

A Study to Assess Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Care of Newborn among the Postnatal Mothers in Selected Hospital of Sriganganagar Rajasthan

Shakti Singh Soni¹, Muskan²

¹Ph.D. Nursing, M.Sc. Nursing, Vice- Principal cum H.O.D. Mental Health (Psychiatric) Nursing, S.N. College of Nursing, Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan).

²B.Sc. Nursing (Clinical Instructor) , S.N. College of Nursing, Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan).

Corresponding Author : Dr. Shakti Singh Soni, Ph.D. Nursing, M.Sc. Nursing, Vice- Principal cum H.O.D. Mental Health (Psychiatric) Nursing, S.N. College of Nursing, Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan).

Corresponding E-mail : ssoni0201@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction : Newborn mortality and morbidity are one of the world's most neglected health problems it is estimated that globally 3 million new born die before 28 day of life and 10 to 12 millions are suffering from different infection during neonatal period in India about 50% of the total infant mortality rate occurs in the first month of life care of newborn is important aspect for newborn baby life.

Methodology : A Pre experimental and evaluative research approach with one group pre test post test was used. Target population was post natal mothers in Sri Ganganagar District. A structured questionnaire for knowledge and attitude scale for attitude assessment was used. 30 samples were selected from the target population by convenient sampling. Data was collected and analyzed using mean, median, percentage, SD and presented in the form of tables and diagrams.

Results : Regarding the existing knowledge of the mothers there was a lack of knowledge in all aspects on care of newborn the overall mean percentage of post test knowledge score of the mother 85.8% is apparently higher than the overall mean percentage of pretest knowledge score 41.11 % and is significant at 0.05 level pair t=7.5 v p<0.05 With regard to the association of demographic variables, age, parity of mother number of children previous experience and knowledge score on care of newborn among the postnatal mothers were found to be significant with pretest and occupation education type of family and source of information were found no significant with pre-test and post-test score.

Conclusions : The major findings revealed that planned teaching programme enhanced the knowledge of postnatal mothers. The planned teaching program was effective in gaining knowledge on care of newborn.

Keywords: Assess, Planned Teaching Programme, Care, Newborn, Postnatal Mothers.

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Introduction

Children are a priceless resource and that any nation which neglect them would do so at its Peril. Birth of a healthy newborn is the gift of nature. Survival of the newborn is dependent on various factors such as health of the mother, care of mother during pregnancy and above all care of the newborn during and after delivery. After birth, the normal neonates without any high risk problem are handed over to the mothers.

A cook book will not make a great cook and no book on infant care will make you the great parent you want to be, but every cook does start out with a few basic recipes and techniques and then adds new ideas from experience to develop a personal style. All parents must start out with some basic skill and knowledge on which they can develop their own style of caring for their infants.

Methodology

The research approach used for the study is evaluative research approach in nature.

Research approach : The research approach used for the study is evaluative research approach.

Research design : Pre experimental one group pre test post test design.

Sample and sampling technique :

The sample for the present study will be comprised of 30 postnatal mothers selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique from selected hospital at Sri Ganganagar. Convenient sampling is a strategy in which the researcher's knowledge of the population and its elements are used to select samples which are typical of the population.

Data collection : Structured Questionnaire for Knowledge Assessment.

Setting of the study : Selected Hospitals of Sri Ganganagar.

Results :

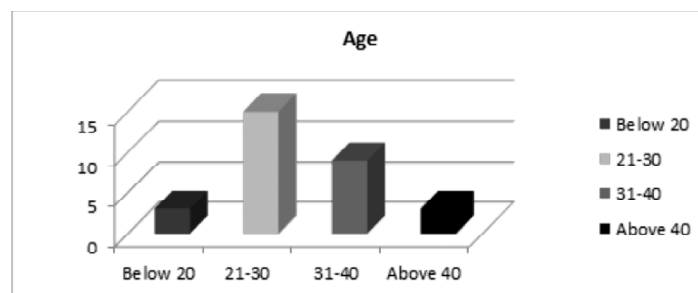
This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected from sixty postnatal mothers from selected hospital in Sri Ganganagar district regarding their knowledge towards Newborn care among Postnatal mothers.

Section I

The data obtained from postnatal mothers are presented in terms of age, education, occupation, type of family, parity, number of children, previous experience on newborn care, and source of information.

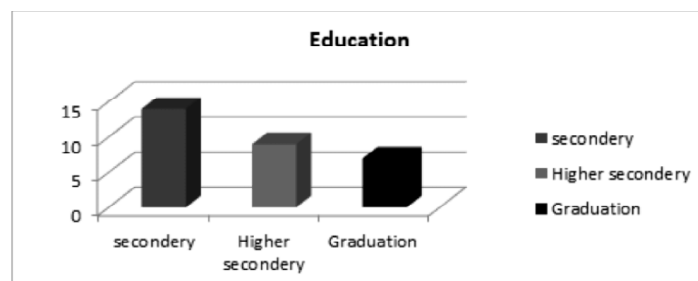
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Age :



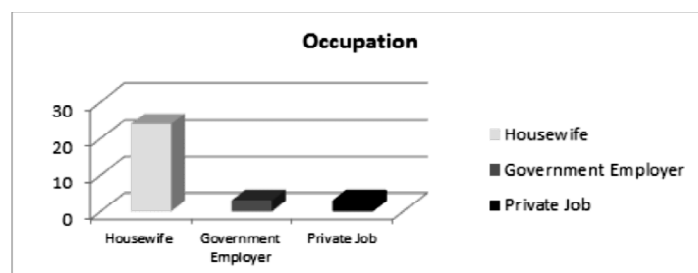
It indicates majority of postnatal mother 15 (50%) belongs to the age group of 21 to 30 years, 9 (30%) of them were in the age between 31 to 40 years, and 3 (10%) belongs to the age group both of below 20 and above 40 years.

Education :



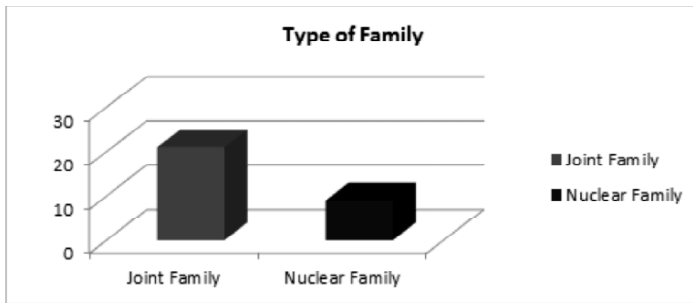
Among the total postnatal mothers under study, it is evident that 14 (46.7%) of them with the secondary level of education, 9 (30%) of them had higher level of education, and 7 (23.3%) of them had graduation level of education.

Occupation :



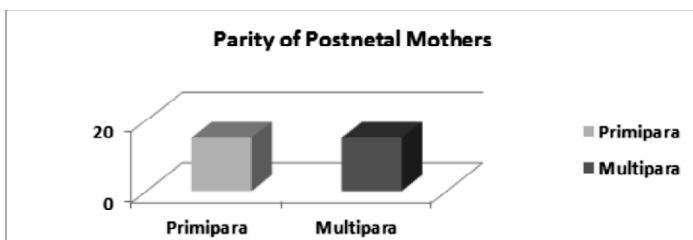
Occupation wise analysis shows that 24 (78.3%) of the postnatal mothers were housewife, 3 (11.7%) of the postnatal mothers are government employer, the number of postnatal mothers doing private work were 3 (10%).

Types of family :



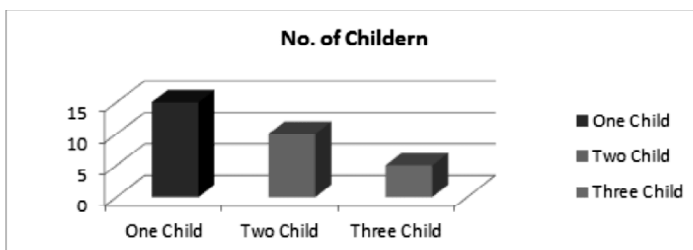
Majority of the postnatal mothers 21 (70%) were belongs to the joint family and 9 (30%) were belongs to nuclear type of family.

Parity of mother :



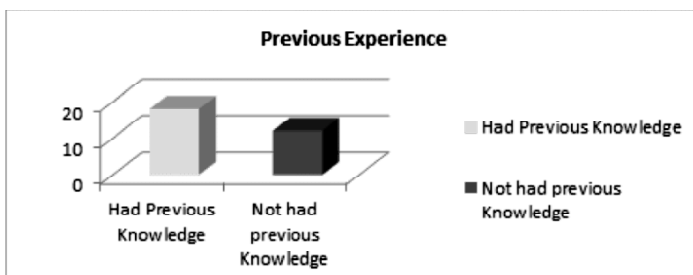
Among the total postnatal mothers under study it is evident that 15 (50%) of the mother were belong to primipara and multipara group.

Number of children :



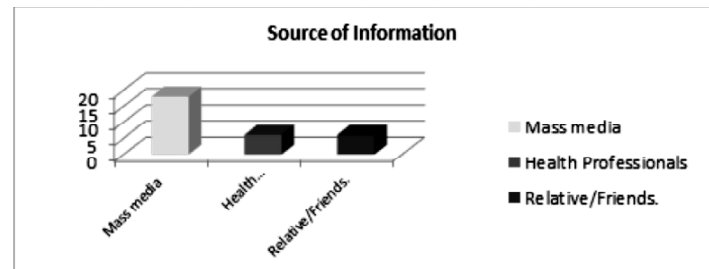
Distribution of the postnatal mother according to number of children shows that majority 15 (50%) of postnatal mother were having one child 10 (35%) of postnatal mother were having two children and 5 (15%) of postnatal mother were having three children.

Previous experience :



Distribution of postnatal mother according to their previous experience in newborn care shows that majority of postnatal mothers 18 (60%) had previous experience and 12 (40%) have no previous experience.

Source of information :



Distribution of the postnatal mother according to the source of receiving information shows that majority of mother 18 (60%) from mass media and 6 (20%) from both of health professionals and relative/friends.

Section II

Knowledge level regarding care of newborn the overall mean knowledge score of pre-test and post-test which reveals that in pretest majority of the postnatal mother 50 (83.33%) had inadequate knowledge followed by 10 (16.66%) had moderate knowledge in post test all the postnatal mother gained adequate knowledge 75%.

Area wise mean percentage and mean gain of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of postnatal mothers regarding care of newborn were also found and the data is presented Area wise mean percentage and mean gain of pre-test and post-test knowledge score of postnatal mothers regarding care of newborn

The data in shows that the mean percentage knowledge score of Pre test was maximum in the area of newborn general care 45% and minimum in new born personal hygiene 31.66% where as the mean percentage knowledge score of post test was maximum in the area of newborn personal hygiene 86% and minimum in newborn problem 79.36%

Section III

Effectiveness of planned teaching programme in term of gain in knowledge score

The mean post test knowledge score was higher than the mean pre test knowledge score the computed t value is greater than the table value at 0.05 level hence the null hypothesis was rejected and the research hypothesis was accepted.

Summary

- v The overall pretest mean percentage knowledge score were 41.11%
- v The Overall post test mean percentage knowledge score were 83.8%
- v The post Test mean percentage knowledge score is higher than the pretest mean percentage knowledge score with statistically paired t value of 7.55 $p < 0.05$ which indicating the effectiveness of planned teaching programme

Conclusions

- 1 The mean pretest knowledge scores on care of new born were 41.11 % with regard to a maximum possible score of 30.
- 2 The mean post test knowledge score on care of newborn were 83.4% which is higher than the pre test knowledge score.
- 3 The Difference between the pre-test and post-test mean knowledge was found to be the statistically significant at 0.05 level(59df) ($t=1.96$) paired t test 7.55 suggesting that the planned teaching program

was an effective method of learning.

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Conflict of Interest : There are no conflicts of interest

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