



Pre – experimental study to Assess the Effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge on Danger Signs of new-born among Primipara Mothers in Selected Hospitals at Bharatpur.

1. Neeraj Singh

Assistant professor, Maa Kaushilya School of Nursing, Azamgarh, India

E-mail- ns8619243732@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Danger signs of new – born increases the neonatal mortality. The main signs are hypothermia, umbilical cord sepsis, jaundice, lethargy, lack of breast feeding, respiratory distress. One group pre-test post-test pre-Experimental design was adopted. The study was conducted in Rastogi Hospital & Maternity Home in Bharatpur. The data collection was done by self- structured questionnaire. 30 samples collected by convenience sampling technique and education given by self-instructional module. In the pre-test 22 primipara mothers had inadequate knowledge and 8 mothers had adequate knowledge on danger signs of new-born. In the post-test 20 mothers had adequate knowledge, 6 mothers had moderately adequate knowledge and 4 mothers had inadequate knowledge. In relation to effectiveness paired t test showed $p < 0.001$ level. In demographic variables occupation of mother was highly significant.

Keywords: danger signs, newborn, primipara mothers, self-instructional module

Corresponding Author

Email- ns8619243732@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

The birth of an infant is one most awe- inspiring and emotional events that can occurs in one's life time. Early recognition of sick new-born, initiation of prompt treatment will reduce the mortality and morbidity rate of new-born[1]. It is very essential to check the new-born danger signs like hypothermia, umbilical cord sepsis, jaundice, lethargy, lack of breast feeding, respiratory distress, cyanosis, vomiting, TEF, abnormal weight loss, FTT. Every year nearly 40% of all under five deaths are among new-born [2].

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge of primipara mothers on danger signs of new-born.

2. To determine the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge on danger signs of new –born among primipara mothers.
3. To associate the post-test level of knowledge on danger signs of new-born with selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Research approach: Quantitative approach

Research design: one group pretest posttest pre-Experimental design

Study Setting: Rastogi Hospital & maternity home

Target population: All primipara mothers in Rastogi hospital & maternity home

Sample size : 30

Sampling technique:- Convenient sampling technique

The framework of the study was based on Ludwig Bertalanffy model.

Table 1. Distribution of level of knowledge of primipara mothers regarding Danger signs of new born in pre-test and post-test.

Knowledge on danger signs of new-born illness among primipara mothers	Inadequate (%)	Moderately adequate (%)	Adequate
Pre-test	22 (73.4%)	8 (26.6 %)	0
Post -test	4 (13.3 %)	6 (20 %)	20 (66.7%)

Table 2. Distribution of level of knowledge of primipara mothers regarding Danger signs of new-born after administering self- instructional module.

Knowledge on danger signs of newborn illness	Mean (knowledge)	Standard deviation (score)	Paired t test value (p value)
Pre -test	8.86	2.346	10.91
Post -test	19.6	4.868	P<0.01

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the pre-test majority 22 (73.4%) mothers had inadequate knowledge and 8 (26.6%) mothers had moderately adequate knowledge and none of the mothers had adequate knowledge on danger signs of new-born { 3 }.

In the post- test 20 (66.7%) mothers had adequate knowledge 6 (20%) matching , others had moderately adequate knowledge and 4 (13.3%) mothers had inadequate knowledge after the administration of self – instructional module the calculated t value is $t= 10.91$, $p<0.01$ level.

In demographic variables occupation has shown statistically significant association at $p<0.01$. Other demographic variables like age, education, family monthly income, type of family, place of residence, previous exposure to any type of teaching, source of information had not shown any statistical significance with their level of knowledge on danger signs of new-born {4}.

CONCLUSION

Neo –natal mortality remains high despite a declining proportion of under five deaths. Lack of knowledge, coupled with strong cultural beliefs, influence neonatal survival, new-born care practices by care giver immediately after birth are important determinants of neonatal mortality. So these health education modules will create an awareness among mothers on danger sign's of new-born.

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