



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The effect of Foreign Body Aspiration training on the knowledge level of pupils[☆]



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KEYWORDS

Foreign Body
Aspiration (FBA);
Nurse;
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Abstract

Introduction: Educators dealing with 0–6 years old children must be individuals who are willing to take all kind of measures in order to ensure the safety of children in educational institutions and playgrounds, providing protection from diseases, and who are able to apply first aid measures in case of an accident.

Objective: In this study, we aimed to determine the level of knowledge of all students continuing their education in the department for child development, regarding Foreign Body Aspiration (FBA) and the effect of FBA training on their knowledge level.

Methods: This semi-experimental study was carried out on high-school students ($n = 123$) continuing their education in the department for child development in Corum, Turkey. The data was evaluated with appropriate statistical methods, and $p < 0.05$ was determined as statistically significant.

Results: Before the training, 80% of the high-school children knew the importance of age factor in cases of FBA, improving to 92% after training. The increase in the number of students who were aware of the importance of age factor was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: As a result of the training, the visual presentation and training on models related to FBA have led to an increase in the knowledge level of the students.

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PALAVRAS CHAVE

Aspiração de corpo estranho (ACE);
Enfermeiro;
Treinamento;
Criança

Efeito do treinamento em aspiração de corpo estranho no nível de conhecimento de estudantes**Resumo**

Introdução: Os educadores que lidam com crianças de 0-6 anos devem ser pessoas dispostas a usar todos os tipos de medidas que assegurem a segurança das crianças em instituições educacionais e em *playgrounds*, proporcionando proteção contra doenças e aplicando medidas de primeiros socorros em caso de acidentes.

Objetivo: Neste estudo, objetivamos determinar o nível de conhecimento de estudantes em um departamento de desenvolvimento infantil, com relação à aspiração de corpo estranho (ACE), e o efeito do treinamento para ACE em seu nível de conhecimento.

Métodos: Realizamos estudo do tipo semiexperimental em todos os estudantes ($n = 123$) que estavam dando continuidade à sua educação no departamento de desenvolvimento infantil de uma instituição de educação secundária em Corum, Turquia. Os dados foram avaliados com métodos estatísticos apropriados. Adotamos $p < 0,05$ como nível estatisticamente significativo.

Resultados: Antes do treinamento, 80% dos escolares tinham conhecimento da importância do fator idade nos casos de ACE; depois do treinamento, esse percentual se elevou para 92%. Houve aumento estatisticamente significativo no número de estudantes que percebiam a importância do fator idade ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusão: Como resultado do treinamento, a apresentação visual e o treinamento em modelos com relação à ACE levaram a um aumento no nível de conhecimento dos estudantes.

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Introduction

Foreign Body Aspiration (FBA) is the act of inhaling or breathing foreign bodies/objects into the respiratory tract. Children put these objects themselves into their mouths or the objects are given to them by others. As a result nearly complete obstruction/embolization or even hypoxia may occur and symptoms and findings occur according to the level of obstruction.^{1,2} Foreign Body Aspiration symptoms arise in 70% in children under 2 years, while children between 1 and 3 years constitute more than 75%.³

The reasons why Foreign Body Aspiration is seen frequently among 1–3 aged group children are as follows; the fact that children try to put everything (nuts, toy parts, candy and coins) into their mouths in order to acknowledge their environment, perform activities like running, playing, laughing during eating, have not developed their back teeth for eating, have not received education for eating, eat on their own, possess immature neuromuscular mechanisms, anatomical structure of larynx and epiglottis and low socio-economic level.^{1,4,5} Apart from the factors related to the patient, the structural specifications of the aspirated object are also important. The aspiration risk of small, smooth surface, round or cylindrical shaped objects is higher.⁶

If the diagnosis of children who have aspirated a foreign body is established early. Usually minimal complications develop, whereas if in spite of early diagnosis no intervention is carried out serious and different complications like recurrent pneumonia, pulmonary abscess and bronchiectasis may appear.^{6,7} If protection is considered as the most important factor of FBA and the related complications, the main principles of protecting children from FBA are as mentioned

below: to keep objects which can be aspirated away from children, and to take prior to the event measures like nutrition education etc. or related measures during the event (education of family and other adults taking care of children regarding appropriate intervention to the child who has aspirated foreign bodies etc.).⁸

In this respect, the educators who are giving education to 0–6 year old children must be individuals who are taking definitive measures in order to ensure the safety of children in educational institutions and playgrounds, providing protection from disease and are capable of doing first aid applications in case of eventual accidents. As a result of that the importance of creating public awareness and training of educators responsible for childcare is increasing.^{8–10} It is proposed that the Foreign Body Aspiration training task of families and individuals responsible for baby care should be fulfilled by nurses who have a counseling and educational role.¹¹

Considering the training and motivation of individuals responsible for childcare this present study aimed to determine the knowledge level of pupils who are studying in the department for child development regarding FBA and the effect of FBA training on their knowledge level.

Methods**Preparation**

The study was carried out as cross-sectional and semi-experimental type. It was conducted between September 2014 and February 2015 in the department for child development at a high school in Corum, in Turkey. The sample of

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