

# “ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON NEWBORN CARE AMONG PRIMIGRAVIDA MOTHERS, KHAMMAM, TELANGANA.

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## Abstract:

A study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on newborn care among primigravida mothers in khammam. **Objectives:** . To describe the socio-demographic variables of primigravida mothers. 2. To assess the pre test knowledge and Attitude levels regarding New born care among the primigravida mothers. 3. To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge and Attitude regarding New born care among primigravida mothers. 4. To associate the post test knowledge and Attitude scores with their selected socio demographic variables.5. To develop and distribute an information booklet regarding New born care to the primi gravida mothers. The research design for the present study is pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design. Findings relate to the association off pre-test knoeledge and attitude scores and the socio demographic variables of the primigravida mothers revealed that there were no significant association between the age of the mother, religion, type of family, family income per month, trimester, living area and source of information and pre-test knowledge and attitude scores and given video assisted teaching programme was effective.

Keywords; effectiveness, New born care, prim gravida.

## Introduction :

New born care refers to the essential care provided to the new born baby by the mother or by the care provider on breast feeding, maintaining body temperature, care of the cord, care of the eyes, immunization and prevention of infection . The first week after birth is a time of major metabolic and physiological adaptation for newborn infants. In the early life all new born babies tries to adopt to the external environment. It is very difficult to adopt. They need special care and need intensive monitoring and support during this critical period of adaptation.

A strategy was formed in Saving Newborn Lives (SNL) on recent data, research on effective interventions, and broad local participation. The process by which SNL and its partners put this strategy into action might provide guidance to policymakers who wish to improve newborn health and survival in their own countries This including ensuring immediate and exclusive breastfeeding, drying, warming and early postnatal health visits for both mothers and newborn..

UNICEF, 2009 conducted study and identified that about 1 million neonates die annually in India alone amounting to almost 30% of the 3.9 million global neonatal deaths 98% in developing countries. Two third of infant deaths in India occurs in the first week and 90% of all neonatal deaths occurs the fifteenth day of life. Most of the newborns in India die due to neonatal infection. Many of their deaths can be prevented through increasing awareness regarding newborn care practices health of the newborn depends upon the care received during the first few weeks after delivery.

**Need For Study:**

The common causes of newborn death in our country are Infection 52%, Asphyxia or lack of oxygen to fetus 20%, Prematurity 15%, Congenital malformations 14%, birth defects 11% and other miscellaneous. Sepsis account for almost half of death that occur during neonatal period ineffective infant care, due to lack of awareness of mother account for the increasing rate of mortality with respect to time after delivery

When baby is born the umbilical cord is cut and there is a stump left. The stump should dry and fall off by the time baby is 5-15 days old. Keep the stump clean with gauze and water only. sponge bath the rest of your baby, as well. Do not put in a tub of water until the stump has fallen off.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

**“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING NEWBORN CARE AMONG PRIMIGRAVIDA MOTHERS AT SELECTED HOSPITALS, KHAMMAM, TELANGANA”**

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

- To describe the socio-demographic variables of primigravida mothers.
- To assess the pre test knowledge and Attitude levels regarding New born care among the primigravida mothers.
- To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge and Attitude regarding New born care among primigravida mothers.
- To associate the post test knowledge and Attitude scores with their selected socio demographic variables.
- To develop and distribute an information booklet regarding New born care to the primi gravida mothers

**ASSUMPTIONS:**

1. Primigravida mothers may have some knowledge and Attitude regarding New born care.
2. The knowledge and Attitude levels of primi gravida mothers may vary according to their socio-demographic variables.
3. Video assisted teaching programme may improve the knowledge and Attitude of primi gravida mothers regarding New born care.

**DELIMITATIONS:** The study is limited to

1. Primigravida mothers attending to selected Hospitals
2. the period of 6 months.
3. 70 sample.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

**Research Approach:** Quantitative Evaluative Approach.

**Research Design:** Pre experimental research design

**VARIABLES OF THE STUDY:**

**INDEPENDENT VARIABLES:** video assisted teaching programme on New born care.

**DEPENDENT VARIABLES:** Knowledge and Attitude levels of Primigravida mothers attending selected hospitals.

**DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES:** Age, religion, education, occupation, type of family, family income per month, trimester living area, source of information regarding new born care

**POPULATION:** Primigravida mothers

**SAMPLE:** Primigravida mothers who are attending to selected hospitals, Khammam.

**SAMPLE SIZE:** 70

**SAMPLING TECHNIQUE :**Non probability convenient Sampling technique.

**SETTING OF THE STUDY:** Selected Hospitals like Mamata General Hospitals, and Sridevi Nursing Home ,Khammam.

**METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:** Interview technique.

**TOOL FOR DATA COLLECTION:** Structured Interview schedule.

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA:**

The data themselves do not provide the answers to research questions. Ordinarily the amount of data collected in a study is extensive to be reliably described in a study by mere perusal. In order to obtain meaningful answers to the research questions, the data was presented and analyzed in order, so that relationship can be described.

This section presents the analysis and interpretation of data collected from primi gravida mothers to assess the knowledge and attitude levels of the primi gravid mothers regarding new born care. The data was organized, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The data analysis was based on objectives of the study.

**PRESENTATION OF DATA:**

Section -I: Deals with Frequency and percentage distribution of the sample according to socio demographic variables.

Section -II: Deals with the pre test knowledge and attitude levels regarding Newborn Care.

Differences between pre-test and post test attitude scores regarding Newborn care among primigravida mothers.

N=70

| Knowledge | Mean  | Standard Deviation | Mean Difference | df | Paired 't' test  |             | Significance |
|-----------|-------|--------------------|-----------------|----|------------------|-------------|--------------|
|           |       |                    |                 |    | Calculated value | Table value |              |
| PRE TEST  | 22.15 | 2.12               | 7.95            | 69 | 7.77             | 2.0         | S*           |
| POST TEST | 30.31 | 3.10               |                 |    |                  |             |              |

df (n-1)=69

S\*: Significant (p< 0.05)

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S\*: Significant (p< 0.05)

**DISCUSSION:** The major findings of the study are organized under the following order

**SECTION-I:** Dealt with Frequency and percentage distribution of the sample according to socio demographic variables.

**SECTION -II:** Dealt with the pretest knowledge and attitude levels regarding Newborn Care.

**SECTION -III:** Dealt with Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme regarding Newborn Care.

- Majority 64 ( 92.85% ) o the age group of primigravida mothers that is 20-24
- Majjority 40 ( 57.15% ) of the primigravida mothers having inadequate knowledge
- Majority 60 (85.72%) had Moderately favorable attitude
- The present study findings reveals that the majority of primigravida mothers 47 (67.15%) had moderately adequate knowledge.

## Findings related to the association of pre-test knowledge and attitude levels an socio demographic variables of the primigravida mothers.

There were no significant association between the age of the mother, religion, type of family, family income per month, trimester, living area and source of information and pre-test knowledge and attitude scores and given video assisted teaching programme was effective.

### CONCLUSION:

The study reveals that there is enhancement of knowledge and attitude levels and statistically shows significant values revealed that there is significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge and attitude. In the present study there is a significant association between selected socio demographic variables of primigravida mothers such as educational status calculated chi-square value 15.50 (chi-square table value =7.82) with their knowledge and attitude scores of the primigravida mothers.

### NURSING IMPLICATIONS:

The study has several implications in nursing. They can be categorized under nursing education, practice, research and administration.

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- ❖ Similar kind of study can be replicated on larger samples in different settings for wider generalization
- ❖ Enhancing female education and empowerment must be addressed as a long term goal to improve maternal and newborn survival.
- ❖ Trained births assistants must be trained and included into the existing local health system.
- ❖ A comparative study can be conducted between urban and rural areas to know the knowledge and attitude of the primigravida mothers regarding newborn care.

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