**Appendix Table 1 (available online only).** Respondents’ Knowledge of Various Aspects of First Aid by Study Phase.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Knowledge of First Aid**  | **Intervention Group** | **Control Group** |
| **Baseline****N = 62** | **Immediate****n = 61** | **3 Months** **n = 61** | **Baseline****n = 66** | **Immediate****n = 66** | **3 Months** **n = 66** |
| **Freq (%)** | **Freq (%)** | **Freq (%)** | **Freq (%)** | **Freq (%)** | **Freq (%)** |
| **General Knowledge of First Aid** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First aid is the treatment of the sick and injured before professional medical help can be given. aThe aim (s) of first aid is/are (multiple response): to prevent death\* to prevent further injury\* to counteract shock\* to relieve pain\* to give definitive treatment (**incorrect**)**Safety at a Crash Scene** The most important person at a crash scene is the person who wants to provide first aid. aDuring a scene size-up, you conclude that there are multiple casualties, the first thing you as a saver who intends to provide first aid should do is call for help. a The golden hour commences at the time the injury occurs. a | 56 (90.3)41 (66.1)13 (21.0)10 (16.1)16 (25.8)11 (17.7)25 (40.3)37 (59.7)21 (33.9) | 60 (98.4)53 (86.9)28 (45.9)6 (9.8)20 (32.8)4 (6.6)35 (57.4)54 (88.5)26 (42.6) | 58 (95.1)57 (93.4)27 (44.3)09 (14.8)5 (8.2)47 (77.0)56 (91.8)27 (44.3) | 58 (87.9)52 (78.8)10 (15.2)2 (3.0)19 (28.8)5 (7.6)23 (34.8)47 (71.2)9 (13.6) | 57 (86.4)46 (70.8)11 (16.9)2 (3.0)21 (32.3) 4( 3.3)22 (33.3)43 (65.2)10 (15.2) | 62 (93.9)51 (77.3)2 (3.0)09 (13.6)039 (59.1)55 (83.3)14 (21.2) |
| Which of the ff diseases should a first aid provider bear in mind when assisting crash victims (multiple response)?  Heptitis A (No)  Heptitis B \* HIV/AIDS\*  Heptitis C\*  Tuberculosis\* **Initial Assessment of Crash Victim**The max time required for initial assessment of a crash victim is 10 minutes. aYou can interrupt your initial assessment of a crash victim if he stops breathing. a | 04 (6.5)45 (72.6)4 (6.5)13 (21.0)17 (27.4)41 (66.1) | 45 (73.8)24 (39.3)54 (88.5)17 (27.9)N = 6027 (45.0)41 (67.2)48 (78.7) | 32 (52.5)29 (47.5)56 (91.8)7 (11.5)28 (45.9)42 (68.9)54 (88.5) | 03 (4.5)44 (66.7)4 (6.1)17 (25.8)24 (36.4)44 (66.7) | 014 (21.2)46 (69.7)7 (10.6)24 (36.4)31 (47.0)42 (63.6) | 013 (19.7)53 (80.3)9 (13.6)19(28.8)39(59.1)55(83.3) |
| **Rapid Survey/ Focused Examination of the Crash Victim**A piece of metal protruding from an accident victim's abdomen should be left in place and covered with a clean piece of cloth. a | **18 (29.0)** | **44 (72.1)** | **52 (85.2)** | **24 (36.4)** | **29 (43.9)** | **51(77.3)** |
| After ensuring an accident victim is not a load and go, you can arrest bleeding at the crash site by applying firm pressure with a clean piece of cloth. aAn accident victim who has a neck injury should be transported to hospital lying on his back with a cervical collar in place. a | 31(50.0)25 (40.3) | 38 (62.3) 52 (85.2) | 36 (59.0)54 (88.5) | 16 (24.2)17 (25.8) | 16 (24.2)23 (34.8) | 36 (54.5)37 (56.1) |
| You can stabilize a fracture of the thigh bone by using the patient’s body and a piece of cloth. a ***Important Information to Obtain from a Crash Victim Includes:***Any complaints he has as a result of the accident.Events that led to the crash .Name and contact telephone number of next of kin. Address of next of kin.Number of the nearest police station. | 3 (4.8)24 (38.7)18 (29.0)34 (54.8)19 (30.6)11 (17.7) | 22 (36.1)32 (52.5)23 (37.7)48 (78.7)37 (60.7)28 (45.9) | 39 (63.9)25 (41.0)24 (39.3)53 (86.9)45 (73.8)16 (26.2) | 13 (19.7)15 (22.7)21 (31.8)36 (54.5)35 (53.0)20 (30.3) | 14 (21.2)20 (30.8)28 (43.1)40 (61.5)38 (63.3)19 (32.2) | 34 (51.5)15 (22.7)27 (40.9)45 (68.2)39 (59.1)37 (56.1) |

a Proportions with correct responses reported

\*Correct responses for multiple response questions