



A descriptive study among staff nurses on knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation in Indore

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Abstract

The current study has been undertaken to assess the Knowledge score regarding neonatal resuscitation among Staff nurses in selected nursing college, Indore. The research design used for study was descriptive in nature. The tool for study was self-structured knowledge questionnaire which consists of 2 parts-PART- I consisted questions related to Socio-demographic data; PART-II consisted of self -structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge score regarding neonatal resuscitation among Staff nurses. The data was analyzed by using descriptive & inferential statistical methods. The most significant finding was that 20.0% subjects have poor knowledge, 40.0% have average knowledge score while 40.0% Staff nurses were having good knowledge score.

Keywords: Neonatal resuscitation and Staff nurses

Introduction

Neonatal resuscitation skills are essential for all health care providers who are involved in the delivery of newborns. The transition from fetus to newborn requires intervention by a skilled individual or team in approximately 10% of all deliveries. Perinatal asphyxia and extreme prematurity are the 2 complications of pregnancy that most frequently necessitate complex resuscitation by skilled personnel. However, only 60% of asphyxiated newborns can be predicted ante partum. The remaining newborns are not identified until the time of birth. Additionally, approximately 80% of low-birth-weight infants require resuscitation and stabilization at delivery. Nearly one half of newborn deaths (many of which involve extremely premature infants) occur during the first 24 hours after birth. Many of these early deaths also have a component of asphyxia or respiratory depression as an etiology. For the surviving infants, effective management of asphyxia in the first few minutes of life may influence long-term outcome.

Objective of the study

1. To assess the knowledge scores regarding neonatal resuscitation among Staff nurses.
2. To find out association between knowledge score regarding neonatal resuscitation among Staff nurses with their selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses

RH₀: There will be no significant association between knowledge score on neonatal resuscitation among Staff nurses with their selected demographic variables.

RH₁: There will be significant association between knowledge score on neonatal resuscitation among Staff nurses with their selected demographic variables.

Methodology

A descriptive research design was used to assess the knowledge score regarding neonatal resuscitation among

Staff nurses residing in selected Nursing college, Indore. The study was carried out on 30 Staff nurses selected by convenient sampling technique. Demographical variable and self-structured 30 knowledge questionnaire were used to assess the Knowledge score regarding neonatal resuscitation in children by survey method.

I. Analysis and interpretation Section 1

Table 1: Frequency & percentage distribution of samples according to their demographic variables. n = 30

S. No	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age in Years		
a.	22-26	21	70.0
b.	27 and above	9	30.0
2	Gender		
a.	Male	9	30.0
b.	Female	21	70.0
3	Working area		
a.	Private	24	80.0
b.	Nursing homes	6	20.0
4	Sources of information regarding neonatal resuscitation		
	Internet	3	10.0
a.	Workshop	12	40.0
b.	Conference	9	30.0
c.	Workshop	6	20.0

Section 2

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge scores of studied subjects

Category and test Score	Frequency (n=30)	Frequency Percentage (%)
poor (1-10)	6	20.0
average (11-20)	12	40.0
good (21-30)	12	40.0
total	30	100.0

The present table 2 concerned with the existing knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation in children among Staff nurses were shown by knowledge score and it is observed that most of the Staff nurses 6 (20.0%) were poor (01-10) knowledge, 12 (40.0%) were have average (11-20) knowledge score and rest of the Staff nurses have 12 (40.0%) were from good (21-30) category.

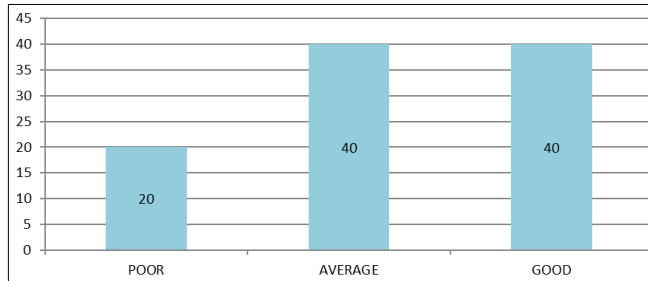


Fig 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge scores of studied subjects

Table 3: Mean (\bar{X}) and standard Deviation (s) of knowledge scores:

Knowledge Pre –test	Mean (\bar{X})	Std Dev (S)
Pre-Knowledge score	11.54	2.54

The information regarding mean, percentage of mean and standard deviation of Knowledge scores in shown in table 2.1.2 knowledge in mean knowledge score was 11.54 ± 2.54 while in knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation among Staff nurses residing in selected nursing college.

Section-3

Table 4: Association of knowledge scores between test and selected demographic variables:

S.no.	Demographic variables	Chi square	Df	P value
1	Age	0.52	2	Insignificant $p > 0.05$
2	Gender	1.85	2	Insignificant $p > 0.05$
3	Working area	0.45	2	Insignificant $p > 0.05$
4	Sources of knowledge	7.54	6	Insignificant $p > 0.05$

Results

The findings of the study revealed that 20.0% subjects have poor knowledge, 40.0% have average knowledge score while 40.0% Staff nurses were having good knowledge score towards neonatal resuscitation in children. The mean knowledge score of subjects was 11.54 ± 2.54 . The association of knowledge score of Staff nurses was found to be statistically insignificant with demographic variables ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion

It was concluded that majority of Staff nurses had average knowledge score regarding neonatal resuscitation in children. Staff nurses should also more educate regarding neonatal resuscitation to control disease.

Limitations

- This was limited to Indore.
- This was limited to 30 Staff nurses.

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