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An experimental study to assess the effectiveness of demonstration on practice regarding new born resuscitation among nurses working in selected hospital at Udaipur city, Rajasthan

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Abstract

Practice related to demonstration on new born resuscitation are posing a great threat globally in new born mortality and morbidity, it is an increasing trend globally and India is not an exemption. The nurses have poor Practice related to new born resuscitation. Present study was aimed to assess the effectiveness of demonstration on practice regarding newborn resuscitation among nurses working in selected hospital at Udaipur city, Rajasthan. 60 samples were selected using simple random method. The findings revealed that in Control group none of the participants had good level of practice in pre and post-test. Average level of practice (56.67%) was found in pre-test whereas 70% was found in post-test. Poor level of practice 43.33% was found in pre-test whereas 30% was found in post-test in control group. In experimental group none of the participants had good level of practice in pre-test whereas 100% had good level of practice in post-test. Average level of practice 60% was found in pre-test whereas none of the participants had average level of practice in post-test. Poor level of practice 40% was found in pre-test whereas none of the participants had poor level of practice in post-test in experimental group. The study concluded that there was a significant improvement in the level of practice of nurses regarding newborn resuscitation which indicated that the demonstration was effective. The study also revealed that there was a significant association between pre-test practice scores with selected socio demographic variables in both groups. Hence this kind of education programmes should be conducted from time to time for health personnel so that their practice can be improved which will be helpful in reducing the new born mortality and morbidity.

Keywords: assess, practice, nurses, effectiveness, new born resuscitation, demonstration

Introduction

The birth of baby is a wonderful yet very complex process. Many physical and emotional changes occur for mother and baby. A baby must make many physical adjustments of life outside the mother's womb. ^[1] The baby's body systems must work together in a new way. Sometimes, a baby has difficulty making the transition to the world. Fortunately for these babies special newborn care with resuscitation is required.

Globally, 2.6 million children dies in the first month of life in 2016 most of which occurred in the first week, with about one million dying on the first day and one million dying within next 6 days as per UNICEF. In India, 600,000 newborns die within 28 days of their birth every year out of 25 million annually. ^[2] Strategies, which address inequalities both within a country and between countries, are necessary if there is going to be further improvement in a global perinatal and neonatal health.

Need for the study

Newborn resuscitation program has been launched in India since 1990. This program provides a uniform systematic and action- oriented approach to the resuscitation of the newborn. 26 million births each year in India, 4-6% of neonates fail to establish spontaneous breathing at birth. ³ These babies can be helped if health care professionals present at the time of birth are skilled in the art of newborn resuscitation.

According to the vital statistics of India based on the Civil Registration System 2016, shows that 12,004 infants deaths were registered in 2016. From 2012-2017, the CRS shows that 70,537 infants deaths were registered during five years. Indian Academy of Pediatrics, claimed that in Rajasthan the Infant Mortality Rate was higher than 41 deaths per 1,000 live births from 2012 to 2016 and the live births was higher than 16 lakh every year, the number

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of infant deaths were much higher than 70,000.^[4] Studies conducted concluded that the demonstration significantly increased the practice of nurses regarding new born resuscitation. The demonstration was effective to enhance the practice of nurses so these kind of strategies can be used in the hospitals, community to increase practice regarding new born resuscitation and to reduce morbidity and mortality rate.

Statement of Problem

An experimental study to assess the effectiveness of demonstration on practice regarding new born resuscitation among nurses working in selected hospital at Udaipur City, Rajasthan.

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the pre-test practice scores of nurses regarding newborn resuscitation in control and experimental group.
2. To assess the post-test practice scores of nurses regarding newborn resuscitation in control and experimental group.
3. To find out the effectiveness of demonstration on practice regarding newborn resuscitation in experimental group.
4. To find out the association between pre-test practice scores regarding newborn resuscitation in control and experimental group with selected socio demographic variables.

Methodology

Research approach and design: An experimental research design with evaluative approach was used.

Setting of the study

The study was undertaken in Pannadhay Rajkiya Mahila Chikitsalaya, Udaipur.

Population

The population consisted of nurses working in Pannadhay Rajkiya Mahila Chikitsalaya, Udaipur (Raj.).

Samples

Samples of the study were nurses working in Pannadhay Rajkiya Mahila Chikitsalaya, Udaipur City, Rajasthan.

Sample size

Sample size was 60 nurses. (30 experimental group and 30 control group).

Sampling technique

In the present study the staff nurses were selected by simple random sampling (Lottery method)

Inclusion Criteria: Nurses who were

- Willing to participate in the study.
- Available at the time of study.

Exclusion Criteria: Nurses who were not

- Available at the time of the data collection.
- The nurses who have attended any training programme in last 6 months.

Description of the Tool

The tool consisted of two sections

Section A: It comprised of 6 items for obtaining information regarding age, gender, educational qualification, years of experience, area of work and previous training attended on new born resuscitation.

Section B: Consisted of checklist on new born resuscitation.

Validity of the Tool

Items were judged by experts for relevance, clarity and appropriateness. Modifications were done in the tool as per expert opinion.

Reliability of the Tool

The reliability of co-efficient of internal consistency was computed by using Cronbach Alpha.

Data Collection Procedure

Written permission was obtained from ethical committee of RNT medical college, Udaipur prior to data collection. The sample included nurses from Labour room, NICU & antenatal ward at Pannadhya Rajkiya Mahila Chikitsalaya, Udaipur. The purpose of the study was explained to the samples and then obtained informed consent.

Plan for data analysis

Data was analyzed as follows:

- A master data sheet was prepared by the investigator.
- Distribution of sample according to socio-demographic variables was analysed by using frequency and percentage distribution.
- Mean, mean % median and standard deviation used to analysed pre-test and post test knowledge score.
- Anova test was used to find out the association between practice scores and socio-demographic variables of nurses working in selected hospital at Udaipur city.

Results

The demographic characteristics of the respondents revealed that –

Majority (50%) of participants were from the age group of 20-30 years.

Majority of the respondents (68.33%) were female.

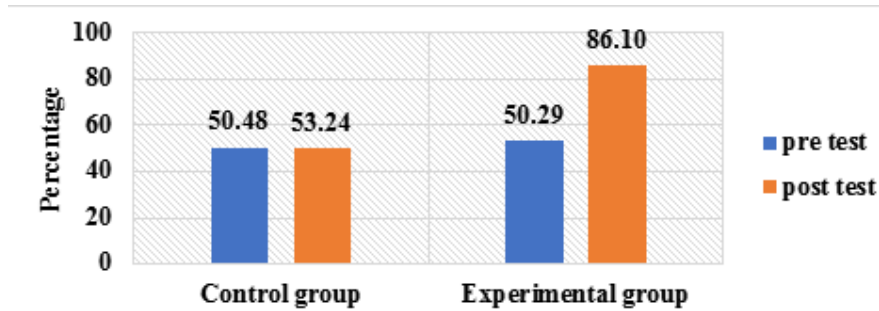
Distribution of respondents according to educational qualification showed that majority (76.67%) were G.N.M.

53.33% of the participants were from labour room

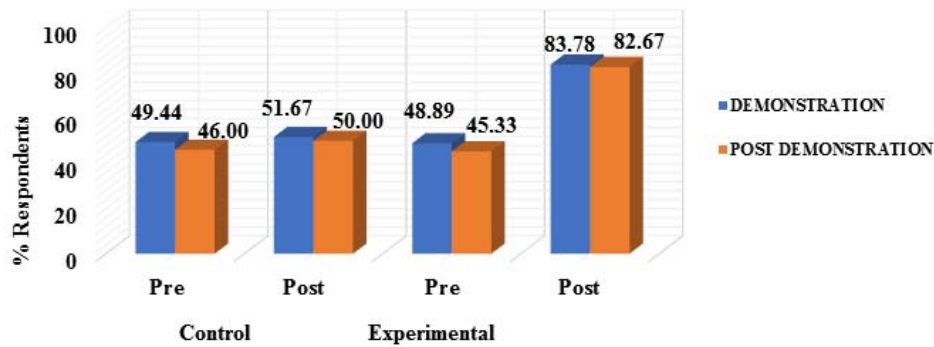
Distribution of respondents according to year of experience revealed that 35% had 5-10 years experience.

Majority of the participants were not attended training on new born resuscitation.

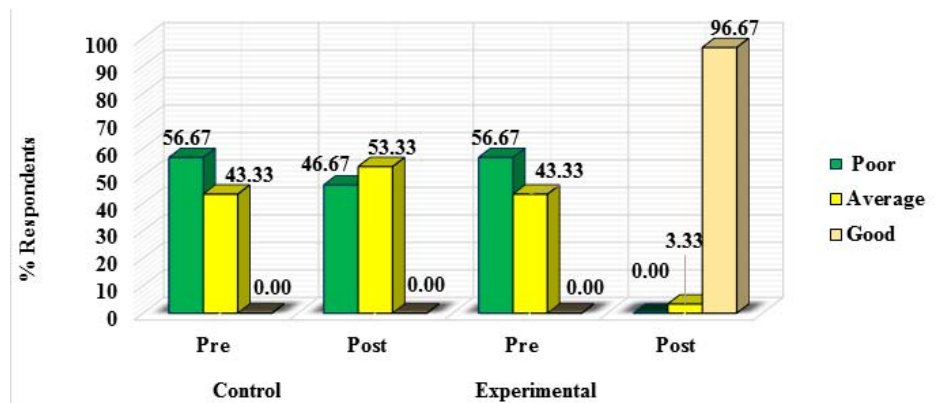
Pre and Post Test Practice Scores in Control and Experimental group.



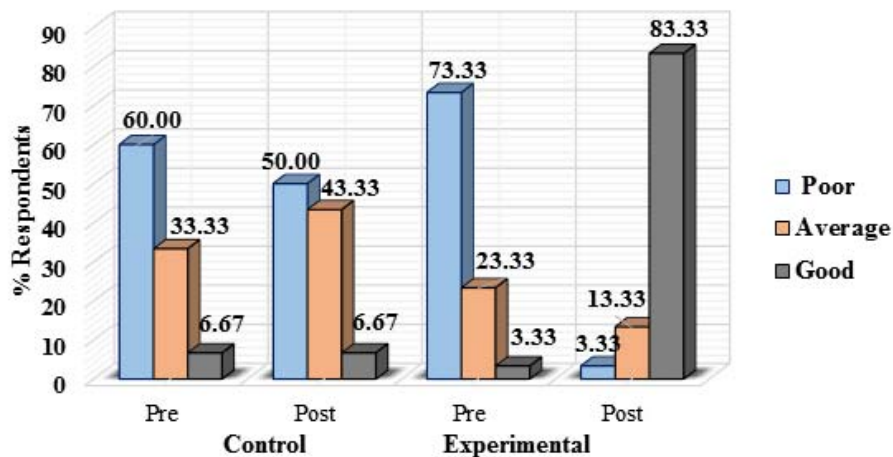
Area-wise Pre and Post Test Practice Scores among Control and Experimental Group.

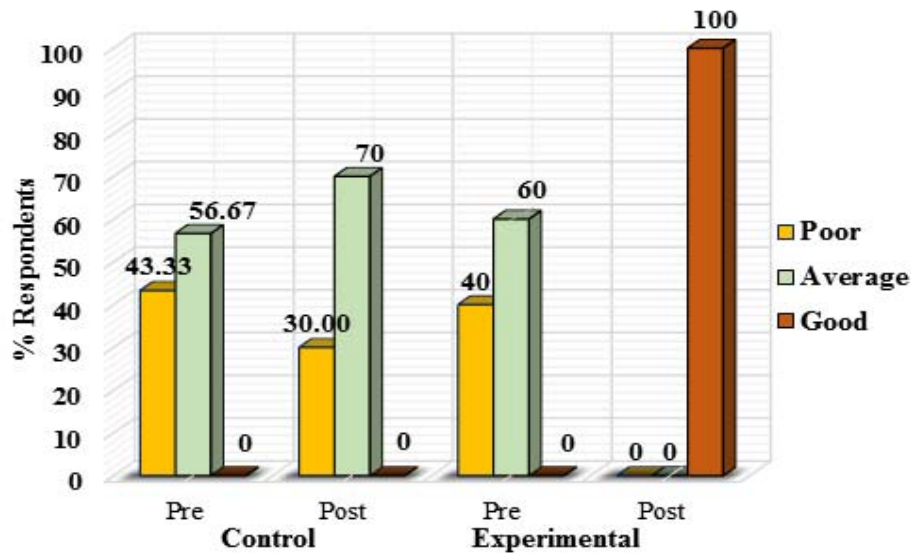


Level of Practice on demonstration in Control and Experimental Group.



Level of Practice on Post demonstration in Control and Experimental Group.



Overall Level of Practice in Control and Experimental Group.**Association between Pre-test Practice Scores with Selected Socio-Demographic Variables.**

Association between practice scores and selected socio-demographic variables such as age in years ($t=5.56$), gender (-0.10), educational qualification ($t=1.31$), area of work ($t=1.12$), experience ($t=5.98$).

This indicates that there was a significant association between mean pre-test practice scores and selected socio-demographic variables such as age and experience.

Recommendations

- Similar study can be replicated on a larger sample and their findings can be generalized for a larger population.
- A comparative study can be conducted in Private and Government hospitals.
- More in-depth studies can be conducted on the topic.
- A similar study can be replicated only on the labour room staff nurses because they are the very first care giver to the new born and neonatal intensive care unit staff nurse are next to them.

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