study finding concluded that most of nursing first year students have average knowledge on road traffic regulations without any intervention. After intervention, level of knowledge increase, and maximum student have good knowledge in post- test.

KEYWORDS: *RTA (Road traffic accident), knowledge, planned teaching program*

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INTRODUCTION

Globally, road traffic accident (RTA) the leading cause unnatural death in the world. Leading a major burden on the world & economic causing a yearly loss about 1518 billion. It also the fourth most cause

of unnatural death in children, contributing to an annual loss of more than 260000 lives in the O-19 years age group. India has witnessed a 10-fold Increase in the number of fatalities from 1970-2009 with one accident occurring every minute & one fatality every four minute.

Dalbir Singh, sonugoel, (2016).
Road accidents is a negative externality associated with expansion in road network, motorization and urbanization in the country. Road traffic injuries are recognized, globally, as a major public health problem, for being one of the leading causes of death, disabilities and hospitalization, imposing huge socio-economic costs. In Uttar Pradesh, road injuries are one of the top four leading causes of death and health loss among persons of age group 18-45 years. Intake of alcohol/drugs by drivers resulted in 3595 road accidents (13.6 per cent) and 824 fatalities (13.6 per cent) in 2018. Due to talking on phone while driving result in 3828 road accidents, 1956 road accident deaths and injuries to 2821 number of persons during the calendar year.

Government of Uttar Pradesh Lucknow (2018)
In India statistics of 2000, 80, 0000 were killed 3,42 200 injured in road traffic crashes in India 2000,However this is an underestimate as not all injuries are reported to the police the actual member of likely to have been in the reason of 1,200, 000 & person with injury requiring hospital treatment & 5, 600.000 person were sustaining minor injuries in the year 2000.

Official statistics, (2000)
The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child article 1 specifies that children include all those below the age of 18 year in India, they constitute 38% of our population. Child health policies and programmes by successive government expansion of child survival programmes and unavailability of preventive and therapeutic modalities has reduce mortality in the last decades, however, it is still an unfinished agenda. The epidemiological and sociodemographic transition along with environmental and behavioural changes due to globalization, motorisation, urbanization, migration and media impact has resulted in the increase of injuries as a leading public health problem.

Gopal Krishna Gururaj (2012).
Commonly accident occur due to many factor like physical factor such as–over speeding overtaking not wearing helmet, drunk & drive and sudden road crossing, vehicular factor such as- poor safety feature loss of balance, problem with head or tail light & break failure environment factor such as poorly designed road, lack of pedestrian footpath absence of traffic system accident occur in various form such as hit pedestrian(43.7%) rear and collision(16.4%),hit on collision (13.3%)and overturning (9.4%).**VikashKeshri**

Material and methods

Design
The research design used in this study was pre-experimental which include 1 group pre-test, post-test only design.

Sample
A total of 30 1st year nursing students were selected through convenient sampling technique who met inclusion criteria. Subjects who were not willing to participate in study or with any known psychiatric illness were excluded from the study.

Tools
Various tools used to collect the data were:

Self- structured questionnaire regarding knowledge and attitude
Total number of questions were 30.

Data collection schedule and procedure
Ethical permission
Permission to conduct the study was taken from the Principal of Dr. Achal Singh Yadav Institute of Nursing and Paramedical science Lucknow.

Procedure of data collection
A separate class room was allotted to the researcher for making the atmosphere conducive for interviewing the participants. Participants were fulfilling the inclusion criteria were enrolled in the study. Participants were informed about the purpose of the study, possible risks, benefits and confidentiality of their information before conducting interview. Written informed consent was obtained from the study participants. After making participants comfortable, they were interviewed by using various tools i.e. socio-demographic profile, and Self-Structured Questionnaire.

Data analysis
Analysis of data was done in accordance with the objectives laid down for the study using descriptive and inferential statistics in SPSS software version 20.0, chi square test for association, paired t- test for pre and post- test differences and Cronbach's Alpha (a) correlation were used to analyze the data.

Result:
Findings of the study revealed that-

pre-test and post test score, pre -test mean was 12.76 and SD was 4.41, Out of 30 sample, majority of sample 18(60%) had average knowledge regarding road traffic accident, followed by 12 (40%) sample

fell in the category of poor knowledge and no sample fell in the category of good knowledge in pre-test.

In post-test mean was 21.2, SD was 3.6 and majority of sample 19 (63.33%) had good knowledge followed by 11(36.66%) samples fell in the category of average knowledge. T- test value is 27.65 which is greater than table value it shows that plan teaching program was effective.

This study finding concluded that most of nursing first year students have average knowledge on road traffic regulations without any intervention. After intervention, level of knowledge increase, and maximum student have good knowledge in post

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Nursing can be described as both an art and science: a heart and mind. At its heart, lies a fundamental respect for human dignity and an intuition for a patient's need. This is supported by the mind, in the form of rigorous core learning. The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding road traffic accident among 1st yearnursing students in a selected college of nursing in Lucknow, following conclusion was drawn from the present study.

A Road Traffic Accident (RTA) can be defined as, an event that occurs on a way or street open to public traffic; resulting in one or more person's being injured or killed, where at least one moving vehicle is involved. Road accidents is a negative externality associated with expansion in road network, motorization and urbanization in the country. Road traffic injuries are recognized, globally, as a major public health problem, for being one of the leading causes of deaths, disabilities and hospitalization, imposing huge socio-economic costs.

in pre-test majority of sample had average knowledge regarding road traffic accident (60%) 18, followed by poor knowledge (40%)12, no one had good knowledge in pre-test. In post-test majority of sample had good knowledge (63.33%)19, followed by(36.66%) 11 sample had average knowledge. Further on assessing the effectiveness of planned teaching program, obtained value is greater than table value, null hypothesis rejected and research hypothesis accepted this shows that planned teaching program was effective to bring change in knowledge regarding RTA in participants.

Table no.1.Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic characteristics of 3rd year nursing students

N=40

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE		FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	AGE	16-18	4	13.33%
		18-20	16	53.33%
		20-22	4	23.33%
		23-25	3	10.00%
2	GENDER	Female	8	26.66%
		Male	22	73.33%
		Transgender	0	0
3	TYPE OF FAMILY	Nuclear	15	50%
		Joint	15	50%
4	AREA OF RESIDENT	Rural	19	63.33%
		Urban	11	36.66%
5	FATHER EDUCATION	No-formal education	0	0
		formal	7	23.33%
		primary	3	10%
		secondary	8	26.66%
		graduate	12	40%
6	MOTHER EDUCATION	No-formal education	10	13.33%
		formal	4	33.33%
		primary	6	20%
		secondary	7	23.33%
		graduate	3	10%
7	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	Media/ Internet	5	16.66%
		Teacher	11	36.66%
		Parents	11	36.66%
		Peer group	3	10%

8.	DRIVE AUTOMOBILE	Yes No	16 14	53.33% 46.66%
9.	OWNED LICENSE	Yes No	7 23	23.33% 76.66%

Section -2 table no.2Distribution of sample based on pre-test and post test knowledge score

N=30

	PRE-TEST		POST TEST	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
POOR	12	40%	0	0%
AVERAGE	18	60%	11	36.66%
GOOD	0	0%	19	63.33%

The above table shows, pre-test majority of sample had average knowledge regarding road traffic accident (60%) 18, followed by poor knowledge (40%) 12, no one had good knowledge in pre-test. In post-test majority of sample had good knowledge (63.33%) 19, followed by (36.66%) 11 sample had average knowledge.

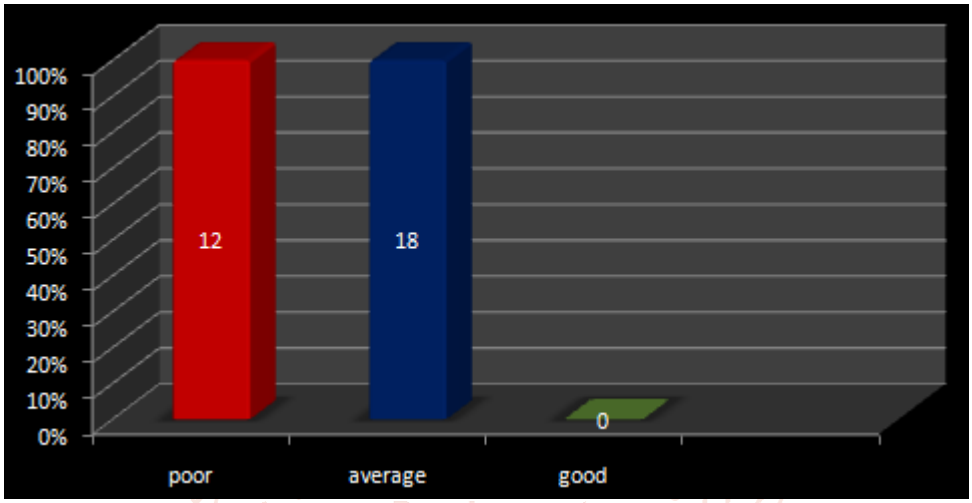

Figure no.1 shows frequency of pre-test in which maximum sample fell in the category of average knowledge.

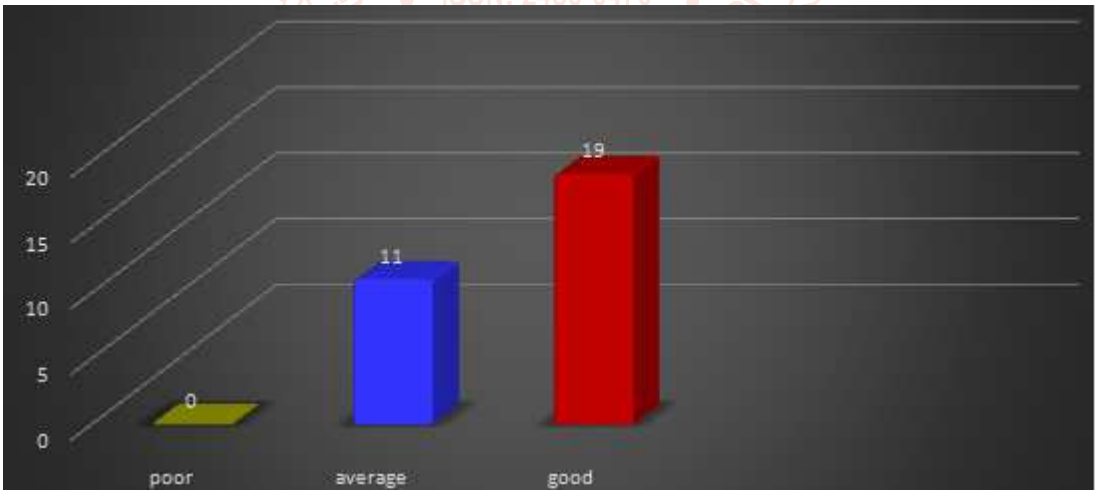

Figure no.2 shows the frequency of post-test in which maximum samples fell in the category of good knowledge

Section 3- Table 3: Chi-square test showing the association between post-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables of sample.

S No.	Demographic Variable	Poor	Average	Good	Obtained Value	Table Value	Degree of Freedom	Inferential
1.	**Age**				2.915	12.59	6	NS
	16-18 year	0	0	3				
	18-20 year	0	9	9				
	20-22 year	0	2	4				
	23-25 year	0	1	2				
2.	**Gender**				0.932	5.99	2	NS
	Male	0	1	6				
	Female	0	10	13				
3.	**Family**				4.59	5.99	2	NS
	Nuclear	0	6	9				
	Joint	0	5	10				
4.	**Area of living**				2.384	5.99	2	NS
	Rural	0	5	14				
	Urban	0	6	5				
5.	**Father's education**				2.67	15.51	8	NS
	Formal	0	1	6				
	Non-formal	0	0	0				
	Primary	0	1	2				
	Secondary	0	4	5				
	Graduate	0	5	6				
6.	**Mother's education**				3.74	15.51	8	NS
	Formal	0	0	4				
	Non-formal	0	4	4				
	Primary	0	3	5				
	Secondary	0	3	4				
	Graduate	0	2	1				
7.	**Source of Knowledge**				8.45	12.59	6	NS
	Media/internet	0	0	4				
	Teacher	0	5	7				
	Parents	0	5	6				
	Peer groups	0	2	1				
8.	**Do you drive Automobile?**				0	5.99	2	NS
	Yes	0	5	10				
	No	0	5	10				
9.	**Have you owned License?**				0.98	5.99	2	NS
	Yes	0	5	4				
	No	0	7	14				

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