



A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Instructional Module On Level Of Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Standards Of Nursing Towards Management Of Newborn Emergencies Among Staff Nurses Working At SMVMCH, Puducherry.

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Abstract: A neonatal nurse practitioner is an advanced practice registered nurse who has at least two years of bedside experience in a level III NICU and is prepared to practice across the continuum, providing primary, acute, chronic, and critical care to neonates, infants, and toddlers through age. The aim of the Study is to Assess the knowledge and attitude regarding standards of nursing towards management of newborn emergencies among staff nurses at SMVMCH, Puducherry. A quantitative research approach was adopted for this present study. A descriptive research design was adopted for this study. The study sample comprises of 100 staff nurses at Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College and Hospital. A convenient sampling technique was adopted for this present study. The findings reveal that out of 100 staff nurses with 37% had inadequate knowledge, 63% had moderately adequate knowledge in pre-test and 30% of them had moderately adequate knowledge and 70 % of them had adequate knowledge. The study shows that mean score with standard deviation in level of knowledge were 9.07 ± 5.285 . This study implies that staff nurses had adequate knowledge regarding management of newborn emergencies.

Keywords: standards, management, emergencies, neonatal, intensive care units.

INTRODUCTION:

While most new-borns enter the world in a healthy state, some infants suffer from neonatal emergencies that require immediate medical treatment. Neonatal emergencies are common problems that affect a human new-born either at the time of birth, during the in-hospital post-birth period, or at home until the neonatal period ends. The neonatal period begins at conception and ends at 28 days after the baby's delivery. As new-borns have a weaker immune system than adults, they cannot fight bacteria, viruses, and parasites, making them more susceptible to certain diseases. When new-borns get sick, they often have to be admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) to recover.

Trauma can be classified into two categories: accidental or non-accidental trauma. Some mild to severe trauma signs include seizures, decreased alertness, loss of consciousness, no breathing, vomiting, and pale skin. Medical treatments might cure trauma, but prevention is always better than cure. Never shake a new-born too hard or hold them in a state of anger.

Heart diseases such as heart failure, sudden collapse, or heart murmur are commonly present in new-born. If child feeding poorly, sweating profoundly, and weight gain or loss. Heart diseases can be categorized into two types: Cyanotic and Acyantoic heart disease.

When the body of a new-born fails to convert their food into energy due to their genetic disorder, they are known to have poor metabolic function. This problem often arises due to the accumulation of toxic substances, which interferes with the body's normal process. You should look out for seizures, laziness, apnea, irregular body temperature, vomiting, and poor feeding.

Neonatal nurses care for premature or sick newborn babies. A newborn baby may suffer from a variety of medical conditions that necessitate treatment.

Newborn care refers to the care given to a baby by a caregiver or by the mother from birth to one month of age, which includes thermal care, hygienic care, cord care, eye care, breastfeeding, immunization, and identification of newborn danger signs.

A neonatal nurse practitioner is an advanced practice registered nurse who has at least two years of bedside experience in a level III NICU and is prepared to practice across the continuum, providing primary, acute, chronic, and critical care to neonates, infants, and toddlers through age.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1.To assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding standards of nursing towards management of Newborn emergencies among staff nurses
- 2.To evaluate the effectiveness of instructional module regarding standards of nursing towards management of Newborn emergencies among staff nurses.
- 3.To correlate the level of knowledge and attitude regarding standards of nursing towards management of Newborn emergencies among staff nurses.
- 4.To associate the level of knowledge and attitude regarding standards of nursing towards management of Newborn emergencies among Staff Nurses with their selected demographic variables.

2. Materials and Methods

Research approach - Quantitative research approach was used for the present study.

Research design: A Pre - Experimental (one group Pre – test and Post – test) was selected for this study.

Setting: The study was conducted at Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College &Hospital.

Population: All staff nurses

Sample: Staff nurses

Sample size: 100 staff nurses

Sample technique: Convenient sampling technique

Sample criteria:

Inclusion criteria:

- All Staff nurses working in SMVMCH.
- Staff nurses both Male and Female.
- Staff nurses available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria:

- Staff nurses in administrative level.
- Staff nurses who are not available at the time of data collection.

Description of the tool:

Section A: Demographic data of staff nurses

Section B: Knowledge questionnaires

Section C: Attitude questionnaires

Section A: It Consist of Demographic data of staff nurses such as Age, Gender, Residence, Religion, Educational status, Occupational status, Area of work place, Total years of Working Experience, previous source of knowledge.

Section B: It Consist of 30 Knowledge Questionnaire regarding standards of nursing towards management of Newborn emergencies. Staff nurse is asked to tick the given questionnaires. Each correct answer score 1 is given, wrong answer score 0 is given and the responses will be scored from inadequate knowledge, moderate knowledge and adequate knowledge among staff nurses.

Section C: It consists of 7 positive and 7 negative attitude questions regarding standards of nursing towards management of Newborn emergencies. Staff nurse is asked to tick the given questionnaire. Each question carry 1 mark (agree) for positive questions and 0 (disagree) for positive questions. Each question carry 0 mark (agree) for negative questions and 1 (disagree) for negative questions and the response will be scored as Positive attitude and negative attitude. **Table 1 shows the level of knowledge regarding standards of nursing towards management of newborn emergencies among staff nurses**

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PRE TEST		POST TEST	
		N	%	N	%
1.	Inadequate	37	37.0	00	0
2.	Moderately adequate	63	63.0	30	30.0
3.	Adequate	0	0.0	70	70.0

Table 1 reveals that out of 100 staff nurses, in Pre-test 37% were inadequate knowledge, 63% were moderately adequate knowledge, none of them were in adequate knowledge. In Post-test 70% were in adequate knowledge and 30% were in moderately adequate, none of them were in inadequate respectively.

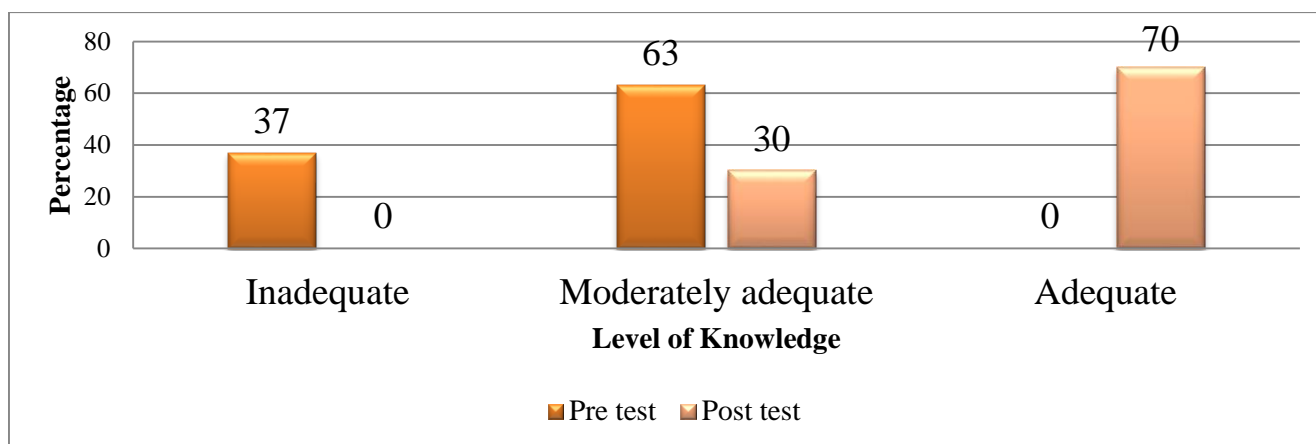


Figure shows that level of knowledge regarding standards of nursing towards management of newborn emergencies among staff nurses

Table 2: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of Level of attitude regarding standards of nursing towards management of newborn emergencies among staff nurses in pre and post-test

S.NO	LEVEL OF ATTITUDE	PRE TEST		POST TEST	
S.NO	LEVEL OF ATTITUDE	N	%	N	%
1.	Poor attitude	1	1.0	0	0.0
2.	Moderate attitude	54	54.0	46	46.0
3.	High attitude	45	45.0	54	54.0

Table 2 reveals that out of 100 staff nurses, 54% were in moderate attitude, 45 % were in high attitude and 1% was in poor attitude. In post-test 46% were in moderate attitude, 54% were in high attitude and none of them were in poor attitude respectively.

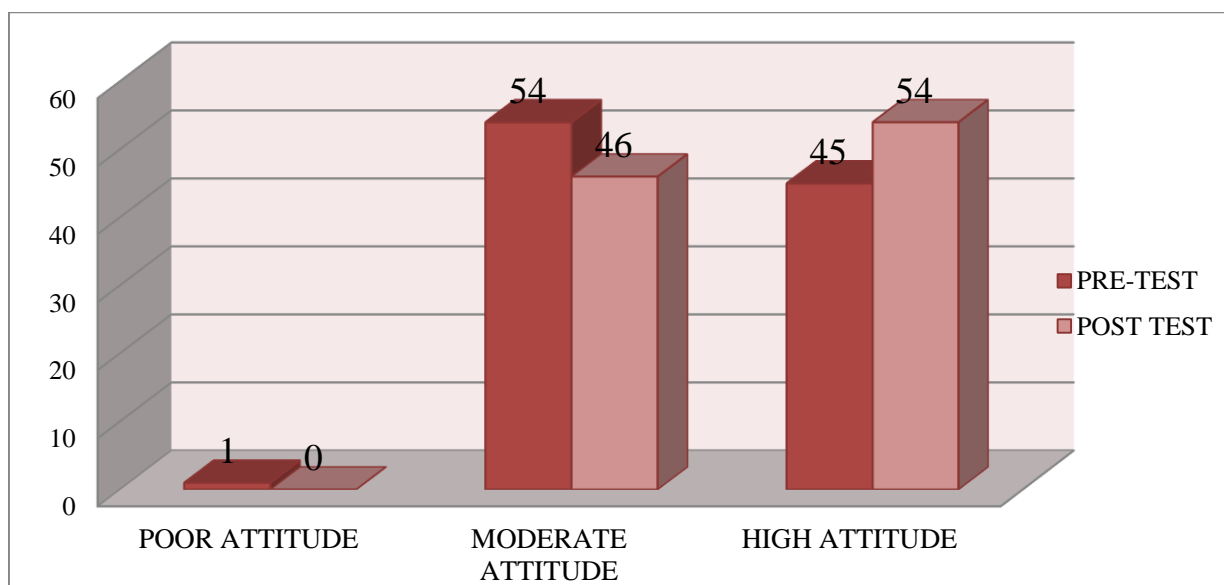


Figure shows that level of attitude regarding standards of nursing towards management of newborn emergencies among staff nurses

Table 3: correlation between the level of knowledge and attitude on standards of nursing towards management of newborn emergencies among staff nurses

S.NO	Variables	Correlation value (n = 100)	
S.NO	Variables	r value	p value
1.	Knowledge and Attitude in pretest	0.228	0.022 (Significant at $p < 0.05$)
2.	Knowledge and Attitude in posttest	- 0.025	0.803 (Not Significant)

Table 3 reveals that their knowledge and attitude score r-value is 0.228, coefficient of correlation p - value is 0.022 and N value is 100 in pre-test. r -value is -0.025, coefficient of correlation p- value is 0.803 and N value is 100 in post-test. Hence statistically the knowledge and attitude regarding standards of nursing towards management of newborn emergencies were negatively correlated in pre-test and positively correlated in post-test respectively.

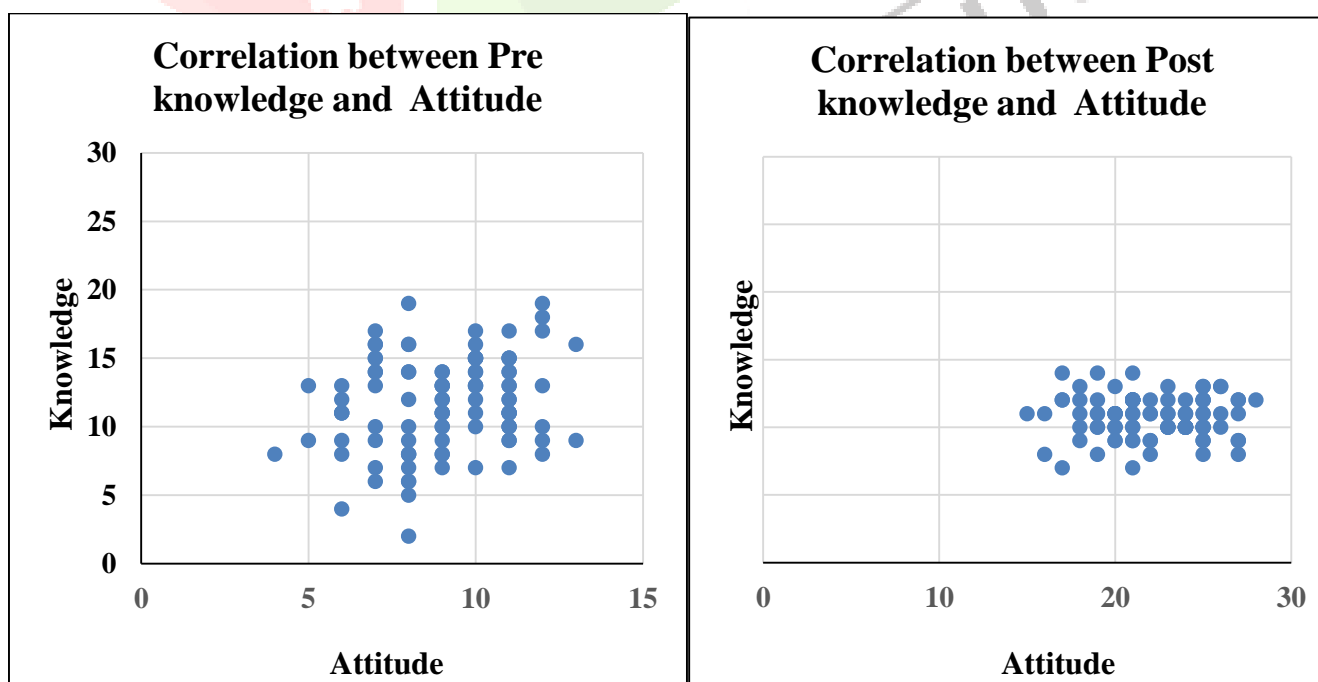


Figure shows Correlation of level of knowledge and attitude regarding standards of nursing towards management of newborn emergencies among staff nurses.

The Association between Pre-test Level of Knowledge regarding Standards of Nursing towards Management of Newborn Emergencies among Staff Nurses with their selected Demographic Variables reveals that has highly significant association with age and previous source of knowledge at $p < 0.043^*$ and $p < 0.054^*$.

The Association between Level of attitude regarding Standards of Nursing towards Management of Newborn Emergencies among Staff Nurses with their selected Demographic Variables reveals that has statistically significant association with designation, area of work, previous source of information and years of experience as $p < 0.019^*$, $p < 0.028^*$, $p < 0.047^*$ and $p < 0.008^{**}$.

The Association between Post-test Level of attitude regarding Standards of Nursing towards Management of Newborn Emergencies among Staff Nurses with their selected Demographic Variables reveals that has statistically significant association with age and religion as $p < 0.050^*$ and $p < 0.027^*$

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion it was evident that instructional module on evaluate the effectiveness of instructional module on standards of nursing by using knowledge and attitude questionnaire among staff nurses was very effective. The standards of nursing application in clinical settings will improve knowledge, change the quality of care among staff nurses among infants who are entering the emergency services and in wards.

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