

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES DEPARTMENT
OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE**



**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE, AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS REGARDING FIRST
AID AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN SELECTED GOVERNMENTAL
TEACHING HOSPITALS IN ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, 2021**

BY: EMAN HASSEN (BSC)

**THESIS SUBMITTED TO ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF HEALTH
SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE FOR THE PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT IN REQUIREMENT OF MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN
EMERGENCY MEDICINE AND CRITICAL CARE**

DECEMBER 2021,

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

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MASTERS RESEARCH THESIS

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AOR- Adjusted odds ratio

BLS- Basic life support

BSc – Bachelor science

CI – Confidence interval

COR- Crude odds ratio

CPR- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation

FA- First aid

KAP – Knowledge, attitude, practice

KMU – Kotebe metropolitan university

PNU- Prince Norah University

TASH- Tikur anbesa specialized hospital

UAE- United Arab Emirate

UK – United Kingdom

UN – United nation

ABSTRACT

Background: First aid management is the provision of emergency medical assistance to a person who has been hurt or becomes suddenly ill, utilizing whatever facilities or resources are available at the time before regular medical help is impacted. It is critical to guarantee that university students, including health science students, are adequately trained to deal with such events.

Objective; To assess knowledge, attitude, and association factor regarding first aid among nursing students in a selected governmental teaching hospital in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2021.

Methods; cross-sectional study design was implemented. Structured self-administered questionnaires were used on comprehensive nursing students. The collected data were cleaned and entered into epi data version 4.6.0 and exported to SPSS Ver.26 for analysis. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to show the effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The adjusted odds ratio was used to interpret the strength of association at 95% CI. Statistical significance had been assured by a P value<0.05 in multivariate analysis.

Result; Out of 217 nursing students 206 completed and returned the questionnaire with a non-response rate of 5%. Out of them 149 (72.3%) were females, the mean age of study participants was 22.2 years. Among study participants, 58.7% of nursing students had good knowledge however 86.9% of them had a positive attitude. Sex, study year, first aid training, and course were significantly associated with knowledge of FA on multivariate logistic regression ($p \leq 0.05$) whereas only sex was significantly associated with attitude towards FA ($p \leq 0.05$).

Conclusion and recommendation; the overall level of FA knowledge among nursing students attending a selected teaching hospital was inadequate however they had a positive attitude. There was a significant difference in knowledge between students attending FA courses and those without that imply the need for designing future training programs to train nursing students at the beginning of their nursing career, regular and refresher training should also be implemented.

Keywords: first aid, nursing student, knowledge

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

First aid is the immediate initial assistance given to a person who is injured or has become ill, It makes the difference between life and death if it is given by first aid providers who have the skill and knowledge to deal with life-threatening conditions outside the facilitated environment of a hospital, and maintaining the person's physical and mental health in the greatest possible condition until emergency medical help arrives (1),(2),(3).

September 12, 2020, world-first aid day was held which is an annual campaign to promote the importance of first aid is training in preventing injuries and saving lives. It provides knowledge, skills, and confidence to act when needed(4),(5).

The Ethiopian Red Cross Society (ERCS) began first aid training in July 1935 and opened Ethiopia's first nursing school in 1949, graduating the first class of 17 female nurses' in1953. The ERCS offers a wide range of first aid and CPR training courses. Ambulance and First Aid services also provided by the ERCS began in Addis Ababa in 1952 G.C. and have expanded throughout the country. The Ethiopian Nurses Association (ENA) was founded in 1950 and had a significant role in the development of a nursing council with self-regulatory powers(6),(7),

A first aid kit is a collection of materials and equipment that may contain bandages for stopping bleeding, gloves, a breathing barrier for doing rescue breathing, and sometimes instructions on how to perform first aid (23).

Pre-hospital first aid is a type of emergency care that is provided outside of a hospital setting. Often, pre-hospital death occurs due to a lack of understanding about first aid treatment and/or a delay in getting the victim to proper medical care thus a good attitude, adequate knowledge, and readiness to assist the casualty are required of the first aider (8), (20).

The primary goal of first aid is to save a person's life and to keep them from deteriorating. The first step used to treat injuries and common illnesses often determine the disease's future course and complication rates (27).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Thousands of individuals may die every year throughout the world, many incidents occur in a variety of settings, including colleges, when traveling, and while going about our daily lives and around 2,500 people die as a result of a closed airway, and 29,000 people die of heart attacks in situations where first aid may have saved their lives(9),(10).

Cardiovascular disease is the largest cause of death globally, accounting for more than 17.5 million fatalities each year. It has been the leading cause of death globally since 1980, both in and out of hospitals, and it continues to be a prominent cause of death. Even though early CPR is linked to better outcomes in both out-of-hospital and in-hospital cardiac arrests, the American Heart Association reported in 2010 that only about 20% to 30% of adults with out-of-hospital cardiac arrests receive any bystander CPR(11),(12),(13),(14).

Epilepsy affects over 50 million people globally, from which around 80% of its burden is in developing countries with higher mortality and morbidity. However, Infliction of burns, rubbing irritants in the eyes, holding the patient over a fire, and administering cow urine are just some of the improper and hazardous seizures-control procedures used(15).

Trauma is a significant and global problem, accounting for roughly one out of every ten deaths worldwide. Young individuals are disproportionately affected. It is responsible for 13–29% of all deaths within the 15–59 age range. Pre-hospital trauma deaths account for 20%–86% of all trauma deaths. Today's world is increasingly exposed to injuries, resulting in 5 million deaths per year, which is equal to the number of deaths from HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis combined. However, fifteen to eighteen percent of deaths as a result of injuries can be avoided through the use of deliberate first-aid practices. By merely placing a patient in the proper position, around 10% of mortality can be reduced(16),(17).

According to the World Health Organization's 2013 Status Report on Road Safety, roughly 1.24 million people die each year as a result of road traffic accidents, with the majority of the burden falling on low- and middle-income. The national survey in Iran reported that just 14 percent of road traffic injury victims were evacuated by ambulance, while 10% were saved by skilled persons. According to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 15,086 road traffic accidents occurred in Ethiopia in 2008, with a fatality rate of 95 deaths per 10,000 cars.

Unfortunately, the majority of the injured victims' ms perished or were evacuated to hospitals without receiving any first-aid treatment on the spot(18),(19).

Basic health education should include life-saving first-aid skills, and everyone starting at the age of ten should learn these, including Basic Life-Support and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Because they regularly encounter life-threatening situations in their everyday work, health care professionals and trainees are expected to be aware of it(20),(21).

Available scientific studies have revealed that nursing students and newly employed nursing graduates do not always have the skills or knowledge to provide proper resuscitation. Even though minor bleeding episodes are common among college students and can be quite dangerous, necessitating prompt medical attention to avoid consequences but according to an Indian study, only 16% of nursing students knew that direct pressure should be applied to the wound whereas many answered that wound should be kept in cold water (11),(22),(29).

When bystander CPR was administered, nearly 45 percent of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest victims survived so that medical and nursing students are thought to have the basic skills and knowledge required to conduct CPR however according to Mendhe HG study only 3% of medical interns and none of the nursing interns had excellent knowledge score similarly based on Yunus MD study only 3.7% of medical and nursing students scored excellent knowledge. Based on Raneem m. study only 8% of medical students had a positive attitude(14),(24), (25),(49).

By training school nurses, several Western countries attempted to provide better health care for youngsters while they were at school. The Medical Council of India recommends that undergraduate students should have adequate knowledge and skills to address common acute emergencies. Since students have the potential for changing the health scenario of the society if properly groomed and educated for a healthful living (21),(26), (27).

1.3 Significance of the study

In a college setting, safety and security are critical. It is a unique time in an adolescent's life when they are exposed to a wide variety of experiences. They concentrate on their studies; including exams, as well as a variety of extracurricular activities like singing, dance, and sports thus first aid must be taught precisely to a broad spectrum of individuals within the community, workplace, college, and health care environment to improve the emergency response and outcome.

First aid knowledge has traditionally been a pass-over subject among nursing students. They are thought how to handle emergencies in a hospital setting where drugs and other necessary equipment are available even though adequate knowledge require for handling all emergencies without a hospital setting at the site of an accident.

Nurses are on the front lines of the emergency response system and also many times the doctor may not always be able to be near the patient so that they are expected to give emergency care thus, assessing nursing students' current knowledge and attitude will greatly aid in the development of an effective teaching-learning program for them.

To the best of the investigator's knowledge, there is no existing literature available regarding the knowledge and attitude among nursing students regarding first aid, in Ethiopia. Therefore, this study will assess the level of knowledge and awareness of undergraduate students in providing first aid care, determine which of the emergencies requires first-aid expertise, and assess the student's view on the necessity for more first-aid training at the university.

Also, the result will help as supportive information for the ministry of science and higher education, Ministry of Health, school of nursing, and other concerned bodies. This study also will provide baseline information to other researchers to work further in related issues.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Knowledge of nursing students towards first aid

In India, a study was carried out on KAP of first aid among 100 BSc nursing students with no prior first aid training. Around 96% of students aware meaning of first aid, 48% of students knew about choking management, only 16% of students knew how to manage severe bleeding due to cut, 62% of respondents knew the airway should be checked first in a victim lying on the ground, and not responding. 30% of respondents knew what to do primarily for a victim with a seizure and 74% of respondents knew that information gathering should be done primarily in a person who has swallowed poison only 6% of students knew how to manage epistaxis(29).

A cross-sectional study involving 200 nursing students was undertaken in Palestine to investigate FA techniques, diagnosis, and therapy of snakebite showed 52% of them knew the bitten site should be immobilized(43).

In Saudi Arabia, a cross-sectional study was conducted on knowledge and attitude of first aid among 110 female health science college students from them 30 (27.3%) were nursing students showed first aid management for a victim who has lost his consciousness and cannot breathe, 19.1% ambulance was called and waited for the paramedics to arrive, 12.7% thought to call an ambulance and put the victim in the recovery position. In case of bleeding due to injury 52.7% thought to remove any foreign body from the site of bleeding, 6.4% tended to dress the bone fracture and 4.5% were tended to ask about pain. In the case of burns, 26.4% tended to wipe the burn with antiseptic wipes. In case of choking 20.9% inserted the finger to the back of the victim's throat trying to dislodge the foreign body. In epistaxis 24.5% thought to make casualty lean backward and pinch the nose, in epilepsy management, 23.6% answered that restrain the victim. In asthmatic attacks, 25.5% thought the victim has to sit in a comfortable position and breathing into a paper bag. (28).

A cross-sectional study was done in Poland, Lithuania, and Spain on knowledge and attitude of BLS among undergraduate nursing students showed 76,4% of the respondents knew the right place to compress the chest of an adult and 58.8% of a child but only 22.3% of the respondents

knew the correct algorithm of basic resuscitation activities for an adult(22). In Saudi Arabia, a study conducted on FA for a burn around 58.7% of medical knew the victim on fire should drop and roll on the ground and 55.8% cool water should be applied for scalded hands (38).

A cross-sectional investigation of KAP of first aid among nursing students in China revealed Approximately 51.5% of the total knowledge score of the students was >9 with a mean score for first aid 7.51(1.92), which reflects poor knowledge(30).In a study done in Saudi Arabia on medical and non-medical students' knowledge and attitude regarding FA 56.6% of them had good knowledge(46).

In South Korea, a cross-sectional study was done on knowledge and attitude of CPR among nursing students showed knowledge scores for the intervention group were 16.40 ± 1.56 and for the control group was 6.46 ± 2 (45). Another study also done in Saudi Arabia on knowledge and attitude of female university students about first aid skills, a total of 1000 female students have participated from them 49 were nursing students showed the percent of correct answer by the response for seizure 49.5, for epistaxis 84.5, burn 81.2, for asthma 69.9, for snake bite 39.6, for fracture 69.4 and bleeding were 50.6 (32).

A study carried out at Mandya, India on perception and practice regarding first aid among nursing students showed 95.54% of respondents had heard about first aid practices and 19.64% of respondents had undergone training on first aid practices in the past. In the case of burns, 42.86% replied that the burnt area should be placed in cold water and only 15.18% perceived that pressure should be applied over the nose. In the case of fainting, 26.79% mentioned that injuries should be checked and 25% replied that water should be given to drink even when the person is unconscious (21).

In Davangere, India, a cross-sectional study was undertaken on the management of traumatic dental injury among 240 nursing students showed 54% of respondents choose to discarded the avulsed tooth, only 45% knew that the avulsed tooth should be cleaned and brought to the dentist (33).

2.2 Attitude of nursing students towards first aid

A study on KAP of first aid among nursing students was undertaken in China revealed the mean score for attitude is $7.73 \pm 1(30)$. In another cross-sectional study conducted in India on KAP of CPR among medical and nursing interns, 50 nursing interns were included 49 (98%) think that BLS is necessary and all nursing students encourage BLS training should be part of the curriculum (25).

In Pakistan, a cross-sectional study on KAP of first aid was conducted among six medical and non-medical colleges showed 94.4% of students wanted first aid training to be part of their curriculum(31). Another survey conducted among undergraduate students in the United Arab Emirates revealed 88.2% of respondents need to take a first aid course(10). In a study done in Saudi Arabia on medical and non-medical student's knowledge and attitude regarding FA, only 8 % of students had a good attitude towards FA(46).

In a study of 110 female health science students in Saudi Arabia, the KAP of first aid was assessed 62,7% of them agreed that first aid can save victims' life (25). Another study on KAP of BLS among health science students was conducted in Saudi Arabia, 98.3% of respondents with no prior BLS training and 87.9% of respondents with prior BLS training wanted further BLS training, in general students had a positive attitude towards BLS (34).

According to Malaysian research of KAP of first aid among health science university students, 90.8% of students had a positive attitude towards first aid(35). In another cross-sectional study done in urban Bangalore on KAP regarding first aid among college students, 78% want first aid training included in the curriculum and 78.9% of respondents strongly agreed to attend such program(36). In a separate study conducted in Rawalpindi, it was discovered that the majority 93.08% had a positive attitude towards learning BLS(37).

A survey of medical students' knowledge and attitudes toward first aid was conducted in Riyadh, positive responses ranged from 68–100%. All of the participants believed that FA increases survival rates and most students 85% supported the inclusion of FA training into the medical curriculum (41).

1.4 Factors associated with knowledge and attitude

According to a study conducted in Malaysia on first-aid knowledge, awareness, and attitudes among health science students, including nursing students showed that gender ($p=0.018$), year of the study ($p < 0.001$), and first aid training ($p < 0.001$) was significantly associated with knowledge and attitude of first aid (35). Another study was conducted among medical college students in Mangalore, level of education was significantly associated with knowledge ($P = 0.04$)(42). In a separate study conducted in Pakistan, it was discovered that first aid training was significantly associated with first aid knowledge ($p < 0.001$)(31).

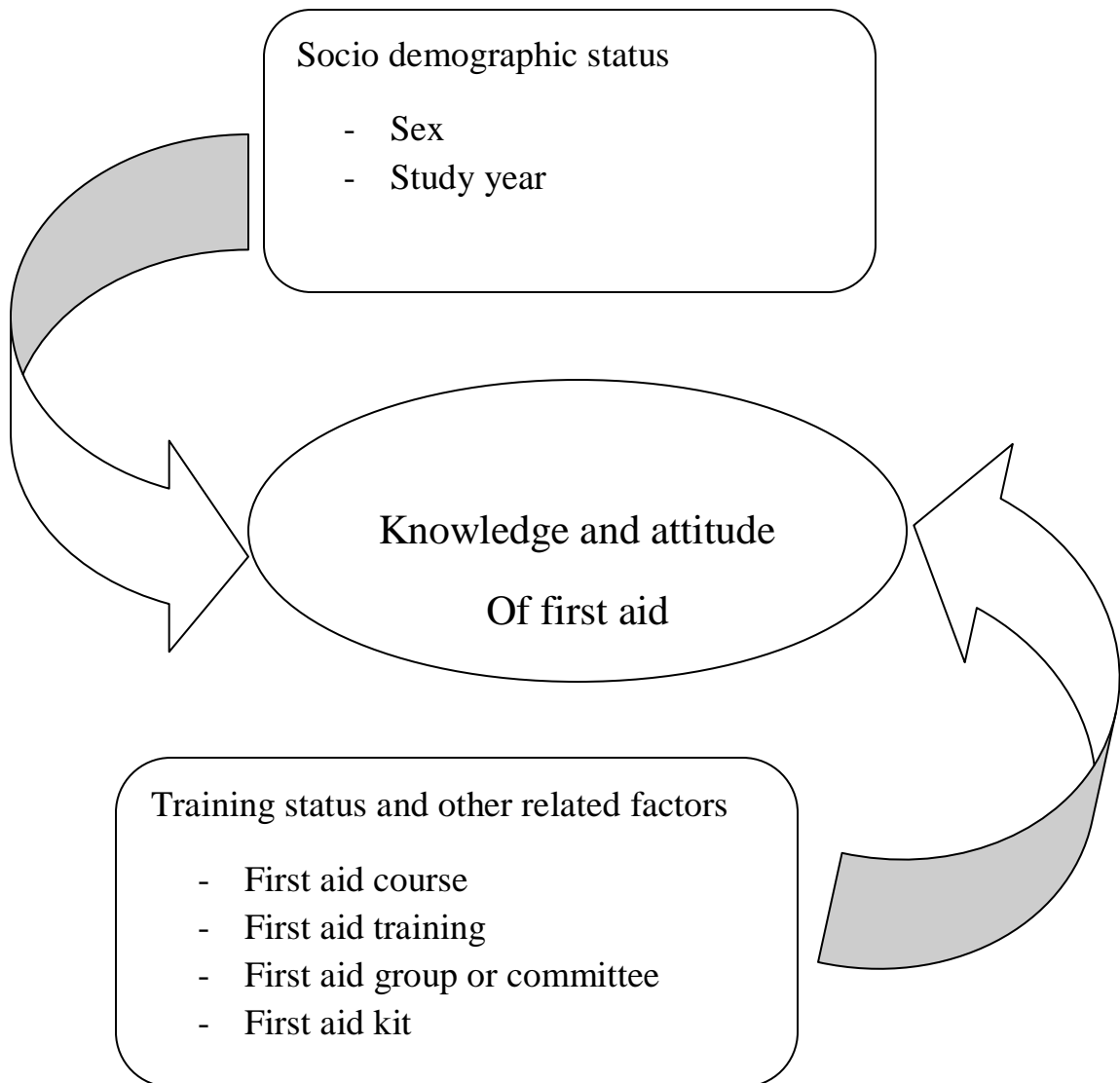
The study, which took place in Poland, Lithuania, and Spain, discovered that a statistically significant relationship between first aid courses during secondary school and the level of knowledge among nursing students ($p < 0.05$)(22). In a separate study conducted in China, it was discovered that gender ($p=0.003$), study year ($p = 0.004$), and first aid training ($p = 0.013$) were associated with knowledge of first aid additionally study year ($p < 0.001$), and FA training ($p=0.019$)(30).

A study in Saudi Arabia looked at the knowledge and attitudes of 110 female health science students, 30 (27.3%) of whom were nursing students, first aid training ($p < 0.05$) was significantly associated with knowledge of first aid(28). The results of a survey conducted in Riyadh to measure the degree of first-aid knowledge among undergraduate medical students revealed the following, first aid training ($p < 0.05$) was significantly associated with knowledge and attitude of first aid (40). Another study conducted in southwest Iran revealed the following, a level of education and first aid course associated with KAP of BLS ($p < 0.05$)(44).

A survey of medical students' knowledge and attitudes on FA measures in Saudi Arabia revealed FA training ($p < 0.001$) and study year ($p < 0.001$) was significantly associated with knowledge (41). Another cross-sectional study conducted at Taif University in Saudi Arabia revealed FA group or committee ($p < 0.05$), FA course ($p < 0.015$) was significantly associated with knowledge and FA group or committee ($p = 0.002$) was significantly associated with an attitude of first aid(46). Another study in Saudi Arabia on knowledge and attitudes of female university students regarding FA showed that previous FA training ($p < 0.001$) was significantly associated with knowledge and attitude of first aid (32).

Conceptual framework

Figure 1 Conceptual framework of factors affecting knowledge and attitude of the first aid in selected governmental teaching hospitals, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2021



CHAPTER THREE

OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Objectives

- To assess knowledge, attitude, and associated factors of first aid among nursing students of governmental teaching hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 2020/21.

3.2 Specific Objectives

- To assess knowledge of nursing students towards first aid among nursing students of governmental teaching hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 2020/21.
- To assess the attitude of nursing students towards first aid among nursing students of governmental teaching hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 2020/21.
- To identify factors that likely affect knowledge nursing students learning in governmental teaching hospitals on first aid in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 2020/21.
- To identify factors that likely affect the attitude of nursing students learning in governmental teaching hospitals on first aid in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 2020/21.

CHAPTER FOUR

METHODS

4.1 Study Area and Study period

The study was conducted in Addis Ababa city at two selected teaching hospitals which are Tikur anbesa specialized Hospital and Menelik II Hospital on 2nd, 3rd, and 4th-year Bsc comprehensive nursing students. Those two teaching hospitals were selected because currently, only those hospitals are teaching comprehensive Bsc nursing.

Tikur anbesa specialized Hospital is the teaching hospital of the College. TASH is Ethiopia's largest specialist hospital, with over 700 beds, and acts as a teaching center for medical students, dentists, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, medical laboratory technologists, radiology technologists, and others who deal with the community's and country's health concerns (48). Currently, around 89 comprehensive Bsc nursing students were there.

Menelik II Health Science College was established in 1956 and is located at Yeka sub-city in the compound of Menelik II Hospital. Since its inception, it had been one of the first Health Training sectors to give unrestricted services to the community (49). Around 128 comprehensive Bsc, nursing students were there and the data collection was carried from March – April 2021.

4.2 Study design

An institutional-based quantitative cross-sectional study was carried out in selected governmental teaching hospitals, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

4.3 Target population

- All governmental teaching hospitals nursing students in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

4.4 Source population

- Selected governmental teaching hospitals Bsc nursing students in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

4.5 Study population

- All 2nd, 3rd, and 4th year comprehensive BSc nursing students attending selected teaching hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

4.6 Eligibility criteria

4.6.1 Inclusion criteria

- Students who were studying comprehensive Bsc nursing in selected governmental teaching hospitals, Addis Ababa.
- Students who were available at the time of data collection and volunteer to participate in the study.

4.6.2 Exclusion criteria

- Students who were studying post-basic nursing in selected governmental teaching hospitals, Addis Ababa.

4.7 Sample size Determination

All 2nd, 3rd, and 4th-year comprehensive Bsc nursing students learning in selected teaching hospitals were taken.

4.8 Sampling method

Census was used to collect data.

4.9 sampling technique

Using census all 2nd, 3rd, and 4th-year comprehensive Bsc nursing students learning in TASH and Menelik II teaching hospitals were taken.

4.10 Study Variables

4.10.1 Dependent Variable

- Knowledge
- Attitude

4.10.2. Independent Variables

- Sex
- Year of study
- Previous first aid training or course
- First aid group or committee
- First aid kit

4.11 Data collection tool and procedure

4.11.1 Data Collection Tool

Data were collected by using pretested, structured self-administered questionnaire which consists of socio-demographic information, knowledge question which consists of 15 and 6 attitude question which was adapted and modified from similar studies. The questionnaire was prepared in English version(29),(46).

4.11.2 Data Collection Procedure

Data was collected by BSc nurses. Training and recruitment were done for one day before the data collection. The training was addressed the objective of the study, briefing the eligibility criteria, and the tools used to collect the data.

4.12 Data quality control

Data were collected on all working days of the week. Supervision was taken place to check the data for completeness, accuracy, and consistencies by the principal investigator and by supervisors and a 5% pre-test was done at kidist lideta health Science College on 2nd, 3rd, and 4th comprehensive BSc nursing students.

4.13 Data analysis plan

The collected data were checked for completeness and consistency before and during data processing and it was arranged, entered, cleaned using Epi Data version 4.6.0, and analyzed using SPSS version 26 software. Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percent, pie chart, and

graphs were used to summarize the data. Besides, Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were used to show the relationship between dependent and independent variables.

4.14 Ethical consideration

Permission to carry out the research was sought from the Addis Ababa University College of health science research standards and ethics committee. Informed verbal consent was obtained from all study participants.

4.15 Dissemination of findings

The results of this study will be disseminated to Addis Ababa University, the department of emergency medicine and ministry of science and higher education, the Ministry of Health, the school of nursing, and other concerned body. In addition, it will be submitted to the Addis Ababa University's health science library. Further efforts will be made to publish the findings in national or international journals.

4.16 Operational Definition

Good knowledge: - respondents who score more than the mean score of knowledge result towards first aid.

Poor knowledge: - respondents who score less than the mean of knowledge result towards first aid.

Positive attitude: - respondents who score more than the mean score of attitude result toward first aid.

Negative attitude: -respondents who score less than the mean score of attitude result toward first aid. (30),(46)

CHAPTER FIVE

RESULT

5.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents who are learning in a selected teaching hospital, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Out of 217 nursing students, 206 completed and returned the questioner with a response rate of approximately 95%. Of the total 206 study participants, 149 (72.3%) were females, the mean age was 22.2 SD \pm 1.7 years. Most of the respondents 83 (40.3%) were 4th year nursing students followed by 2nd year students 63 (30.6%) Similarly, more than half of the respondents were from Menelik consisting of about 117 (56.8%).

Table 1: Sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents who learns in a selected teaching hospital in Addis Ababa city, Ethiopia,

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	57	27.7
	Female	149	72.3
Age	14 – 19	14	6.8
	20- 25	188	91.3
	26 – 30	4	1.9
study year	II	63	30.6
	III	60	29.1
	IV	83	40.3
Teaching hospitals	TASH	89	44.2
	Menelik	117	56.8

5.2. Training status of nursing students on FA and availability of first aid group or committee and kit.

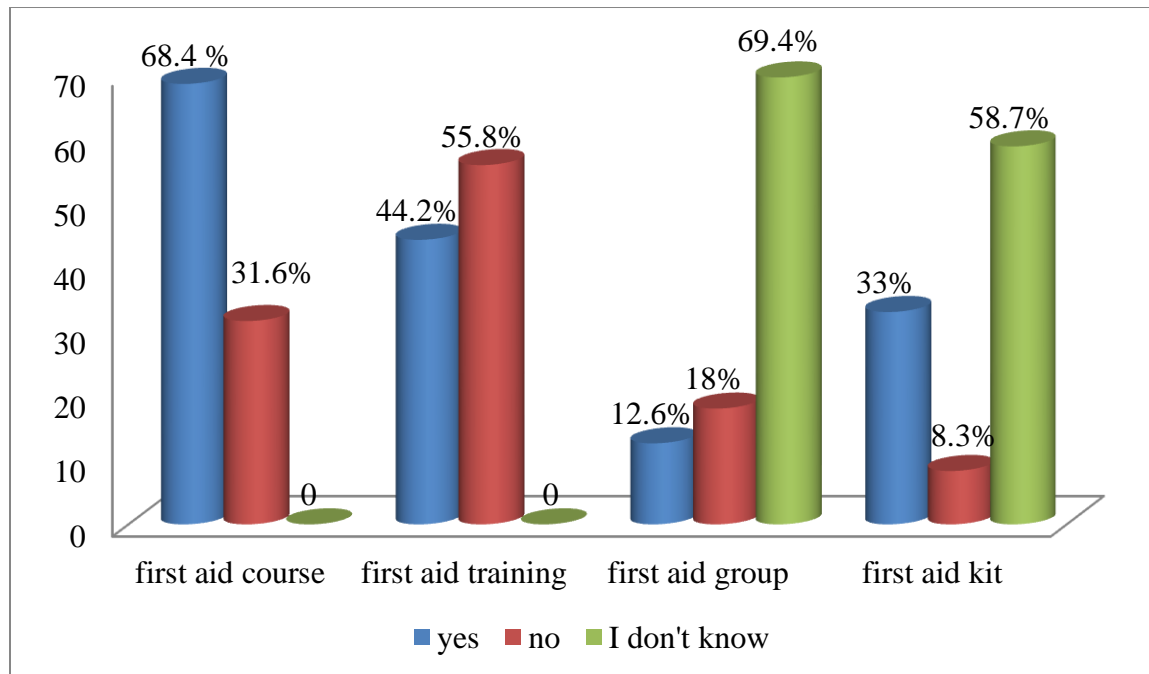


figure2 Training status of nursing students on FA and availability of FA group and kit in selected teaching hospitals Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2021

The majority of the students 141 (68.4%) had ever attended a first aid course and 91 (44.2%) attended first aid training. Only 26 (12.6%) said there was a first group or committee in their university and 68 (33.0%) surveyed students indicated that there is a first aid kit in their university.

5.3 Knowledge regarding FA among respondents who learn in a selected teaching hospital, Addis Ababa city, Ethiopia.

Out of 206 nursing students, the mean score for the participants was 8.54. About 92.2% were aware that first aid is the immediate care given to the victim. Among the study subjects, about 59.2% knew tape water should be applied in case of a minor burn. In case of choking, 56.8% aware to apply the Heimlich maneuver to dislodge the foreign body. About 54.2% knew the correct ratio of chest compression to rescue breath for adult causality. Concerning seizure management, 76.7% were aware the victim should be kept in a safe place. In the case of epistaxis, 49.5% were aware the victim should pinch his nose and lean forward whereas most of the study participants answered the causality should lean backward. Regarding knowledge of first aid management for a person who lost consciousness and can't breathe, 46.6% knew they have to call an ambulance first. In the case of an unconscious victim with accidental injury, 53.9% were aware a victim should be positioned lateral side. About 81.1% were aware to immobilize and support causality with a bone fracture. Only 10.2% knew to immobilize and lower the affected part below heart level for a victim with a snake bite. In case of bleeding due to a cut, 73.8% were aware that direct pressure is applied to the wound. Only 38.3% knew the object should not be removed for a victim with penetrating eye injury. Regarding first aid for the victim on fire 54.4% said that they told him to fall to the ground and roll. Concerning FA management for a person with an asthma attack 68.0% answered the person should sit in a comfortable position and take his medication. In the case of the avulsed tooth, 42.2% were aware to put the avulsed tooth under the victim's tongue and sent him to hospital.

Table 2 knowledge regarding FA among respondents who learn in a selected teaching hospital, Addis Ababa city, Ethiopia.

No	Question asked	Correct answer		Incorrect answer	
		Frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage
1	What do you mean by first aid?	190	92.2	16	7.8
2	What should you put on minor burn?	122	59.2	84	40.8
3	You are having lunch with a friend and he begins to choke on some food. He can't speak, breathe or cough it up, how can you help him?	117	56.8	89	43.2
4	Which is the correct ratio of chest compression to rescue breath for use in CPR for adult causality?	108	52.4	98	47.6
5	How can you help someone who is having a seizure?	158	76.7	48	23.3
6	A child comes to you with a bleeding nose, what is the first aid measure given?	102	49.5	104	50.5
7	What position is preferable if you get an unconscious patient during an accidental injury?	111	53.9	95	46.1
8	You are walking home and you see a man lying on the ground, you ask him if he is alright but he doesn't respond and can't breathe. How can you help him?	96	46.6	110	53.4
9	Your friend has a broken bone in the leg, what do you do?	167	81.1	39	18.9
10	How can you help a person who has got a snake bite?	21	10.2	185	89.8
11	One of your friends has a cut in his arm and is bleeding severely. How can you help him?	151	73.8	55	26.2
12	If you get a person with penetrating eye injury, How can you help him?	79	38.3	127	61.7
13	How can you help if the victim is on fire?	122	54.4	94	45.6
14	How should you help someone who is having an asthma attack?	140	68.0	66	32.0
15	How should you help someone with an avulsed tooth?	87	42.2	119	57.8

Overall nursing student's knowledge regarding FA

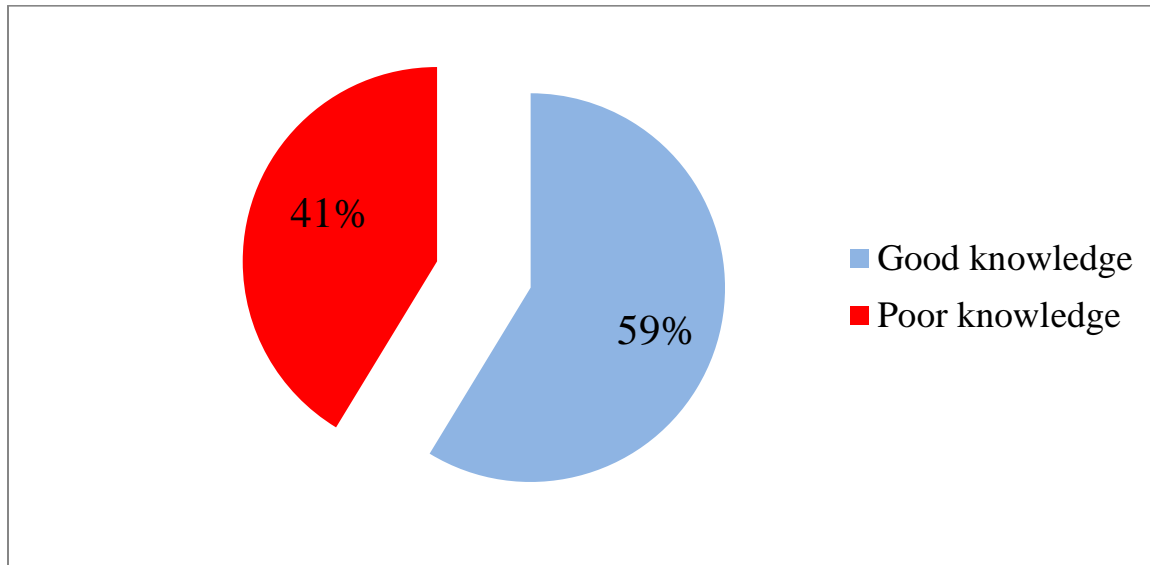


Figure3 over all respondents' knowledge regarding FA in selected teaching hospitals Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2021

The mean score of knowledge questioners answered correctly by study participants was 8.54 and SD=3.54 of the total of study participants around 121(58.7%) greater than half of the Nursing students had good knowledge while the remaining 85(41.3%) scored poor knowledge towards FA.

5.4 Attitude towards first aid among respondents who learn in selected teaching hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Out of 206 participants, the mean score for the participants was 5.79. The majority of the students 199 (96.6%) strongly agreed and agreed giving first aid to needy people is fair. Concerning the training, the majority of the respondents 201 (97.6%) strongly agreed and agreed as it is useful if the federal minister of health gives first aid for all. Most of the study participants 204 (99.0%) strongly agreed and agreed as it is important to learn first aid for nursing students.

Table 3 Attitude towards FA among respondents who learn in a selected teaching hospital, Addis Ababa city, Ethiopia.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Giving first aid to a needy person is fair		
Positive attitude	199	96.6
Negative attitude	7	3.4
Giving first aid to a needy person is unpleasant		
Positive attitude	184	89.3
Negative attitude	22	10.7
Giving first aid to you is very good		
Positive attitude	202	98.1
Negative attitude	4	1.9
It is good for you to give first aid		
Positive attitude	203	98.5
Negative attitude	3	1.5
You need to learn first aid		
Positive attitude	204	99.0
Negative attitude	2	1.0
If the ministry of health give first aid training for all is useful		
Positive attitude	201	97.6
Negative attitude	5	2.4

The overall attitude of nursing students towards FA

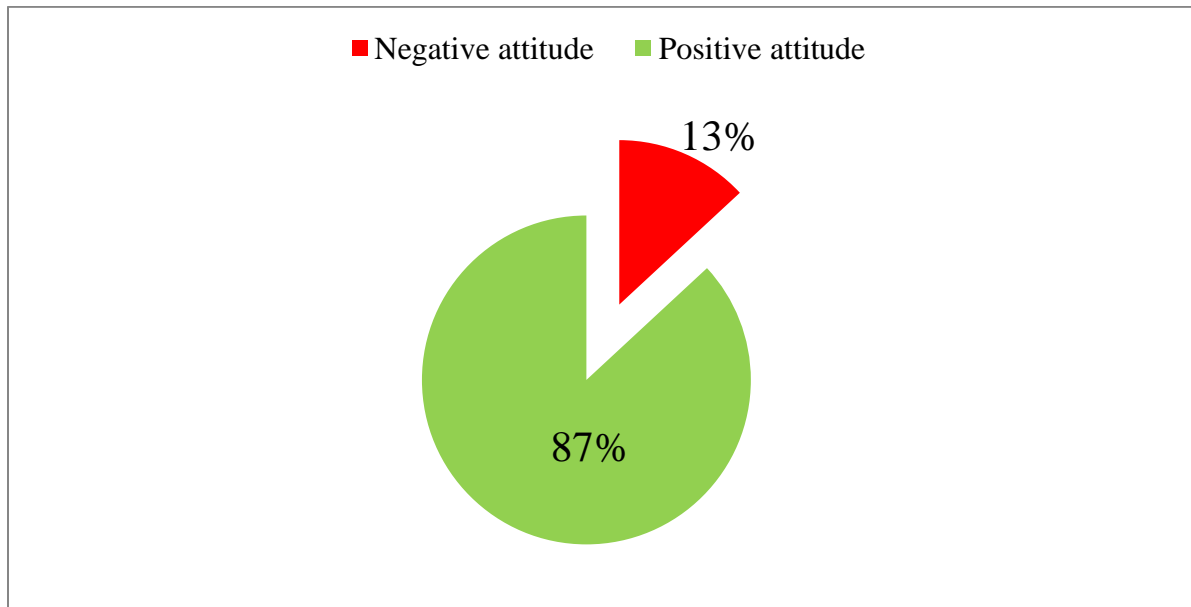


Figure 4 overall respondents' attitude regarding FA in selected teaching hospitals Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2021

The mean score for attitude was 5.79 with SD= 0.69. Respondents who scored more than the mean value were recorded as having a positive attitude whereas nursing students who scored less than the mean value were recorded as having a negative attitude towards first aid. Among the 206 respondents, 179(86.9%) had a positive attitude whereas 27(13.1%) of participants had a negative attitude towards first aid.

5.5 Factors affecting respondents' knowledge who are learning in a selected teaching hospital, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

In the adjusted binary logistic regression analysis, four variables (sex, study year, first aid course and training on first aid) were variables that are found to be associated with the Knowledge of first aid and meet the required criteria for multivariate logistic regression analysis from bivariate logistic regression analysis by scoring p-value < 0.25, female respondents were 2 times more likely to be knowledgeable than male respondents (COR= 2.098, 95%CI= (1.129,3.896)), 4th year students were about 9 times more likely to be knowledgeable than 2nd year students (COR=9.028, 95%CI= (4.240,19.224)), 3rd year students were about 4 times more likely to be knowledgeable than 2nd year students (COR=4.318, 95%CI= (2.024,9.215)), respondents who took first aid course were about 10 times more likely to be knowledgeable than those

respondents who didn't took first aid course (COR=10.095, 95%CI= (5.053, 20.168)),respondents who had received FA training were 4 times more likely to be knowledgeable than those who had not received basic FA training (COR=4.615, 95%CI= (2.487, 8.563)).

All of them were also qualified by scoring a p-value <0.05 and found to be associated with knowledge of first aid. Additionally, female respondents were 2 times more likely to be knowledgeable than male respondents (AOR= 2.326, 95%CI= (1.111,4.870)), regarding study year 4th year students were about 3 times more likely to be knowledgeable than 2nd-year students (AOR=2.843, 95%CI= (1.077,7.502)). Concerning the first aid course, respondents who took first aid courses were about 4 times more likely to be knowledgeable than those respondents who didn't take first aid courses(AOR=4.338, 95%CI= (1.716,10.966)). Concerning Training on first aid, those who had received FA training were 2 times more likely to be knowledgeable than those who had not received basic FA training (AOR=2.656 95%CI= (1.227,5.749)).

Table 4:-Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression of nursing students knowledge towards FA at TASH and Minellik hospitals from March 1 to 10, 2021

Factors	Category	Knowledge on FA		COR (95% CI)	P-value	AOR (95% CI)	p-value
		Good knowledge	Poor Knowledge				
Sex	Male	26	31	1	0.019*	1 2.326(1.11 1,4.870)	0.025**
	Female	95	54	2.098(1.129,3.896)			
Study year	II	18	45	1	<0.001*	1 1.131(0.41 7,3.070) 2.843(1.07 7,7.502)	0.809 0.035**
	III	38	22	4.318(2.024,9.215)			
	IV	65	18	9.028(4.240, 19.224)			
FA training	Yes	71	20	4.615(2.487, 8.563)	<0.001*	2.656(1.22 7,5.749)	0.013**
	No	50	65	1		1	
FA course	Yes	106	35	10.095(5.053, 20.168)	<0.001*	4.338(1.71 6,10.966)	0.002**
	No	15	50	1			

Note: COR*=crude odds ratio at p<0.25, CI; confidence interval and

AOR**=Adjusted odds ratio at p<0.05

5.6 Factors affecting respondents' Attitudes who are learning in selected teaching hospitals, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

On bivariate logistic regression analysis, three variables (sex, presence of FA group or committee, and presence of FA kit in the university) were associated with the attitude of FA and meet the required criteria for multivariate logistic regression analysis at p-value <0.25, female respondents were 4 times more likely to have positive attitude than male respondents (COR=4.077, 95%CI= (1.771, 9.389)), respondents who didn't know the presence of first aid kit in their university were 1 times more likely to have positive attitude than those respondents who know (COR=1.753, 95%CI= (0.728, 4.220)), respondents who didn't know the presence of FA committee or group in their university were 2 times more likely to have positive attitude than those respondents who know (COR=2.599, 95%CI= (0.831,8.131)). However, in the multivariate logistic regression analysis, only the sex of the respondent was found to be associated with dependent variables. In addition, female respondents were 3 times more likely to have a positive attitude than male respondents (AOR=3.46195%CI= (1.458, 8.219)).

Table 5:-Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression of nursing students attitude towards FA at TASH and Minillik teaching hospitals, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 2021

Factors	Category	Attitude on FA		COR (95% CI)	P – value	AOR (95% CI)	P – value
		Positive attitude	Negative Attitude				
Sex	Male	42	15	1		1	
	Female	137	12	4.077(1.771, 9.389)	0.001*	3.461(1.458, 8.219)	0.005**
Presence of FA kit	Yes	57	11	1		1	
	No	13	4	0.627(0.172,2.286)	0.480	0.973(0.241, 3.933)	0.970
	I don't know	109	12	1.753(0.728, 4.220)	0.211*	1.248(0.476, 3.276)	0.652
FA group	Yes	21	5	1		1	
	No	27	10	0.643(0.191,2.168)	0.475	0.816(0.228, 2.926)	0.756
	I don't know	131	12	2.599(0.831,8.131)	0.101*	2.354(0.695, 7.973)	0.169

Note: COR*=crude odds ratio at p<0.25, CI; confidence interval and

AOR**=Adjusted odds ratio at p<0.05

CHAPTER SIX

DISCUSSION

The key findings of the study are discussed in this chapter, with a focus on the study's aims, which were to examine the current level of knowledge, attitude, and affecting factors among nursing students regarding first aid at two teaching hospitals (TASH and Menelik).

Socio demography and training status

In this study, both male (57) and female (149) students were involved whereas in a study done in Saudi Arabia only female health science students (110) were included(28) similarly another study done in Saudi Arabia again only female university students (1000) were involved in the study (32). This could be due to the presence of different colleges for females including the largest women's university in the world, Princess Norah University (PNU) in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

In the current study, 44.3% of respondents were attending first aid training which is higher than a study done in Saudi Arabia 25.9%, Mandia, India 19.64%, and none of the study participants were attending FA training in Bangalore, India (46),(21),(29). This might be due to the study participants in India were nursing students who have just entered BSc nursing who didn't include in this study and lack of initiation of first aid training at the beginning of their nursing career.

In this study, only 12.6% reported that they had a first aid group or committee and 33.0% reported that there is FA kit in their universities whereas study respondents in Saudi Arabia reported as 26.2% and 51.1% respectively(46) this may be due to a lack of a well-organized and functional body to oversee and perform first-aid training and activities at our colleges.

Knowledge about first aid

This study showed out of 206 nursing students, in the case of chock, 56.8% knew that abdominal thrust was to be applied. In case of severe bleeding due to cut injury in the arm, 73.8% knew that direct pressure should be applied to the wound. In case of seizure, 76.7% knew that the first thing to be done is to keep the victim safe from injury. Regarding snake bites, 10.2% of the victim should be made to lie down calmly till medical help is available. This result is higher than a study done in India that revealed that out of 100 nursing students, 48%, 16%, 30% 5.0%

correctly answered the above questions respectively, which is lower than the current study(29). The difference in the knowledge level of study respondents might be their training level.

The current study revealed that 46.6% knew to call an ambulance and waited for the paramedics to arrive for a victim who has a loss of consciousness and cannot breathe. Regarding bone fracture, 81.1% were aware to immobilize and support. In case of a burn, 52.9% were aware that tape water should be applied. In the case of choking, 56.8% knew that abdominal thrust was to be applied. Concerning epistaxis, 49.5% were aware the victim should pinch his nose and forward. In case of an asthma attack, 68.0% were the person should be made to sit in a comfortable position and asked to take their medication. A study done in Saudi Arabia study out of 110 health science students including nursing students, 68.2%, 89.1%, 73.8%, 75.5%, 55.5%, 68.2% correctly answered the above questions respectively(28), similarly another study done in Saudi Arabia showed the percent of university students correctly answered for epistaxis 84.6%, burn 81.2% and 69.9% were for asthma(32) which is higher than the current study. Differences in educational levels and grasp of the subject matter of first aid could be one factor for the disparity amongst survey responses.

In the current study, 76.7% knew that the first thing to be done is to keep the victim safe from injury during a seizure. In case of a burn, 52.9% were aware that tape water should be applied. Regarding bone fracture, 81.1% were aware to immobilize and support. Concerning epistaxis, 49.5% were aware the victim should pinch his nose and forward whereas a study was done in Mandya showed out of 112 nursing 20.56%, 42.86%, 52.68%, and 15.18% of respondents correctly answer respectively which is lower than the current study(21). The internal standards of education and the curriculum of nursing studies could be one of the explanations for the disparity amongst survey responses.

The current study showed 42.2% knew that avulsed teeth should be cleaned and brought to the dentist, which is slightly lower than the study done in Davangere city which revealed out of 240 nursing students 45%, of them, answered correctly(33). The differences in survey respondents' responses could be attributable to differences in study environments and teaching facilities.

In this study, only 10.2% knew the bitten site should be immobilized which is lower than a study was done in Palestine that showed out of 200 nursing students 52% of them correctly answered

(43). Similarly, a study done in Saudi Arabia showed 39.6% of university students correctly answered (32). The difference between the study respondents' level of knowledge might be the difference in environmental, ecological, and increased prevalence of the snake bite injury.

In the current study, 54.4% of nursing students knew a victim's shirt on fire should drop and roll on the ground which is slightly lower than a study was done in Saudi Arabia that showed 58.7% of medical students correctly answered (38). This could be due to the difference in the respondents' educational level (medical Vs nursing).

The current study showed that is 52.4% knew the correct ratio of chest compression to rescue breathing for the adult victim, which is lower than the study done in Lithuania, Poland, and Spain which showed out of 748 nursing students 80.9% of them correctly answered(22). The above-mentioned difference might be due to the difference in curriculum and hours within the undergraduate course and teaching facilities.

The current revealed that 58.7% of students had good knowledge which is higher than a study done in China that showed out of 475 nursing students approximately 51.5% of them had good knowledge regarding first aid(30). Similarly, a study done in Saudi Arabia showed 56.6% had good knowledge (46). This could be because most students had no opportunities to use their knowledge during the time gap; as a result, the students have forgotten what they learned about first aid.

Attitude towards first aid

Concerning attitude, this study showed 86.9% towards first aid whereas a study conducted in Malaysia on KAP of first aid among health science university students showed 90.8% of students had a positive attitude(35). Similarly, in a study done in Rawalpindi, 93.08% had a good attitude towards BLS(37) but a study done in Saudi Arabia revealed only 8% had a good attitude towards FA (46). This could be due to differences in the academic status of study participants (scientific, literary, medical, and nursing students).

In the current study,99% of them believed that first aid training was necessary, 97.6% responded that all professions should be trained in first aid which is consistent with a study done in Saudi Arabia on university students showed that 98%,92% said so respectively(32) similarly in Indian

study 98% of respondents agreed BLS training was necessary (25). This is likely because the courses offered are health science and scientific-based, with the majority of the courses relating to the healthcare industry.

Furthermore, in this study, 98.5% of nursing students supported the inclusion of FA training into the nursing curriculum which is consistent with a study done in Pakistan 94.4%(31) whereas another study in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia showed 85% of medical students agreed(25) similarly a study done in UAE 88.2% agreed (10) study done in urban Bangalore on KAP, 78% college students wants first aid training included in the curriculum(36) which is lower than the current study This could be related to cultural differences, a lack of understanding about FA, and medical students' underestimation of the subject matter, even though they were expected to have a more positive attitude than nursing students because they knew and experienced more.

Factors affecting first aid

Different kinds of the literature showed that there are different factors associated with knowledge of first aid. The current study showed, sex $p= 0.025$, were found to have a statistically significant association with knowledge of nursing students which is similar to a study done in Malaysia $p= 0.018$ (35), in China $p= 0.003$ (30). This could be due to the unequal number of male and female participants in those studies.

In this study students who had previous FA training $p = 0.013$ were significantly associated with knowledge of FA which is consistent with a study done in Saudi Arabia $p< 0.001$ (32), China $p=0.013$ (30), Pakistan $p< 0.001$, Malaysia $p< 0.001$ (35) and with another study done in Saudi Arabia $p< 0.001$ (41), Riyadh $p< 0.05$ (40). This might be due to the effectiveness of first aid training which significantly changes the level of knowledge.

This study found a statistically significant association between study year $p=0.035$ and FA knowledge similarly a study done Saudi Arabia $p< 0.001$ (46), Mangalore $p=0.004$ (42), Malaysia $p<0.001$ (35), and China $p=0.004$ (30). This could be due to a year of study advanced nursing students learn more about both theoretically and practical parts of their study based on the curriculum.

In the current study students who took first aid course $p = 0.002$ found to have a statistically significant association with respondents' knowledge which is consistent with a study done in Iran $p < 0.05$ (44), Saudi Arabia $p < 0.005$ (46), Poland, Lithuania, and Spain $p < 0.001$ (22). This might be due to the first aid course provides participants the knowledge they'll need to provide rapid care for someone who has become suddenly ill or injured until more sophisticated medical help arrives.

Regarding attitude, this study only sex of the respondents $p = 0.005$ were found to have a significant association with attitude towards FA which is against a study done in Saudi Arabia FA group or committee $p = 0.002$ (41), Riyadh, FA training $p < 0.05$ (40), China, FA training $p = 0.019$, study year $p < 0.001$ (30) and in another study done in Saudi Arabia FA training $p < 0.001$ (46) were found to have a significant association with respondents attitude. The discrepancy could be due to cultural and environmental differences between the countries and also the absence of well-organized first-aid groups or committees to monitor and conduct first aid training and activities in our universities. Students must understand the value of such activities to the general population and ensure that they participate fully in these life-saving processes.

6.1 Limitation of the study

Due to the absence of similar literature done on the same topic on similar respondents in Ethiopia, the study findings were compared with different respondents throughout the world among whom, cultural backgrounds, environmental settings, and other characteristics are different. First-year students were not included in this study because they were not assigned to the universities till the time of the data collection period.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 CONCLUSION

This study found that the overall level of first aid knowledge among nursing students attending TASH and Menelik was inadequate however they had a positive attitude regarding first aid. There was a significant difference in knowledge between students attending First aid course and those without, which imply the need for designing future programs to train nursing students at the beginning of their nursing career, regular and refresher training should also be implemented.

7.2 RECOMMENDATION

For the ministry of health and ministry of education

The federal minister of education in collaboration with the federal minister of health should try to introduce a first aid training program at school levels to decrease the early mortality and morbidity of accidents and emergencies. Availability of first aid and basic life support guideline to all students at the school or college level will also help to preserve the life of a victim.

For the school of nursing

It is important if efforts are made by the ministry of science and higher education bureau and school of nursing to initiate a first aid training program at the beginning of their nursing career in collaboration with the health bureau to improve their knowledge.

In addition school of nursing in collaboration with Red cross society certifying nursing students as trained first aid providers will also be useful in making them more interested clinically oriented and socially responsible right from the beginning of their professional course.

Lastly, any interested researcher could conduct further and broad research upon this topic in such a way that includes non-health science students, different universities, and private colleges.

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ANNEX

ANNEX I- Participant Information Sheet and Informed Voluntary Consent Form

Dear respondent my name is _____. I am working as a data collector for the study being conducted in this teaching hospital by Eman Hassen, who is studying for her Master's degree at Addis Ababa University, College of Health Science, and Department of Emergency Medicine. I am collecting data from a general BSc. nursing students about knowledge, attitude, and associated factors of first aid to generate the information necessary for the policymakers to provide feedback for their policy, and other researchers to draw baseline findings for further investigation in the area. To attain this objective, your cooperation to be an honest and genuine participant by responding to the question prepared is very important and highly appreciated.

I will proceed to the interview after you understand the following points

Objective – To assess knowledge, attitude, and associated factors towards first aid among generic BSc. nursing students in governmental teaching hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Benefit: The study may have no direct benefit for the participants. But the information generated from the study help the government administrator's to make policy concerning first aid training in addition to a course in the curriculum in teaching hospitals to fulfill the gap in the area among nursing students and other levels of education, to minimize the burden accident and sudden illnesses on the economy and human resources. Moreover, it is used as baseline data for further investigation.

Harm: The participants do not have any harm by participating in the study or for not participating in the study, except taking a few minutes from your time. There wouldn't be any direct payment for participating in this study.

Procedures and duration: questionnaire may be given to Participants once and the questions may be answered within 20-30 minutes. So, I kindly request you to spare me this time to answer the questions.

Alternatives to participation: You do not have to take part in this research if you do not wish to do so, and refusing to participate will not affect you. If you have a question that is unclear you

have a right to ask for clarification. If you have also a question that you don't want to answer you can skip it. You may stop participating in the research at any time.

Confidentiality: Your answers are completely confidential. Your name will never be used in connection with any information you tell us. The questionnaire will be coded to exclude showing names. All information given by you will be kept confidential.

Informed consent: I have read this form or it has been read to me in the language that I understand. I understand all conditions stated above. Therefore, I am willing to participate in this study. If there is any question any time about the study or the procedures, please contact:

Name of Principal investigator: Eman Hassen

Address: Tell +251912399696

E-mail: emanhas1424@gmail.com

Name of data collector _____

Signature _____

Result of interview: 1. Completed

2. Refused

3. Partially completed

Checked by:

Supervisor Name-----signature-----Date-----

Annex-II- English Version Questionnaire

Addis Ababa University

College of Health Sciences

Department of Emergency Medicine

Dear respondent! The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data about Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, and associated factors towards First Aid Service Provision in this teaching hospital. Questions included in this questionnaire enable the researcher to get information about the Knowledge, Attitude, and associated factors towards First Aid Service Provision. Information you give will serve only this stated academic purpose and confidentiality will also be strictly kept. Your genuine response to the questions is very important in achieving the goal of the study. Thus, I cordially ask your cooperation for an interview on this questionnaire honestly.

General instruction: For close-ended questions choose the appropriate response that reflects your knowledge and attitude and writes the number or letter of your choice in the corresponding provided space. For open-ended questions, specify your view and write on the space provided.

Certification

Data collectors' Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date western (D-M-Y): _____

Field Supervisors Name: _____

Signature: _____

Name of the school: _____

Part I: Socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics

1. Sex a. Male b. Female
2. Age _____ in years
3. Year of study
a. I b. II c. III d. IV
4. Which teaching hospital do you belong to?
a. Tikur anbesa specialized hospital (TASH) b. Menelik II hospital
5. Do you have training on first aid?
a. Yes b. No
6. Does the university have a committee or group for first aid?
a. Yes b. No c. I don't know
7. Is there a first aid kit at the university?
a. Yes b. No c. I don't know
8. Have you attended a first aid course?
a. Yes b. No

Part II: Questions to assess Knowledge of nursing students towards First aid, Addis Ababa, 2020/21

1. What is first aid?
 - a. The immediate care is given for a person who sustained an injury or accident before the victim arrives health institution.
 - b. The care is given only in the health institution
 - c. The care is given only by the health profession
 - d. I don't know

2. What should you put on a minor burn?
 - a. Ice water b. Butter c.ice d. tape water

3. You are having lunch with a friend and he begins to choke on some food. He can't speak, breathe or cough it up, how can you help him?
 - a. Give water to drink b. Send immediately to a doctor
 - c. insert your finger to the back of the victim's throat trying to dislodge the foreign body
 - d. Heimlich maneuver

4. Which is the correct ratio of chest compressions to rescue breaths for use in CPR of an adult casualty?
 - a. 2 compressions: 30 rescue breaths c. 15 compressions: 2 rescue breaths
 - b. 5 compressions: 1 rescue breath d. 30 compressions: 2 rescue breaths

5. How can you help someone who is having a seizure?
 - a. Give food, drink, or medication during a seizure
 - b. keeps the victim safe from injury
 - c. Hold or restrain
 - d. smell the match

6. A child comes to you with a bleeding nose, what is the first aid measure given?
- a. Sit casualty down, lean forward, and pinch the soft part of the nose.
 - b. Sit casualty down, lean backward, and pinch the soft part of the nose.
 - c. Lie casualty down and pinch the soft part of the nose.
 - d. Lie casualty down and pinch the top of the nose
7. What position is preferable if you get an unconscious patient during an accidental injury?
- a. On his back
 - b. On his stomach
 - c. On lateral side
 - d. sitting position
8. You are walking home and you see a man lying on the ground, you ask him if he is alright but he doesn't respond and can't breathe, what first aid measure given first?
- a. Start CPR with 30 chest compressions.
 - b. Give five initial rescue breaths.
 - c. Call 939 requesting AED (defibrillator) and ambulance.
 - d. Give two initial rescue breaths.
9. Your friend has a broken bone in their left leg, how can you help him?
- a. apply ice on the broken leg
 - b. immobilize and support with an injured limb
 - c. tell him to walk slowly
 - d. I don't know
10. How can you help a person who has got a snake bite?
- a. Lower affected part below the level of the heart and immobilize.
 - b. cut the bitten wound and makes it bleed
 - c. apply a tourniquet on the bitten extremity
 - d. I don't know

11. One of your friends has a cut in his arm and is bleeding severely, how can you help him?

- a. apply tourniquet right away
- b. apply to soil or ash on the wound
- c. Put clean cloth & continuous pressure on the wound with the palm of your hand
- d. I don't know

12. If you get a person with penetrating eye injury, how can you help him?

- a. attempt to remove the object
- b. wash the eye with clean water
- c. Do not attempt to remove the object or wash the eye and cover both eyes
- d. I don't know

13. How can you help if a victim is on fire?

- a. tell him to put off his cloth
- b. Tell him to fall to the ground and roll
- c. tell him to run away from the fire

14. How should you help someone who is having an asthma attack?

- a. sit a person in a comfortable position and asked to take his medication
- b. tell him to do minor aerobics exercise
- c. advise him to steam inhalation

15. How should you help someone with the avulsed tooth?
- a. discard the avulsed tooth and stop the bleeding
 - b. put the avulsed tooth under the victim tongue and sent him to hospital
 - c. hold the root of the avulsed tooth and try to reinsert
 - d. scrub and rinse the avulsed tooth using alcohol and try to reinsert

Part III: Questions to assess Attitude of nursing students towards First aid, Addis Ababa, 2020/21

1. Giving first aid to a needy person is fair
- a. Strongly agree with b. Agree c. Disagree d. strongly disagree
2. Giving first aid to a needy person is unpleasant
- a. Strongly agree with b. Agree c. Disagree d. strongly disagree
3. Giving first aid to you is very good
- a. Strongly agree with b. Agree c. Disagree d. strongly disagree
4. It is good for you to learn first aid
- a. Strongly agree with b. Agree c. Disagree d. strongly disagree
5. you need to learn first aid.
- a. Strongly agree with b. Agree c. Disagree d. strongly disagree
6. If the Ministry of health gives first aid training for all is useful.
- a. Strongly agree with b. Agree c. Disagree d. strongly disagree

