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EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE & PRACTICE REGARDING NEONATAL CARE AMONG B.SC. NURSING III YEAR STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal care among B.Sc. Nursing III Year Students. A quantitative research approach with pre experimental, one group pre test and post test research design was adopted. Purposive sampling technique was used. The instruments use for data collection were self structured knowledge questionnaire and practice check list to assess knowledge & practice of B.Sc. Nursing III Year students regarding neonatal care and demographic variables. The finding of the study indicated that there was a significant correlation between knowledge and practice at 0.05 level and after implementation of planned teaching programme knowledge had increased and practice is improved . The finding revealed that the planned teaching programme effective on improving knowledge & increase practices of B.Sc. Nursing III year students Regarding neonatal care.

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INTRODUCTION:

The newborn's body is the most super sensitive, delicate and susceptible from which can easily harmed if not taken car of . To ensure that the body has the best possible start in life there are critical aspects of newborn care, which all birth attendants and families should be aware of.

Neonatal outcomes are affected by maternal health and other factors such as care during pregnancy, childbirth and immediately after birth. Globally, about three-fourths of all neonatal deaths occur during the early neonatal period (0-7days). Further, 25-45% of all neonatal deaths occur in the first 24 hours after birth. Maternal complications carry a high risk of neonatal death, particularly in the early neonatal period. Newborns can become seriously ill and any sort of infections may be dangerous, so illness at this age requires immediate attention. Health of children has been considered of vital importance to all societies because children are the basic resources for the future of mankind.

Proper care of the newborn babies forms the foundation for the subsequent life not only in terms of longevity or survival but also in terms of qualitative outcome without any mental and physical abilities.

Each year, approximately four million babies die during the first 28 days of life (i.e. neonatal mortality), and another three million are stillborn (dying between 28 weeks of gestation and birth). Neonatal mortality now accounts for approximately two-thirds of all infant mortality and 38% of deaths of children aged less then five years (under-five mortality). Ninety-nine percent of these deaths occur in middle- and low-income countries with half of deliveries occurring in home .

The neonatal mortality rate in Bangladesh is relatively high (41 per 1,000 livebirths in 2003), with most of the estimated 170,000 annual deaths occurring due to infections, birth asphyxia, and complications of prematurity and low birth-weight (LBW) . This figure has shown an extremely slow decline over the years. In the time period ranging from 1995 to 1999, the neonatal mortality rate in Bangladesh was 42 per 1,000 livebirths, from 1992 to 1996 it was 48 per 1,000 livebirths, and from 1989 to 1993 it was 52 per 1,000 livebirths .

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To assess the pre-test & post test knowledge & practice score regarding Neonatal care among B.Sc. Nursing III Year

2. To. Evaluate effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Neonatal care

3. To find out correlation between knowledge and practice score of B.Sc. Nursing III Year regarding Neonatal care

HYPOTHESIS:

The hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.

- H_1. There is a significant increase in the level of knowledge & practice score after implementation of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal care among B.Sc. Nursing III year student.

- H_2. There is a significant effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal care

- H_3. There is a significant correlation between knowledge and practice score regarding neonatal care

METHODS AND MATERIAL

An extensive review of literature was undertaken. The conceptual framework based on roy's adaptation model. An evaluative research approach was used to assess the knowledge & Practice of B.Sc. Nursing III Year student regarding newborn care A pre experimental research design was considered appropriate for the study "to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on neonatal care Pre-experimental research design was used in the Study In order to measure the content validity of the tool, the questionnaire schedule was given to the 9 experts from the field of maternal & child health Nursing. The tool was found reliability of tool was calculated with split half method and found 0.89 for knowledge and 0.87 for practice which is statically reliable for the present study.

STATICAL ANALYSIS

For descriptive statistics, frequency and percent were used to describe the B.Sc. Nursing III Year characteristics, as well as the study variables. Means and standard deviations were used to describe knowledge & practice of the B.Sc. Nursing III Year regarding newborn care test to find effectiveness of planned teaching programme and association between pre test knowledge with selected demographic variables regarding neonatal care Chi square test was used to at p- value <0.05.

RESULT

The data for study was calculated in the month of July 2019 collection was analyzed by using descriptive & inferential statistics. The analysis depicted that majority of the B.Sc. Nursing III year (71%) belonged to the age group of 20-23 years Regarding the gender majority of B.Sc. Nursing III year (61%) are female Majority of the respondent (83%) were Hindu, , Majority respondent (62%) Regarding the Nutritional status 59% of B.Sc. Nursing III year are non vegetarian.

Frequencies and percentage distribution of pre test knowledge score

S	Post Test Score	F	%
1	Poor (0-10)	15	50%
2	Average(11-20)	10	34%
3	Good (21-30)	5	16%
Pre test mean score			19.24
Standard deviation			3.45

Frequency and percentage distribution of post test knowledge score

S	Post Test Score	f	%
1	Poor (0-10)	2	7%
2	Average(11-20)	7	23%
3	Good (21-30)	21	70%
Post test mean score			21.06
Standard deviation			4.65

The effectiveness of planned teaching programme on neonatal care

Planned teaching programme for B.Sc. Nursing III year **neonatal care t test value ItI=23.03.**Tabulated value of t test at 0.05% level of significance & 5 degree of freedom is **Tabulated t value t=2.015.**

t calculated>t tabulated .that means planned teaching programme was effective.

Association between pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variable age, gender, nutritional status and type of family are associated with demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

DISCUSSION

This study was conducted to examine the B.Sc. Nursing III year regarding neonatal care The current study findings indicates that majority of the B.Sc. Nursing III year need improve their knowledge regarding neonatal care that helpful to have healthy and wealthy newborn.

CONCLUSION

This study revealed that high-risk factors such as immediate bathing, application of traditional substances on the cord, delayed initiation of breastfeeding, discarding colostrums and giving pre-lacteal feed to newborns were highly prevalent. This requires urgent attention of Maternal care, as Nursing students are the key sources of health education so we need to educated nursing students to improve infant mortality and morbidity rate.

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