

The knowledge and self-efficacy of first aid on unintentional injury in parents with young children in Taiwan

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Background :

According the statistics, the unintentional injury is the first cause of death in 1~14 year children. It's a need to know the parents' knowledge and self-efficacy of first aid for their children while injuries occurring at home.

Aim :

The purpose of study was to explore the parents of children aged 0 to 4 on the home injury first aid of knowledge and self-efficacy.

Results:

The mean score on parents' knowledge of first aid was 72.1%, Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation had lower correction rates (Table 1). The mean score of 100% certainty in parents' self-efficacy of first aid was 26.6%. Subjects were least confident in dealing with choking (Table 2). A significantly positive correlation was found between first aid knowledge and self efficacy ($p < 0.01$). Critical predictive factors of self-efficacy included first aid knowledge, had attended first aid training, media information, health knowledge from medical personnel, had unintentional injury experiences (Table 3). These variables explained as 29% of the variation for parent's self-efficacy of first aid at home.

Table 2. Self-efficacy of first aid in unintentional injury in parents (N=439)

Variable	Score range	Mean±SD	Number of 100% certainly (%)	Rank
Total	6~48	2.53±0.76	132 (30.0)	
Burn (1 items)	0~4	3.38±0.84	242 (55.1)	1
Trauma (4 items)	2~16	2.84±1.04	161 (36.8)	2
CPR (5 items)	1~20	2.26±1.13	111 (25.3)	3
Poison (1 items)	0~4	2.41±1.10	75 (17.1)	4
Chocking (1 items)	0~4	1.95±1.35	63 (14.4)	5

Methods:

The study is a cross-sectional study design. A total of 439 participants with purposive sampling were recruited at 8 public health community centers in a central district of Taiwan. The measurement is self-reported questionnaire with 37 questions included knowledge and self-efficacy of first aid on burn, trauma, choking, poisoning and CPR. The study was approved by IRB of university.

Table 1. Knowledge of first aid in unintentional injury in parents (N=439)

Variable	Score range	Mean± SD ^a	Correct (%)	Rank
Total	4~25	0.72± 0.13	317 (72.2)	
Burn (4 items)	1~4	0.91± 0.16	401 (91.3)	1
Poison (4 items)	1~4	0.87± 0.16	383 (87.1)	2
Trauma (7 items)	1~7	0.76± 0.20	332 (75.6)	3
Chocking (5 items)	0~5	0.65± 0.20	285 (64.9)	4
CPR (5 items)	0~5	0.48± 0.28	209 (47.6)	5

Table 3. Logistic regression in parent's self-efficacy of first aid (N=439)

Variable	B	SD	t	P	R ²
Self-efficacy					0.29
Constant	11.10	2.51	4.42	.00**	
Knowledge of first aid	1.04	0.14	7.58	.00**	
Had unintentional injury experiences (Ref: No)					
Yes	-1.93	0.77	-2.52	.01**	
Had first aid program (Ref: No)					
Yes	2.57	0.93	2.75	.01**	
Source of first aid information (Ref: No)					
media information	-1.89	0.79	-2.39	.02*	
medical personnel	2.39	0.86	2.77	.01**	

* $P < .05$, ** $P < .01$, Logistic regression

Conclusion:

Study suggests that the knowledge of children home injury first aid should be awarded by public and government. The first aid information provided by health personnel positively affects parents' self-efficacy of first aid in home accident. Health education related with choking management and CPR are paramount important for parents' with young children.



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