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|  |  | | | | | | **GLOBAL HEALTH CARE FACT SHEET** |
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| **FIRST AID AND SAFETY TRAINING FOR CHILDREN IN NYABURI INTEGRATED PRIMARY SCHOOL** | | | | | | |
| **Introduction**  Accidents cause almost 20% of the deaths among children under 15 globally. Many injuries could be prevented or the concequences reduced if appropriate first aid is available. Children have shown to be able to adopt basic first aid skills and they are likely to bring the knowledge to their communities.  **Key words:** first aid, children, disabled children, accidents (MeSH) | | | | | | C:\Users\krist\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCacheContent.Word\FACT SHEET PHOTO 2.jpg |
| **Literature Review** **Data Collection Procedure**  The literature review had a qualitative approach and the data collection procedure was carried out with two qualitative semi-structured group interviews. The first group that was interviewed included the head master and the physiotherapist, the second group the deputy head mistress and two teachers of the school. Data collected from respondents was written down and reviewed using content analysis. The content analysis resorted in six most common topics. Data was also collected by observation of pupils in the classroom and schoolyard. The observation gave the idea of the possible risks children are facing in this context. The data from the interviews and observation was compared with the literature review´s results and resorted in recommendations for the school. | | | | | |
|  | **Empirical data from the Field / Findings**   * Epileptic seizures – many children suffer from epilepsy and not all have preventive medication which may lead to epileptic seizures * Fainting – occurs mainly when the children are playing outside in the heat * Bleeding – often as a result of falling down due to unstable pathways combined with physical challenges * Nose bleeding – happens on a regular basis among the school children * Burns – mainly happens outside the school premises * Fractures/dislocations – caused by falling down   **RECOMMENDATIONS**   * In case of emergency, never leave the injured alone – inform an adult of the situation * In case of unconsciousness due to seizure/fainting, employ recovery position * Always make sure that wounds are properly cleansed and covered * Pressure on the nose and leaning forward will help to stop nose bleed * Burns should always be treated with clean, cool water if possible and kept clean * In case of fracture/dislocation, immobilize the limb and seek medical advice | | | | | | |
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|  | **REFERENCES**  IFRC (2016). International first aid and resuscitation guidelines 2016. Retrieved from www.ifrc.org  Phillips, Brenda, D. (2014). Qualitative Disaster Research – Understanding qualitative research. New York: Oxford University Press.  Wafik, W. & Tork, H. (2014). Effectiveness of a first-aid intervention program applied by undergraduate nursing students to preparatory school children. Nursing& Health Sciences, 16(1), 112-118. Doi:10.1111  WHO 2011. World report on child injury prevention. Retrieved from www.who.int/violence\_injury\_prevention/child/injury/world\_report/en/  *More references available on the slideshow* | | | | | **Contact US**  **Kristiina Aalto, kristiinaaalto89@gmail.com**  **Elina Huuskonen, elina.huuskonen@gmail.com**  **Katri Jansson, katri.jansson1@gmail.com**  **Gun Lindman, gunlindman@gmail.com**  **Rosemary Mayaka, rosjes2011@gmail.com** | | |
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