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A study to assess the knowledge regarding collection of urine specimen for infants among staff nurses and nursing students in NMCH, Nellore

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Abstract
The Study aims are to assess the knowledge regarding collection of urine specimen for infants among staff nurses and nursing students and to identify the relationship between the knowledge level and socio demographic variables of staff nurses and student nurses. The quantitative research approach and descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The study was conducted in Narayana medical college hospital.15 staff nurses and 15 nursing students were selected by using Non Probability Convenience Sampling Technique. Semi structured Questionnaire method was used for collecting the information from samples. Data analysis done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results revealed that 6 (40%) staff nurses have inadequate knowledge, 5(33.3%) staff nurses had moderately adequate knowledge and 4(26.7%) staff nurses had adequate knowledge regarding collection of urine specimen for infants. 2(13.3%) nursing students have inadequate knowledge, 7(46.7%) nursing students had moderately adequate knowledge and 6(40%) nursing students adequate knowledge regarding collection of urine specimen for infants. The study concluded that nursing students have adequate knowledge than the staff nurses regarding collection of urine specimen for infants. Staff nurses socio demographic variables have shown non-significant association with the level of knowledge and age, education status, source of information of nursing students has shown significant association with level of knowledge.

Keywords: Knowledge, collection, urine specimen, midstream urine specimen, staff nurses, nursing students

Introduction
The urine specimen collection is a procedure used to obtain a sample of urine from a patient for a diagnostic test. The purpose of obtaining a urine sample is to test for mainly diagnose urinary tract infection like cystitis, Urethral infections and to determine the presence of microorganisms, any abnormalities that may be present such as bacteria, ketene's or drugs and for determine and for the uses to determine the presence of microorganisms, to determine the type of organisms the antibiotic which the organisms are sensitive and to assess the progress. Urinary Tract Infection is one of the most common bacterial infections in infants. During infancy boys are more likely to develop UTIs, after infancy age the girls are much more likely to develop UTIs. These abnormalities include vesicourethral reflex and a number of conditions block the flow of urine as many as 50% of infants with UTI. globally, 100% infants was aged 5 days to 8 months of life 75% were infant boys and infants where uncircumcised sepsis was documented in 31% of neonates 21% of infants >3 months of age. Indian Pediatric nephrology group Indian academy of pediatrics (2000), The incidence of chronic kidney disease varies with age. In India (Karnataka) infants, the male to the female ratio is 305: 1 out of 5000 samples. In India-Bhopal (2011), 15-40% of children affected with urethritis out of 1000 samples. Neonates are also at risk while passing through the contaminated birth canal during parturition. (Meenakshi malhotra) In Andhra Pradesh (Annual report 2013-14), Out of 560, 124 patients had UTI in India due to primary cause (44.1%) and (42.9%) of secondary causes for UTI (Lisa M Bodnar).The nurse play an important role in collection of urine specimen for infants during his her critical situation for these reasons the researcher has under taken this research for identifying knowledge among staff nurses and nursing students.

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Problem statement
A study to assess knowledge regarding collection of urine specimen for infants among staff nurses and Nursing students in NMCH, Nellore.

Objectives
- To assess the level of knowledge regarding collection of urine specimen for infants among staff nurses.
- To assess the level of knowledge regarding collection of urine specimen for infants among nursing students
- To compare the level of knowledge regarding collection of urine specimen for infants among Staff Nurses and Nursing Students.
- To find out the association between level of knowledge regarding collection of urine specimen for infants among staff nurses and with their selected socio demographic variables.
- To find out the association between level of knowledge regarding collection of urine specimen for infants among Nursing Students and with their selected socio demographic variables.

Methodology
Research Approach: Quantitative Research Approach

Research Design: Descriptive Research Design

Setting: Pediatric Ward, Nicu, Picu, Postnatal Ward and Postoperative Ward.

Population: All Staff Nurses and Nursing Students

Sample: Staff Nurses and Nursing Students Available In Nmch at Nellore

Sample Size: 15 Staff Nurses and 15 Nursing Students

Sampling Technique: Non Probability Convenience Sampling Technique.

Criteria for Sample Selection
Inclusion Criteria
- Staff nurses and nursing students
- Who are posting in pediatric ward, NICU, PICU, postnatal ward and postoperative ward, Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore.
- Willing to participate in the study

Exclusion Criteria
Staff nurses and nursing students
- Who are not available during the data collection.
- Who are not willing to participate in the study.

Method of Data Collection
For the study, semi structured questionnaire was used.
The tool consists of two parts.
Part – I: Deals with socio demographic data.
Part – II: Deals with semi structured questionnaire.

Data Collection Procedure
After obtaining formal permission from the concerned authority from Narayana Medical College Hospital. The purpose of the study was explained to staff nurses and Nursing Students. The subjects were selected by using non-probability convenience sampling technique. Data was collected by using semi structured questionnaire. The data collection procedure was carried out in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore for a period of 7 days.

Plan for Data Analysis
The data was analyzed in terms of objectives of the study by using descriptive and inferential statistics.
Frequency and Percentage distribution of socio demographic variables.
Mean and Standard Deviation
Chi-Square was done to find the association between the level of knowledge and socio demographic variables.

Results
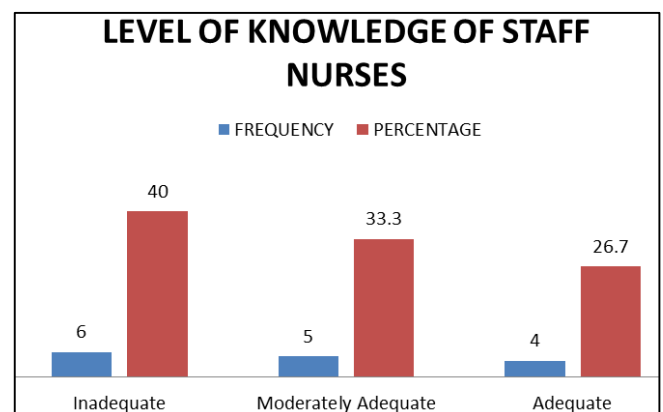### Description of socio demographic variables among staff nurses
The demographic variables data explain that out of 15 staff nurses on the basis of age of staff nurses 8 (53.3%) are between the 22-24 years, 6(40%) are between 25-27 years and 1 (6.7%) are between 28-30 years. on the basis of duration of experience, 8(53.3%) have <1 year 4(26.7%) staff have 1-3 years 1(6.7%) staff have 4- 5 years and 2(13.3%) staff have >5 years experience. on the basis of source of knowledge, 4 (26.6%) received through Text book, 9 (60%) got through Clinical experience and 2 (13.3%) got knowledge from all the above mentioned sources.
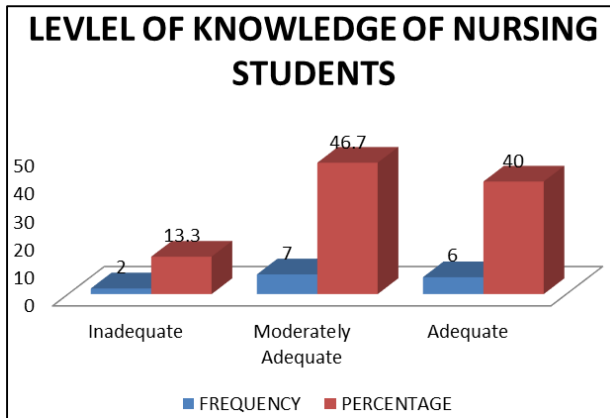
Description of socio demographic variables among nursing students: The demographic variables data explain that out of 15 nursing students on the basis of age of nursing students,11 (73.3%) students are between 18-20 years and 4 (26.7%) are between of 21-23 years of age, on the basis of educational status of the nursing students 1 (6.7%) are studying in 1st year B.SC (N), 13 (86.6%) are studying in 3rd year B.Sc (N) and 1(6.7%) are studying in 4thyear B.Sc (N), on the basis of source of information, 11(73.3%) have received through the Text book and 4 (26.7%) received through the sources like source of information like Journals, Net references. based on the CNE programme, 3(20%) students have attended and. 12 (80%) students have Not Attended the CNE programme

The level of knowledge regarding collection of urine specimen for infants among staff nurses.

The level of knowledge regarding collection of urine specimen for infant among nursing students.

Comparison of level of knowledge between staff nurses and nursing students regard to collection of urine specimen for infants.

Shows that with regard to level of knowledge among Staff Nurses 6 (40%) have inadequate knowledge, 5(33.3%) Staff Nurses had moderately adequate knowledge and 4(26.7%) Staff Nurses had adequate knowledge regarding collection of urine specimen for infants.

Shows with regard to level of knowledge Among Nursing Students 2 (13.3%) had inadequate knowledge, 7(46.7%) Nursing Students had moderately adequate knowledge, 6(40%) Nursing Students had adequate knowledge regarding collection of urine specimen for infants.

The nursing students have adequate knowledge than the staff nurses regarding collection of urine specimen for infants.

Mean Knowledge Score And Standard Deviation Of Level Of Knowledge Of Staff Nurses And Nursing Students.

The findings Revealed that staff nurses mean knowledge score is 22 and standard deviation is 7.36 and nursing students mean knowledge score is 28 and standard deviation 4.97.

The Association between knowledge of staff nurses regarding collection of urine specimen for infants and the selected socio demographic variables.

The study findings revealed that there was no significant association between the level of knowledge and with their socio demographic variables like age, duration of experience and source of information regarding collection of urine specimen for infants among staff nurses.

The Association between knowledge of nursing students regarding collection urine specimen for infants and the selected socio demographic variables.

There was significant association between the level of knowledge and with their socio demographic variables like age, education status, source of information. There was no significant association between the level of knowledge and socio demographic variable with CNE programme attended regarding collection of urine specimen for infants among nursing students.

Conclusion

The study findings concluded that majority of the nursing students have adequate knowledge than the staff nurses

regarding collection of urine specimen for infants. attended There was significant association between the level of knowledge and with their socio demographic variables like age, education status, source of information regarding collection of urine specimen for infants among nursing students.

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