



# EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING QUALITY CARE AND CHILD SAFETY AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN PAEDIATRIC WARD /PICU/NICU IN SELECTED HOSPITALS KAMRUP, ASSAM: AN EVALUATIVE STUDY

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## ABSTARCT

Quality of care is the degree to which health services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcome. It is based on evidence based professional knowledge and is critical for achieving universal health coverage. Nurses play an important role in the health care system for providing high quality care which helps to monitor and evaluate what health care services are available and what else needed to improve their quality which in turn helps the health care organizations to effectively use their quality assurance resources to focus on quality care.

Child safety refers to the safeguarding of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. It involves identifying signs of potential harm. In addition, the physical, psychosocial, developmental, communication and cultural needs of children differ from those of adults. Therefore, standards of care are required to ensure that the care given to all children in health facilities is evidence based, safe, effective, timely, efficient, equitable and appropriate for their age and stage of development, and that care provided is child and family centred.

## OBJECTIVE

- 1.To assess the level of pre-test post-test knowledge regarding quality care and child safety among staff nurses in selected hospitals of Kamrup, Assam.
- 2.To determine the effectiveness of STP regarding quality care and child safety by comparing the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge among staff nurses in selected hospitals Kamrup, Assam.
- 3.To find the association between the pretest knowledge regarding quality care and child safety with selected demographic variables (age, gender, professional qualification, total years of working experience, total years of working experience in Paediatric ward/PICU/NICU and training attended related to quality care and child safety.

## METHODS AND MATERIALS:

Pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used in this study to accomplish the objectives. Non probability convenience sampling technique was used for obtaining the adequate sample for the study. Study was undertaken on 60 samples staff nurses working in Paediatric ward/PICU/NICU of selected hospitals Kamrup, Assam. Staff nurses were selected based on the inclusion criteria. Pre-test knowledge was checked using structured knowledge questionnaire and pre-test practice was checked using practice checklist. The post test was conducted after seventh days in the same manner.

## RESULTS

Out of 60 staff nurses, majority of the staff nurses i.e. 31(51.6%) of the staff nurses belongs to 26-30 years of age,60(100%) were female staff nurses,35(58.3%) of the staff nurses were G.N.M,27(45%) of the staff nurses were having working experience between 1-3 years,29(48.4%) of the staff nurses were having working experience in Paediatric ward/PICU/NICU between 1-5 years and 54(90%) of the respondents did not attend any training related to quality care and child safety. In the pre-test knowledge, majority 49(81.66%) had inadequate knowledge,10(16.67%) had moderate knowledge and 1(1.67%) had adequate knowledge. In post-test knowledge, majority 51(85%) had adequate knowledge and 9(15%) had moderate knowledge.

In pre-test, the mean knowledge score was 6.40 with standard deviation of 3.42. In post-test, the mean was 20.95 with standard deviation of 3.20. The calculated paired “t” test value of  $t=20.844$  which was highly statistically significant at  $p<0.001$  level. This clearly infers that structured teaching programme on knowledge

regarding quality care and child safety administered among staff nurses was found to be effective in improving the post-test level of knowledge among staff nurses.

The analysis depicted that there was significant association between pretest knowledge regarding quality care and child safety and selected demographic variable such as training attended related to quality care and child safety whereas there was no significant association with other selected demographic variables such as age, gender, professional qualification, total years of working experience, total years of working experience in Paediatric ward/PICU/NICU.

## CONCLUSION

Through this study, it has been concluded that 54(90%) of the staff nurses have not attend any training related to quality care and child safety. Based on the analysis of the findings of the study, the following inferences were drawn. There was evident increase in the knowledge in all areas included in the study after administration of structured teaching programme on quality care and child safety. Thus, it was proved that the structured teaching programme was an effective teaching method for creating awareness on importance of quality care and child safety.

## KEYWORDS

Knowledge, Structure Teaching Programme

## INTRODUCTION

Quality of care is the degree to which health services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcome. It is based on evidence based professional knowledge and is critical for achieving universal health coverage. Quality becomes the more important part of health care setting. Peoples are continuously looking for good quality services, so any organizations before providing any service they consider quality as one of the essential components in their system. Nurses play an important role in the health care system for providing high quality care; the nursing process helps to regularly monitor and evaluate what are the health care services are available and what else needed to improve their quality which in turn helps the health care organizations to effectively use their quality assurance resources to focus on quality care.

Child safety refers to the safeguarding of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. It involves identifying signs of potential harm. Paediatric safety and quality of care are dynamic and complex in nature. Studies have shown that most often children do not receive basic elements of care and safety in the better way they are supposed to gain. In addition, the physical needs, psychosocial needs, communication needs and cultural needs of children are different from the adult. Therefore, standards of care are required to ensure that every child are provided with adequate care and safety to ensure well-being and family centred care in all their stages of life.

As many as 4 in 10 patients are harmed in primary and outpatient health care and 80% of harm is preventable. The most common errors are related to diagnosis, prescription and the use of medicines. Each year, 134 million adverse events give rise to 2.6 million deaths due to unsafe care. Estimates indicate that in high income countries about 1 in 10 patient is harmed while receiving hospital care.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- 1.To assess the level of pre-test post-test knowledge regarding quality care and child safety among staff nurses in selected hospitals of Kamrup, Assam.
- 2.To determine the effectiveness of STP regarding quality care and child safety by comparing the pretest and post-test level of knowledge among staff nurses in selected hospitals Kamrup, Assam.
- 3.To find the association between the pretest knowledge regarding quality care and child safety with selected demographic variables (age, gender, professional qualification, total years of working experience, total years of working experience in Paediatric ward/PICU/NICU and training attended related to quality care and child safety).

## **METHODOLOGY**

Pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used in this study to accomplish the objectives using non-probability convenience sampling technique was used for obtaining the adequate sample for the study. Study was undertaken on 60 samples staff nurses working in Paediatric ward/PICU/NICU of selected hospitals Kamrup, Assam. Staff nurses were selected based on the inclusion criteria. Pre-test knowledge was checked using structured knowledge questionnaire among staff nurses followed by Structured Teaching Programme. The post test was conducted after seventh days in the same manner.

## **DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL**

In order to meet the objectives of the study, the following tools were constructed which consists of two sections:

Section-I: Demographic proforma

Section-II: Structured knowledge questionnaire

## **DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE**

The data collection process was scheduled from 08.11.2023 to 30.11.2023. A formal written application was obtained from the respective Human Resource Department of the selected hospitals for conducting the research study by the investigator before the collection of the data. The purpose of the study was explained to the participants. Each participant was taken consent and assured confidentiality of their responses. Sample collection was done from three specific areas that is NICU, PICU and Paediatric wards in their respective conference room. Each day of data collection took 50 minutes of duration to conduct both the pretest and providing STP. Then the investigator distributed the tools developed to assess the knowledge regarding quality care and child safety which took around 15-20 minutes to complete the knowledge questionnaire

which then followed by the Structured Teaching Programmed (STP) for 25-30 minutes. The investigator distributed the same knowledge questionnaire tool after 7 days.

## RESULTS

### SECTION I:

Frequency and percentage distribution of staff nurses according to demographic variables

**TABLE 1:**

**n=60**

<b>Demographic Variables</b>	<b>Frequency (f)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Age of the participants</b>		
21 – 25 years	22	36.7
26 – 30 years	31	51.6
31 – 35 years	7	11.7
35 years above	-	-
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	-	-
Female	60	100.0
Transgender	-	-
<b>Professional qualification</b>		
G.N.M.	35	58.3
B.Sc. Nursing	15	25.0
Post B.Sc. Nursing	10	16.7
M.Sc. Nursing	-	-
<b>Total years of working experience</b>		
<1 year	7	11.7
1 – 3 years	27	45.0
3 years and above	26	43.3
<b>Total years of working in pediatric ward/PICU/NICU</b>		
<1 year	8	13.3
1 – 5 years	29	48.4
5 years and above	23	38.3
<b>Training attended related to quality care and child safety</b>		
No	54	90.0
Yes	6	10.0

Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
If yes please specify		

The table 1 portrays that most of the staff nurses 31(51.6%) were in the age group of 26-30 years, 60(100%) were female, 35(58.3%) were GNM, 27(45%) had total years of working experience between 1-3 years, 29(48.4%) had 1-5 years of working experience in Paediatric ward/PICU/NICU and 54(90%) had not attended any training related to quality care and child safety.

## SECTION-II

**Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding quality care and child safety among staff nurses working in Paediatric ward/PICU/NICU.**

**TABLE-2:**

n=60

Level of Knowledge	Pretest		Post Test	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate (<33%)	49	81.66	0	0
Moderate (33 – 66%)	10	16.67	9	15.0
Adequate (>66%)	1	1.67	51	85.0

The table 2 depicts the frequency and percentage distribution of pretest and post-test level of knowledge regarding quality care and child safety among staff nurses working in paediatric ward/PICU/NICU.

It shows that in the pretest, 49(81.66%) had inadequate knowledge, 10(16.67%) had moderate knowledge and 1(1.67%) had adequate knowledge regarding quality care and child safety among staff nurses and whereas after the Structured Teaching Programme in the post test, 51(85%) had adequate knowledge and 9(15%) had moderate knowledge.

## SECTION-III:

**Mean range and standard deviation and paired “t” test of knowledge of the staff nurses regarding quality care and child safety among staff nurses working in Paediatric ward/PICU/NICU**

**Table 3:**

n= 60

Variables	Mean	S. D	Range Of score	Mean Difference Score	Paired “t” & p-Value
Pretest	6.40	3.42	5-20	14.55	Calculated t value = 20.844 p=0.0001, S***
Post Test	20.95	3.20	13-25		

\*\*\*p<0.001, S – Significant

The table 3 shows that the pretest mean score of knowledge was  $6.40 \pm 3.42$  and the post-test mean score of knowledge was  $20.95 \pm 3.20$ . The calculated paired “t” test value of  $t=20.844$  which was highly statistically significant at  $p < 0.001$  level. This clearly infers that Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding quality care and child safety administered among the staff nurses was found to be effective in improving the post-test level of knowledge among the staff nurses.

#### SECTION-IV

### Association of pretest level of knowledge regarding quality care and child safety among staff nurses working in Paediatric ward/PICU/NICU with their selected demographic variables.

Table 4:

n= 60

Demographic Variables	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate		Chi-Square p-value / Fisher Exact test p-value
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
<b>Age of the participants</b>							p=0.469 N.S
21 – 25 years	17	28.3	4	6.7	1	1.7	
26 – 30 years	27	45.0	4	6.7	0	0	
31 – 35 years	5	8.3	2	3.3	0	0	
35 years above	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Gender</b>							-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Female	49	81.7	10	16.7	1	1.7	
Transgender	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Professional qualification</b>							p=0.744 N.S
G.N.M.	27	45.0	7	11.7	1	1.7	
B.Sc. Nursing	14	23.3	1	1.7	0	0	
Post B.Sc. Nursing	8	13.3	2	3.3	0	0	
M.Sc. Nursing	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total years of working experience</b>							p=0.231 N.S
<1 year	6	10.0	0	0	1	1.7	
1 – 3 years	22	36.7	5	8.3	0	0	
3 years and above	21	35.0	5	8.3	0	0	
<b>Total years of working in paediatric ward/PICU/NICU</b>							p=0.190 N.S
<1 year	7	11.7	0	0	1	1.7	
1 – 5 years	23	38.3	6	10.0	0	0	
5 years and above	19	31.7	4	6.7	0	0	

Demographic Variables	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate		Chi-Square p-value / Fisher Exact test p-value
	f	%	f	%	f	%	
<b>Training attended related to quality care and child safety</b>							<b>p=0.025</b> <b>S*</b>
No	46	76.7	8	13.3	0	0	
Yes	4	5.0	2	3.3	1	1.7	
<b>If yes please specify</b>							-
1 session	3	50.0	2	33.3	1	16.7	

\*p<0.05, S – Significant, p>0.05, N.S – Not Significant

The table 4 shows the pretest level of knowledge regarding quality care and child safety among staff nurses working in Paediatric ward/PICU/NICU with their selected demographic variables. It was observed that the demographic variable who attended the training related to quality care and child safety (**p=0.025**) had statistically significant association with pretest level of knowledge regarding quality care and child safety among staff nurses working in paediatric ward/PICU/NICU at p<0.05 level. The other demographic variables did not show statistically significant association with pretest level of knowledge regarding quality care and child safety among staff nurses working in paediatric ward/PICU/NICU.

## CONCLUSION

In the pre-test knowledge, majority i.e. 49 (81.6%) had inadequate knowledge, 10 (16.67%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 1 (1.67%) had adequate knowledge. In post-test knowledge, majority i.e. 51 (85%) had adequate knowledge, 9 (15%) had moderately adequate knowledge and zero (0%) had inadequate knowledge towards quality care and child safety.

In pre-test, the mean knowledge score was 6.40 with standard deviation of 3.42. In post-test, the mean knowledge score was 20.95 with standard deviation of 3.20. The calculated value of 't' (20.844) was more than the tabulated value (1.96) at 0.0001% level of significance which indicated that the STP regarding quality care and child safety was effective in improving the knowledge of the staff nurses.

There was significant association between pre-test knowledge regarding quality care and child safety and selected demographic variable such as training attended related to quality care and child safety whereas there was no significant association with other selected demographic variables such as age, gender, professional qualification, total years of working experience and total years of working in paediatric ward/PICU/NICU.

The analysis depicted that there was significant association between pre-test knowledge regarding training attended related to quality care and child safety whereas there was no significant association with other selected demographic variables such as age, gender, professional qualification, total years of working experience and total years of working in paediatric ward/PICU/NICU.



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