



Students' Attitudes toward Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

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INTRODUCTION

More than 18.5 million people throughout the globe lose their lives to cardiovascular disease every year. Every time the clock strikes 0:30, a person in India passes away as a result of heart disease. Heart disease affects the lives of six out of ten Indians today, and another one-third of the population is at very high risk of developing the condition. It is estimated that coronary artery disease causes the sudden death of one person out of every 1,000 adults aged 40 and over every year. It is believed that anywhere from 70% to 85% of all cardiac arrests that take place outside of a hospital occur in the home. It is critical to have the ability to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) in the event that someone needs it done on them. Over 400,000 individuals worldwide pass away as a result of cardiovascular disease each year. On the route to the hospital, half of these people will have a heart attack, and when they get there, they will not survive. Ventricular fibrillation, which is characterised by a disturbance in the heart's electrical rhythm and is the most prevalent cause of sudden cardiac death in adults, is the most common cause of sudden cardiac death. An electric shock delivered to the chest may be an effective kind of treatment. CPR, which consists of artificially breathing and pumping the patient's heart, might potentially buy vital time until a defibrillator can be used.

METHODS

A survey of pupils in the first and second grades from six different secondary schools in the Palakkad district of the state of Kerala in India was part of a cross-sectional research project. Using a questionnaire that they were required to fill out on their own, students were questioned about their opinions about 10 distinct parts of CPR. Students from all of the schools and institutions that took part in the poll answered all 500 questions, yielding a response rate of 100 percent.

The research topic and hypothesis for this study centred on the perspectives of the students on cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). The youngsters that were chosen would not have a perspective on cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) that is considerably more negative than positive. The information gathered from the surveys was first put into a database, and then it was analysed using SPSS version 2021 (SPSS). The level of significance ranged from 0.05 to 0.99 and was determined by using measures of central tendency and dispersion in addition to the Student's t-test.

RESULTS

According to the findings, 92.1% of people were interested in learning CPR, and 94.5% were interested in teaching it to others once they had learned it themselves. The results also showed that 67.2% of people would perform mouth-to-mouth breathing on a stranger, 92.8% would perform CPR on trauma victims, 96.8% would perform it on relatives, 88% would perform it on elderly victims, and 97.5% would perform it on a child. Additionally, 94.2% of respondents stated that a collapsed person who underwent cardiopulmonary resuscitation had a good chance of surviving. Over ninety-seven percent (97.3%) of people in Kerala believe that it ought to be compulsory schooling, and nearly ninety-four percent (94.8%) of people in Kerala believe that it ought to be taught in schools. The t-value that was determined to be 10.54 is higher than the t-critical table value of 1.82 when the significance threshold was set at 0.05. Therefore, the alternative hypothesis, which stated that the chosen secondary school students did not have a good attitude about CPR, is shown to be false.

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of this information, we can draw the following conclusions: - It is critical to educate a large number of people, and teaching CPR in schools is an excellent way to accomplish that goal. Schools are wonderful places to learn new skills and to improve the information that you already possess. Children of school age are easier to speak with than adults, are more willing to learn, and are better able to recall what they read and hear than adults of the same age. The results of the poll indicated that the overwhelming majority of students had a favourable opinion of CPR. This is not simply on par with what has been reported in Europe and Asia, but it is far higher, lending validity to advocates of including CPR teaching in the curriculum. By frequently instructing bystanders on CPR procedures and encouraging them to practise those skills, the objective is to increase the number of people who are willing to do CPR in the event of an emergency. Instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation should probably be part of the normal curriculum if we want to accomplish this objective.

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