

EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON PRACTICE REGARDING NEONATAL RESUSCITATION AMONG NURSING STUDENTS

¹ Bhawna choudhary, ² Anitha.P

¹Staff Nurse, ² Research Scholar

¹critical care,

¹Max super specialty hospital, Delhi, India.

Abstract

Introduction: Birth of the baby is such a wonderful and moreover it involves very complex process. The baby should undergo many physical adjustment when comes out from the intrauterine life. Sometimes the baby has difficulty in transition so there is a need of resuscitation in order to save the life of new born and health care person should have good skill to handle the situation.[1] Hence the study was conducted with the aim to assess and enhance the practice level on basic neonatal resuscitation among Nursing students. **Methodology:** Quasi experimental, post-test control design was chosen to conduct a study at selected colleges with 60 samples. Structured teaching programme is used in this study, through this Nursing students were given practice regarding neonatal resuscitation in experimental group. Post test was conducted in both groups the result shows that in experimental group, majority of Nursing students 18 [60%] were having average practice, 7 [23%] were having good practice skill, 4 [13.33%] were having poor practice level, in control group all the Nursing students 100% were having very poor practice skill. The mean experimental group post-test practice score [17.66] was higher than the control group mean post-test practice score [2]. The calculated 't' value (19.33) was higher than the table value (7.707) at 0.05 level of significance . It was inferred that there was a marked increase in practice skill the experimental group than control group after structured teaching programme. **Conclusion:** the finding of the study reveals that after the implementation of structured teaching programme, the practice score level was improved regarding Neonatal Resuscitation. Hence the structured teaching programme was effective.

Key words: Newborn, Neonatal Resuscitation, structured teaching programme, Nursing students.

INTRODUCTION

Birth of the baby accounts the very complex biological process. A lot of physical and emotional changes occur for mother and baby. The baby's body system must work together in a new way. Sometimes a baby has difficulty to make the transition to the world.[1] Globally 2.4 million children died in the first month of life in 2019 there are approximately 7000 new born death every day. The majority of all neonatal deaths (75%) occur within the first week of life. In those deaths, around 25% to 45% occur within the first 24 hours. Further, the 37% death the neonatal period which involves the first 28 days of life accounts for 37% of all deaths among children under five.[2] Birth asphyxia is the third major cause of neonatal death in developing countries and accounts for an estimated 23% of the annual 4 million neonatal death.[3].

Proper knowledge and practice skills regarding new-born resuscitation can prevent the consequences of perinatal asphyxia. Neonatal resuscitation means restoration of life is a procedure to support and maintain breathing and circulation for a neonate who has stopped breathing and whose heart has stopped.[1]. Many neonates in developing countries die unnecessarily from asphyxia because health care provider not has the necessary knowledge and skill on how to give resuscitation. This could be due to lack of continuous and regular supportive supervision and refreshment training. [4] .The role of nurses is essential for several aspects, including early recognition of a deteriorating newborn, avoiding or limiting the risk of neonatal death as well as drying the baby, positioning of a baby and also about responsible for delay cord clamping for good tissue perfusion If required start immediate basic life support as soon as possible and inform to emergency team and to avoid the mortality associated with neonatal asphyxia. [5]

Prevention of neonatal mortality is the high priority. So researcher felt that need to improve the practice level of nursing students as they are they are the health care person in future and in order reduce the mortality rate.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on practice regarding neonatal resuscitation among nursing students in a selected colleges of Bareilly district.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the difference between the post-test practice score of control group and experimental group.
2. To find out the association of post-test practice score with the demographic variables of both the groups.

HYPOTHESIS

H₁- There will be a significant difference between the mean posttest practice scores of both groups after the administration of structured teaching program.

H₂- There will be a significance association between posttest practice scores with selected demographic variables of both the groups.

METHODOLOGY

Research design: Quasi experimental, post-test control group design

Research setting: Nursing colleges at Bareilly

Population : Nursing students

Sample : B.sc nursing, 3rd year students

Sample size : 60

Sampling technique: convenient sampling technique

Data collection tool: procedural check list

Method of data collection: observation

Before going to the data collection, permission was obtained from the concerned authority. The investigation visited to both Nursing colleges and introduced herself to the Principals and got informed consent from the samples after explaining the purpose of the study. First impart the structured teaching programme on Experimental group and took post-test after 15 day for both the groups.

Collected data was analysed by using differential and inferential statistics.

RESULTS**Finding related to demographic data**

In experimental group majority of the nursing students were including (70%) in age of less than or 21 years, (80%) female, (80%) nuclear family, (53.33) urban, 50% of students gained knowledge by class demonstration and workshop, 40% of students interested in medical surgical nursing subject.

In control group Majority of the nursing students were including (86.66%) in age of less than or 21 years, (93.33%) female, (46.66%) nuclear family, (60%) urban, 33.33% of students gained knowledge by class demonstration and workshop, 40% of students interested in medical surgical nursing subject.

Findings related to post-test practice level**Table no. 1 post-test practice score of experimental group and control group**

knowledge score	experimental groups		control groups marks		interpretation
	marks	%	marks	%	
0-7	0	0	30	100%	VERY POOR
7-14	4	13.33%	-	-	POOR
15-21	18	60%	-	-	AVERAGE
22-28	7	23%	-	-	GOOD
29-35	1	3.33%	-	-	VERY GOOD

In post-test experimental group, majority of Nursing students 18 [60%] were having average practice , 7 [23%] were having good practice skill , 4 [13.33%] were having poor practice level and 1 [3.33%] were having very good practice skill. In control group all the Nursing students 100% were having very poor practice skill

Table no. 2 . Mean, standard deviation and unpaired 't' test value of post test practice scores regarding neonatal resuscitation.

N=60

knowledge score	mean	standard deviation	"t" value
experimental group	17.66	4.18	19.33
control group	2	1.93	

Df (58), $p < 0.05$ level of significance, 't' = 7.707

Data presented in table 2 showed that the mean post test practice score [17.66] was higher than the mean post-test practice score [2]. There was difference in standard deviation in posttest practice score [4.18] of experimental groups and posttest practice score [1.93] of control group and statistically as evident from 't' value of 19.33. . It was inferred that there was a marked increase in practice skill the experimental group than control group after structured teaching programme.

Finding related to association between post test knowledge score of nursing students with their selected demographic variables

chi- square value reveals that there was no significant association between the posttest practice score of Nursing students with selected demographic variables in both groups.

Discussion

Rajwinder Kaur, L Jangwal (2016), a preexperimental study conducted to enhance the knowledge of G.N.M. Interns student regarding neonatal resuscitation Nursing colleges of Jalandhar, Punjab, India and 60 G.N.M Nursing interns by using convenience sampling technique and reliability of tool was computed, structure \ questionnaire after structured teaching programme and after one week of STP Post test was taken descriptive and inferential statistics to analyse the data. The finding showed that the mean post test knowledge score (24.37)was higher than the mean pre test knowledge score(13) and found to be non significant with the calculated 't' value of pre test an post test (pre test -0.885 and post test -0.750) and no association between mean knowledge score of pretest an posttest and selected variables. Conclusion of the study revealed that G.N.M. Interns had low levels of knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation and structured teaching was regarding Neonatal resuscitation.[6]

Kaur Parvinder et al (2015), pre experimental study conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on skills regarding Bag and Mask ventilation in neonates among nursing students in M.M. College of Nursing, Mullana, Ambala (Haryana). Convenient sampling technique was used to select 78 Nursing students of B.Sc Nursing 3rd year. Findings of the study revealed that 2nd post-test skill score of Nursing students regarding bag and mask ventilation (15.7+2.55) was higher than pre-test skill score of students (7.15+0.22) as evident from the calculated 't' of 21.95 which was found to be statistically highly significant at 0.00 level of significance. Conclusion of the study was that Planned teaching program regarding Bag and Mask Ventilation was very effective in improving the skills of Nursing students regarding bag and mask ventilation in neonates.[7]

CONCLUSION

The finding of the study suggests that Structured Teaching Programme is effective in enhancing the practice of the Nursing student regarding Neonatal resuscitation. Since birth asphyxia is the one of the most common cause of neonatal mortality so we need to educate each and every health care person regarding neonatal resuscitation to reduce the mortality rate.

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