

Original Research Article

A Study to Assess the Knowledge of Nursing Personnel Regarding Care of Neonates in Selected Hospital Kanpur

Mrs. Jasmi Manu¹ and Ms. Moni Sachan².

Asst. Professor cum H.O.D of OBS/GYN Nursing, Rama College of Nursing, Rama University Mandhana, Kanpur. Uttar Pradesh, India¹

Nursing tutor, Rama College of Nursing, Rama University Mandhana, Kanpur. Uttar Pradesh, India²

Abstract

A descriptive study was conducted on 60 nursing personnel in Rama Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Mandhana Kanpur, to evaluate the knowledge of nursing personnel regarding care of neonates in selected hospital Kanpur. Study was conducted at Rama medical college Hospital and Research Centre, Mandhana Kanpur. 60 nursing personnel were selected by convenient sampling technique. According to UNICEF (2009) 26% of neonatal death is due to neonatal sepsis, 27% is due to preterm, 23% is due to asphyxia, 7% is due to tetanus, 3% is due to diarrheal disease, 7% is due to congenital disease, 7% is due to others. A study conducted in UP demonstrated that a 50% neonatal mortality decline through arising awareness in the nursing home and hospital of such simple serviceable strategy as cleaning, drying and warming the newborn, skin to skin contact with the mother, aseptic techniques use and exclusive breast feeding for the first 6-months. Collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result of the study revealed the most of nursing personnel 54(90%) had average knowledge, the overall mean knowledge and standard deviation scores were 22.96 ± 2.85 . Most of the Nursing personnel had average knowledge regarding care of neonates in all aspect.

Keywords: Care of neonates, congenital disease, Nursing personnel, Neonatal sepsis

Introduction

Children are vital to the nations present. Healthy children are more likely to become to healthy adult promotion of health today requires consideration of the overall status of children, not just identification and treatment of specific disease or injuries. Hence the care of children at birth places a vital role¹. The birth of a baby is a momentous occasion ;tiny details of experiences surrounding the whole event are cached in memory forever care during child birth is those essential but immeasurable component of care that count even though they cannot be counted² Most of the neonates are born naturally are normal.

Although it is normal during the process of birth the baby has to face many physiological and environmental changes². Neonatal period is the period until 28 days after birth. This is the most critical period of life many complication and death may occur during this period if the neonate gets deprived of its vital needs. The neonates need to adjust to extra uterine life to maintain normal physiological activity.⁴Most of the newborn problems occur due to inadequate care during

the antenatal period and during labour³. Many a time the cultural practice may also cause problems the practice like bathing the newborn soon after birth may cause a change in the thermoregulation of the baby.

W.H.O estimates that over 4-million babies die every year in first 4-weeks of life.3-million of these deaths occur in the early neonatal period⁴. According to UNICEF (2009) 26% of neonatal death is due to neonatal sepsis, 27% is due to preterm, 23% is due to asphyxia, 7% is due to tetanus, 3% is due to diarrheal disease, 7% is due to congenital disease, 7% is due to others.⁵ A study conducted in UP demonstrated that a 50% neonatal mortality decline through arising awareness in the nursing home and hospital of such simple serviceable strategy as cleaning, drying and warming the newborn, skin to skin contact with the mother, aseptic techniques use and exclusive breast feeding for the first 6-months.⁶

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the knowledge of nursing personnel regarding care of neonates.

- To find the association between the knowledge score with their selected socio-demographic variables.

Hypothesis:

H₁: There is a significant association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

Assumption:-

- Nursing personnel will have some knowledge regarding care of Neonates.
- Knowledge regarding neonatal care may differ with their selected socio demographic variables.

Delimitations:-

- Nursing personnel working in selected hospital.
- One week of data collection period.

Material and Methods used:

Research design: Simple descriptive design was used for the study.

Research approach: Cross-sectional survey approach was adopted for the present study.

Setting of the study: The study was conducted in Rama Hospital, Mandhana, Kanpur.

Population: Population for the present study was all nursing personnel.

Sampling and sample size: Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to select 60 nursing personnels of Rama hospital, Kanpur who fulfilled the sampling criteria for the present study.

Variables:

Research variable: In this present study knowledge of nursing personnel regarding care of neonates was the independent variables.

Demographic variable: Age, gender, religion, marital status, educational status, designation and year of experiences

Sampling criteria

Inclusion criteria

- Participant who were available during the period of data collection.

Exclusion criteria

- Who were not willing to participate in the study .

Development and description of tools used in the study

Structured knowledge questionnaire used for data collection. The tool consists of two sections:

Section-A: Consist of socio-demographic data including Age, gender, religion, marital status, professional educational status, designation and years of experiences

Section-B: Consist of 40 closed ended questionnaires for assessing the knowledge level regarding care of neonates

Data collection procedure

Data was collected from 19-06-2014 to 26-06-2014. Prior to the data collection, permission was obtained from CMS, Rama Hospital and research centre, to conduct the study. 60 nursing personnel were selected by using convenient sampling technique. Informed consent was obtained from the sample by explaining the purpose of the study and assured them about Confidentiality and anonymity of the subject. The data were collected by administering closed ended questionnaire regarding care of neonates. Data was collected from three shift nursing personnel on the same day. 30 minutes were provided for answering to the questionnaire.

Plan for data analysis

The data was analyzed on the basis of objectives of the study. The obtained data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The demographic data would be analyzed in term of descriptive statistics. The data analysis was follows.³

- Organized data in a master sheet or computer.
- Personal data analyzed in term of frequencies and percentage.
- Relationship between the variables and association was analyzed by using inferential statistics.

Data analysis and major findings

Section 1: Demographic data

- Majority of nursing personnel 32(53.33%) were 21-25 years of age group.
- Majority of nursing personnel 33(53%) were males.
- Most of the nursing personnel 58(96.66%) were Hindu.
- Majority of nursing personnel 33(55%) were unmarried.
- Most of the nursing personnel 53(88.33%) had done G.N.M.
- Majority of nursing personnel 35(58.33%) had total clinical experience between 1-2 years
- Most of nursing personnel 54(90%) were staff nurse.

Section 2: Level of knowledge score among nursing personnel regarding care of neonates

Among 60 nursing personnel, the majority of respondent 54(90%) had average knowledge on care of neonates and 10% of nursing personnel’s (6) knowledge shows that Good level of knowledge.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of nursing personnel according to their knowledge score towards care of neonates N=60

Levels of knowledge	Score	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	1-13	0	0
Average	14-26	54	90
Good	27-40	06	10

Overall, mean, median, SD and mean percentage of nursing personnel’s knowledge on care of neonates shows that they had 10.72 mean knowledge score.

Table.2 Area wise and overall Mean, SD, and Mean %, Median, Mode and Range of score N=60

Area	Tot al	Mea n	SD	Mean %	Medi an	Mo de	Ran ge
Introduct ion	5	3.15	9.26	13.58	3	4	4
Physiolog ical Adaptatio n	11	6.96	14.80	30.39	6	7	7
Immediat e care of newborn	11	5.93	13.80	25.99	6	8	8
Routine care of newborn	13	6.9	14.39	30.13	7	8	6
Grand total	40	22.9	52.25	99.99	22	27	25

Area wise and overall Mean, SD, Mean %, Median, Mode and Range of score shows that mean knowledge score reveals that the Nursing personnel had more knowledge about Physiological Adaptation aspect (30.39%±14.80), in Routine care of newborn aspect nursing personnel had knowledge (30.13%±14.39), and in Immediate care of newborn aspect nursing personnel had knowledge (25.99%±13.80) and less knowledge in Introduction aspect (13.58%±9.26).

Section-3: This section deals with association between the demographical variables and knowledge score of subjects on care of neonates.

There was no significant association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables

like age in year, gender, religion, marital status, professional educational status ,years of experience and designation. at 0.05 level of significant.⁵

Conclusion

From the findings of present study, it can be concluded that most of the Nursing personnel had average knowledge regarding care of neonate’s all aspect: Introduction, Physiological adaptation, Immediate care of newborn, Routine care of newborn. The nursing personnel who had more working experience and other ward they belongs to age group above 40 had more knowledge than other age group nursing personnel. Good knowledge scores were obtained from the nursing personnel who had more experience scored more than others

Recommendations:-

On the basis of finding, it is recommended that,

- The similar study may be replicated on large samples.
- The similar study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of knowledge of nursing personnel regarding care of neonates in selected hospital Kanpur.
- A comparative study can be done to assess the knowledge of nursing personnel regarding care of neonates in selected hospital Kanpur.

References

1. Sharma Rimple. Essentials of Pediatric Nursing. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd; 2013.pp.149-152.
2. Datta P .Pediatric Nursing,2nd Edition. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd; pp.67-70.
3. Marilyn J. Hockenberry, David Wilson wongs.Essentials of Pediatric Nursing,8th Edition. New Delhi: Elsevier Publication; 2011.pp198.
4. Gray L, Darmstadt, Hussein M.H, Winch P.T, Haws R.S, Lamia M, et al (2007).Maternal Neonatal Home Care Practices in the rural Egypt during the first week of life. Tropical Medicine and International Health 2007 Jun; 12(6):783-87.
5. Senarth U.Fernado DN, Vimpani G, Rodrigo J (2007) factors Associated with Maternal Knowledge of Newborn among Hospital delivered in Srilanka. Trans R SOC Tropical Medicine and International Health 2007 Aug; 101(8):823-30.
6. Madhu K, Sriram C, Ramesh M. “Breast Feeding Practices and Newborn care in rural area.” Indian Journal of Community Medicine, 2009; 34(3):pp243-24.
7. Denise F.Polit, Cheryl Tatono Beck Nursing Research (Generating and Assessing Evidence for Nursing

- Practice.8th Edition. New Delhi.Wolters Kluwer (India) Pvt.Ltd.2008.pp58-60.
8. Denise F.Polit, Cheryl Tatono Beck Nursing Research (Generating and Assessing Evidence for Nursing Practice.9th Edition. New Delhi.Wolters Kluwer (India) Pvt.Ltd.2008.pp58-60.
 9. WWW.Unicef.Org/World/Newborn.Care of the Baby in the Delivery Room: Available from
 10. URLwww.lpch.org/DiseaseHealthInfo/HealthLibrary/pregnant/care.html
 11. Pillitteri Adele, Maternal And Child Health Nursing: Care of the Childbearing and Childrearing Family. 6th Edition. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2009, pp-447-457