A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE REGARDING RESUSCITATION OF NEWBORN AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT AT SELECTED HOSPITALS OF KASHMIR, WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP INFORMATION BOOKLET.

Iqra Hassan Nengroo [1], Ms. Sukhmanpreet Kaur[2], Mr. Prabhjot Singh [3].

[1]Iqra Hassan Nengroo, M.sc Nursing Final Year, DBUSON, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab.

[2]Ms.Sukhmanpreet Kaur, Assistant Professor, DBUSON, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab.

[3]Mr. Prabhjot Singh, Associate Professor, DBUSON, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab.

Abstract

Newborn resuscitation is a complex procedure that requires the use of specialized knowledge and skills in an emotionally charged and stressful situation. Knowledge about newborn resuscitation, frequent performance of skills and comfort level with skill performance is dimensions of quality implementation of newborn resuscitation. Newborn resuscitation is a series of action that are taken in order to revive an infant immediately after birth so that normal respiration and circulation may be initiated and maintained. It is an attempt to facilitate the dynamic transition from fetal to neonatal physiology. The approach used for this study was non experimental study research approach. The research variable of the study is knowledge and practice regarding resuscitation of Newborn among staff nurses working in neonatal intensive care unit and extraneous variable are age, gender education qualification, area of residence, marital status, professional experience and source of information. The pilot study was conducted to find the feasibility of the study 23nd of February 2021 to 28th of February 2021 among Staff nurses. The main study was conducted from 21-04- 2021 to 30-04-2021 among 60 subjects; the subject was selected by convenient sampling technique and data was analysed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics**.** The overall knowledge on resuscitation of Newborn. The mean score is 19.16 with a mean percentage of 59.87 with a standard deviation of 1.719, practice scores of staff nurses on resuscitation of Newborn were found to

be 73.7% with standard deviation 1.91. The present study was to assess the knowledge and practice regarding resuscitation of Newborn among staff nurses working in neonatal intensive care unit had moderate knowledge and moderately Good Practice on resuscitation of Newborn.

Introduction

Newborn resuscitation is a complex procedure that requires the use of specialized knowledge and skills in an emotionally charged and stressful situation. Knowledge about newborn resuscitation, frequent performance of skills and comfort level with skill performance are dimensions of quality implementation of newborn resuscitation. Newborn resuscitation is a series of action that are taken in order to revive an infant immediately after birth so that normal respiration and circulation may be initiated and maintained. It is an attempt to facilitate the dynamic transition from fetal to neonatal physiology.

Newborn accounts for a large proportion of child deaths. The first 24 hours of life are considered to be dangerous. The neonatal mortality rate is considered to be one of the best means of determining the health of a country. Neonatal mortality rate accounts for more than half the infant mortality (95/1000 live births). In India it is 3-4 times than in the western countries. The assessment of the newborn should begin with obtaining a health history and include the initial Apgar assessment, transitional assessment during the periods of reactivity, assessment of gestational age, and a physical examination. This systematic approach ensures a thorough exam.

Sudden cardiac arrest is a catastrophic medical emergency that may occur at any time in the hospital or pre-hospital setting. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and basic life support (BLS) are important life-saving, first-aid skills. CPR is an emergency procedure that is performed in an effort to manually preserve intact of brain function until further measures can be taken to restore spontaneous blood circulation and breathing in the person who is experiencing the cardiac arrest. It involves chest compressions and artificial respiration. BLS refers to the maintenance of airway patency and the support of breathing and circulation without the use of equipment, other than a protective device.

Therefore, knowledge of CPR is crucial to the improvement of patient survival.

Objectives of the study:

1. To assess the level of knowledge on resuscitation of new born among staff nurses.
2. To assess the level of practice on resuscitation of new born among staff nurses.
3. To find out the co-relation between knowledge and practice regarding on resuscitation of new born
4. To find out the association between knowledge and practice regarding on resuscitation of new born with selected socio-demographic variables.
5. To develop information Booklet.

Methodology:

In the present study Non-experimental descriptive research design was used. This study is conducted in Lal Ded Hospital Srinagar. The population in the present study included 60 staff nurses who are working neonatal intensive care unit were drawn by Non Probable Convenient sampling technique. The data was collected by a structured demographic sheet and self-structured questionnaire. Data has been collected through forms within from 21-04-2021 to 30-04-2021.

Findings of the Study: Major Findings are:

Table: 1 Assessment of Distribution of subjects according to knowledge level

N=60

Sr. No.	Knowledge level	Frequency	Percent
1	Inadequate knowledge	6	10
2	Moderate knowledge	52	86.7
3	Adequate knowledge	2	3.3
	Total	**60**	**100**

Table 1 reveals the distribution of staff nurses according to the knowledge level regarding resuscitation of new born, majority 86.7% (n=52) of the subjects had moderate knowledge, 10% (6) of them had inadequate knowledge and only 3.3% (2) of them had adequate knowledge.

Table: 2 Practice level of staff nurses on resuscitation of newborn.

N=60

Sr. No.	PRACTICE LEVEL	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Poor Practice	0	00
2	Moderately Good Practice	38	63.3
3	Good practice	22	36.7
	Total	**60**	**100**

Table 2 description about distribution of staff nurses according to their practice level From the above table it is evident that majority (63.3%) had Moderately Good Practice and (36.6%) had good Practice and no participant had following protocol on resuscitation of new born.

Table: 3 The assessment of Correlation of knowledge and practice regarding resuscitation of new born among staff nurses.

N=60

Sl. No.	Knowledge aspects	Mean	S D	r Value	Inference
1	Knowledge	22.48	4.881	0.836	Positive correlation
2	Practice	9.67	1.501		

Table 3 table give description of correlation between knowledge and practice from
above table it is evident that the obtained r 'value is 0.836 that there is positive correlation between the knowledge and practice of staff nurses regarding resuscitation of new born.

The Association of knowledge scores of staff nurses with selected demographic variables

The association between socio-demographic variables and the level of knowledge regarding resuscitation of new born. All the selected demographic variables are not significantly associated with the knowledge scores. The association was determined by using Pearson chi square test.

The Association of practice scores of staff nurses with selected demographic variables

The association between socio-demographic variables and the level of practice regarding resuscitation of new born. All the selected demographic variables are not significantly associated with the practice scores. The association was determined by using Pearson chi square test.

LIMITATION OF STUDY

- Study was conducted in specific geographic area imposes limits on generalization

- The findings could be generalized only to the population which fulfilled the criteria in the study.

- The study limited to assessment of knowledge and practice

- The sample was limited to 60 only

- Long-term follow-up could not be carried out due to time constraints.

CONCLUSION

The present study was to assess the knowledge and practice regarding resuscitation of New born among staff nurses working in neonatal intensive care unit had moderate knowledge and moderately Good Practice on resuscitation of new born.

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