

HEALTH SERVICES PREPAREDNESS AND PROMPT INTERVENTION: TOOLS FOR DEVELOPING AND SUSTAINING TEACHERS IN OYO TOWN

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Abstract

This study investigated development and sustenance of manpower for teaching in Oyo town through effective health services preparedness and prompt intervention. Residents of Oyo were used as the target population. Descriptive research design of survey method was used. Four hundred (400) literate people were used as samples. Purposive and random sampling techniques were used for the study. The validity of the research instrument used was ascertained through the criticisms and corrections made by professional colleagues. Questionnaire with reliability coefficient of 0.75 derived through split-half method and Spearman-Brown rank order correlation was used for data collection. Inferential statistics of Pearson product moment correlation at 0.05 level of significance was used to test the hypotheses. Results obtained revealed significant influence of independent variables on dependent variable. Recommendations made include that effective health services facilities and personnel should be made readily available, accessible and affordable and that immediate health care services should be provided for people in any health problem no matter the financial condition.

Introduction

Effective health services in terms of diagnosing and treating of diseases coupled with prompt intervention to treatment of casualties of accidents, sickness, disease outbreak and disasters contribute greatly to longevity and sound health. The foundation of hope for developing and sustaining manpower for effective and efficient teaching in schools in Oyo town is human existence coupled with strong and healthy body.

Every individual is a potential victim of sicknesses/diseases and injuries from various accidents (Ojo & Omolawon, 2002). This can put an end to one's life if proper health care services are not given. Adebayo (2009) claimed that the only way to safe life from communicable diseases is by using curative pills or preventive vaccines. Global longevity combined with strong and healthy body increase as a result of improved health services. Healthy lifestyle through access to

improved health services can reduce the risk of developing chronic diseases and cause of premature death. When available at all, only elementary institutions for developing manpower are found in rural areas. The knowledge and skills needed for technical know how are learnt in tertiary institutions mostly found in the urban centres such as Oyo. An attempt to meet the demand has led to migration and growth of cities. Sridhar (2001) asserts that movement of people from rural to urban areas often alters the characteristic of epidemiological disease profile and at the same time, new diseases appear or old ones re-merge.

Children who are future of tomorrow were susceptible to diseases when they were born and develop in an environment characterised by overcrowding, poor hygiene and lack of space for recreation (World Bank, 2000; Shehu & Ogunsola, 2012). World Health Organisation (2000) notes that a large proportion of the urban

population is affected by poor sanitation, various degrees of accidents and disease epidemic that threaten their health status. Health services that help people to receive adequate health care for their health problems towards longevity is highly essential. This will make development and sustenance of manpower capable of teaching effectively and efficiently possible.

Ajimobi (2011) and Ajayi (2011) stress that regular medical check-up ensures healthy living conditions. They added that a healthy mind is a productive mind which is found in a healthy people. In an attempt to make sure that people are healthy, ready to work and productive, health services should be effective and readily available for any health problem requiring such service. Ogunsola (2014) opines that the value of medical check-ups and their frequency depend mainly on health services available. It is added that medical examination, measurement and laboratory test help identify treatable problems earlier. All medical conditions and every treatment can help in preventing more serious problem once the health care providers are accessed.

Saving lives and reducing suffering are possible and easier when people are better prepared (Dahm, 2016). Effective health services preparedness efforts that consider, for example, health facilities and services capabilities, reproductive health, mental health, water, sanitation, and hygiene greatly lessen the toll of sickness on compromised population, (Donner and Rodriguez, 2016). Prompt intervention can not also be compromised. Ab Jackson-cherry and Erford (2010) explain health service intervention as an immediate and short-term psychological care. It aims at assisting individuals in a health crisis situation to restore equilibrium to their psychological functions, minimise the potential for long-term living and save life.

Effective and prompt intervention need proper monitoring to make sure that infrastructures to prevent health problems, maintain healthy state, render first aid and restore health are put in place in quantity and quality. The personnel to implement the programme are adequate and well remunerated for the effective implementation of health services as at when required. Onwubiko (2012) asserts that delayed practical remedial steps as first aid to safe persons trapped in flood water during the Ibadan 2011 flood disaster was the cause of lost of precious lives. He added that the Dana Plane of 2011 that crashed into the residential building in Lagos never caught fire instantly for over twenty minutes according to an eye-witness. The first aid rescue operation team came nearly one hour after the incident. By implication, it meant that if the intervention was timely, some lives would have been saved. Everybody, no matter the age or sex, needs adequate health services for preventive, maintenance and curative measures as well as treatment of injuries from motor accidents, fire outbreake, flood disaster and epidemic of diseases which are evident in Oyo town..

The above can not be achieved in a vacuum, but through effective health services preparedness and immediate attention. The effect makes it possible to develop and sustain health among the living ones with quality and quantity of manpower needed for effective implementation of the educational programme in Oyo town. Migration to urban from rural area for job, tertiary education and marketing of industrial and agricultural products have increased overcrowding and traffic congestion in Oyo town. Since nobody is free from health problems such as diseases and injuries from different forms of accidents caused by overcrowding and traffic congestion, there is thus the need to make proper preparation for effective health

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services. This would provide immediate intervention for preventive, maintenance and curative therapies as well as first aid for emergencies. Research findings have shown that inadequate health services is major cause of most death, this study thus examined the degree to which effective health services and prompt intervention could enhance development and sustenance of manpower for teaching in schools in Oyo town with a view to making recommendations for improvement.

Purpose of the Study

This study purposely investigated the degree to which effective health services and prompt intervention could promote development and sustenance of manpower for teaching in schools in Oyo town.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated and tested:

1. Effective health services preparedness would not have significant influence on accessible and affordable health care delivery.
2. Prompt health care services to health problems would not have significant influence on longevity.
3. Longevity acquired through effective health services preparedness and prompt intervention would not significantly influence development and

sustenance of manpower for teaching in schools in oyo town.

Methodology

Descriptive design of survey method was used for this study. The target population was teachers in Oyo town. Random sampling technique was used to select 400 respondents. The researcher used structured and developed questionnaire which was given to experts in the field of Health Education, Their comments and suggestions were used to improve the quality of the research instrument. Split-half method and Spearman-Brown rank order correlation were used to establish the reliability of the research instrument used. The coefficient of 0.85 obtained was high enough to ascertain its reliability. The questionnaire forms were administered, filled and collected immediately with the help of research assistants. Inferential statistic of Pearson product moment correlation was used to ascertain the level to which the independent variables influence the dependent variables. The significance level of 0.05 was set for testing the hypotheses.

Results

The data collected were analysed and interpreted as follows:

Hypothesis 1: Effective health services preparedness would not have significant influence on accessible and affordable health care delivery.

*Table 1
Level of Effective Health Services Preparedness on Health Care Delivery.*

Variables	N	Df	Crit value	R	Sig (2 tailed)	Alpha Level	Decision
Health services Preparedness and Health care delivery	400	399	0.117	0.212	0.021	0.05	Ho Rejected

Table 1 indicates the calculated r-value of 0.212 with significant probability value (p-value) of 0.0212, computed at alpha level of significance of 0.05. This is greater than the critical value of 0.117. Since the calculated r-value of 0.212 is greater than critical value of 0.117, therefore, the null-hypothesis was not accepted. This implied that effective health services preparedness that considers health facilities

and personnel for meeting the demand of various health problems had the capability of making health care delivery accessible and affordable to people.

Hypothesis 2: Prompt health care services to health problems would not have significant influence on longevity.

Table 2 : Level of prompt Health Care Services on Longevity

Variables	N	Df	Crit value	R	Sig (2 tailed)	Alpha Level	Decision
Prompt health care services and longevity	400	399	0.117	0.332	0.056	0.05	Ho Rejected

Table 2 shows the calculated r-value of 0.332 with significant probability value (p-value) of 0.056, computed at 0.05 alpha level of significance. Since the calculated r-value of 0.332 is greater than critical value of 0.117, therefore, the null-hypothesis was not accepted. It implies that prompt health care services capable of curing various

health problems, helped to promote longevity.

Hypothesis 3: Longevity acquired through effective health services preparedness and prompt intervention would not significantly influence development and sustenance of manpower for teaching in schools in Oyo town.

Table 3: Level of longevity on Development and Sustenance of Manpower for Teaching

Variables	N	Df	Crit value	R	Sig (2 tailed)	Alpha Level	Decision
Longevity and manpower sustenance	400	399	0.117	0.344	0.052	0.05	Ho Rejected

Table 3 shows calculated r-value of 0.344 with significant probability value (p-value) of 0.052, computed at alpha level of singificance of 0.05. Since the calculated r-value of 0.344 is greater than critical value of 0.117, therefore, the null-hypohtesis was not accepted. This indicated that longevity made development and sustenance of manpower for teaching possible and easier

because, thoughts about development and its sustenance can only come when people are existing.

Discussion of Findings

The finding on hypothesis one revealed significant influence of effective health services preparedness on people by making health care services accessible and

affordable. This is in line with Donner and Rodriquez (2016) is report that effective health services preparedness efforts that consider, for example, health facilities and services capabilities, reproductive health, mental health, water, sanitation, and hygiene greatly lessen the toll of sickness on compromised population.. In addition, Dahm (2016) found that saving lives and reducing suffering were possible and easier when people were better prepared.

The result on hypothesis two revealed significant influence of prompt health care services on prevention and treatment of health problems as capable of reducing death rate and improving quality of life. This corroborated Ab Jackson-cherry and Erford (2010) who explained health service intervention as an immediate and short-term psychological care aimed at assisting individuals in a health crisis situation to restore equilibrium to their psychological function, minimise the potential for long-term and save life.

The finding on hypothesis three showed that longevity through effective health services

preparedness and prompt intervention to health problems had significant influence on teachers development and sustenance. This implies that existence of man is the determinant of development and its sustainability. This finding is in line with World Health Organisation (2000) which noted that a large proportion of the urban population is affected by poor sanitation,

various degrees of accidents and disease epidemic that threaten their health status. Health services that help people to receive adequate health care for their health problems towards longevity is highly essential (World Health Organisation, 2015). This made development and sustenance of manpower capable of teaching effectively and efficiently possible.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that effective health services preparedness makes health services facilities available, accessible and affordable; prompt intervention to the treatment of health problems promotes longevity and longevity due to effective health services preparedness and prompt intervention had influence on teachers development and its sustainability.

Recommendations

Recommendations are made as follows: Health services infrastructures capable of making health care delivery easily accessible and affordable should be made readily available.

The health services available should be adequately used for prompt treatment of any health problem towards promoting longevity,

People should develop themselves in different areas so that they would be able to make effective contribution towards sustainable teaching in schools.

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