Dr. Bhagyashree A Jogdeo, Sujit Balu Dere and Rushali Narayan Toradamal

Abstract
3.1 million Newborn deaths occurs in 2010. A quarter to half of them occurred within the first 24 hours after birth. Many of these deaths occurred in babies born prematurely. Low birth weight, infections, asphyxiated due to maternal condition, complicated labour. These conditions are the most critical for newborn survival.

Many studies have shown that many newborn lives can be saved by the use of small interventions that requires simple technology. The majority of these interventions can be effectively provided by a single skilled birth attendant caring for the newborn.

Hand on skill is very important who actual work in clinical area. Nurse is a key person in labour room who is attending neonate, needs to have adequate skill to handle the newborn baby. Nursing students are the stakeholders of health system.

Material and Methodology: The research approach adopted for study is quantitative approach the research design was quasi experimental. Non-probability purposive sampling method was used for data collection. Samples were 94 students who were perusing the regular Diploma and Undergraduate nursing course. Research tool includes, Section I and II Consist of demographic data and 10 structured questionnaires to assess the knowledge regarding practices related to immediate care of newborn.

Validity and reliability was done. Pilot study was done on 10 samples which found to be feasible.

Keywords: Assess, effectiveness, workshop, immediate care, newborn

Introduction
3.1 million Newborn deaths occurs in 2010. A quarter to half of them occurred within the first 24 hours after birth. Many of these deaths occurred in babies born prematurely. Low birth weight, infections, asphyxiated due to maternal condition, complicated labour. These conditions are the most critical for newborn survival.

Many studies have shown that many newborn lives can be saved by the use of small interventions that requires simple technology. The majority of these interventions can be effectively provided by a single skilled birth attendant caring for the newborn.

Hand on skill is very important who actual work in clinical area. Nurse is a key person in labour room who is attending neonate, needs to have adequate skill to handle the newborn baby. Nursing students are the stakeholders of health system.

Need for the study: According to recent release sample registration bulletin (SRS) India registered a significant decline of 8% infant mortality rate in 2016. India has been declined by 3 points from 37 per thousand in 2016. Due to newborn care interventions can be effectively provided a skill birth attendant caring for mother and baby newborn care.

The Abadi et al. done the research on knowledge and practice of immediate newborn care among health care providers in eastern zone public health facilities, Trigray, Ethiopia. The result of the study 74.65% had adequate knowledge on newborn care and overall 72.77% of participants were having good newborn care practice.

Objective of the study
To assess the knowledge regarding immediate newborn care among the student nurses.
Research methodology

**Approach**
Quantitative and Quasi-experimental design

**Settings**
Selected nursing institution
(Bharati Vidyapeeth deemed to be University College of nursing Pune)

**Target population**
GNM and B.Sc. Nursing students

**Sample**
3rd year GNM and B.Sc. Nursing students

**Sampling technique**
Non-probability-Purposive sampling

**Sample size**
94.

**Research Tool**

Section I: Demographic characteristic of student nurses.
Section II: Assessment of knowledge among student nurses

**Data collection method**
- Ethical permission from the college
- Explained the procedure to the sample in their level of understanding and language
- Informed written consent
- Explained about confidentiality and anonymity
- Conducted workshop
- Post test

**Organization of Data Analysis**
- Section I: Demographic characteristic of student nurses.
- Section II: Assessment of knowledge among student nurses
- Section III: Post assessment of knowledge among student nurses
- Section IV: Comparison of Pre and Post assessment of knowledge among student nurses

**Major findings of the study**
Section I: Demographic characteristic of student nurses
N=94

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic Variable</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Educational qualification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Year B.Sc. Nursing</td>
<td>61.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Year GNM</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>75.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The demographic data of sample shows that maximum sample were from the 61.7% of students from BSc Nursing 75.6% students were female students.

**Pre-test result**

The pie diagram showing 19.14% students having good knowledge, 53.19% student having average knowledge and 27.65% student having poor knowledge.

**Discussion**

The present study findings were supported effect of WHO newborn care training on neonatal mortality by education, Ambul Pediatrics. ENC training is associated with decreases an early neonatal mortality rate by improving the knowledge about the immediate care of newborn in the health care personnel. It is necessary to train the health care team member for skill attendant caring for the newborn

Many studies have shown that many newborn lives can be saved by the use of small interventions that requires simple technology. The majority of these interventions can be effectively provided by a single skilled birth attendant caring for the newborn.
Conclusion
After the detailed analysis of this study leads to the following conclusion, 61.7% were undergraduate students and 38.3% were diploma students. Gender wise distribution shows 24.4% were male and 75.6% were female. 100% students got the exposure of theory regarding immediate care of newborn. In pre assessment of knowledge, only 19.14% had excellent knowledge, 27.65% had Poor knowledge, 53.19% had Good knowledge regarding practices related to immediate care of newborn. It indicates that workshop is effective method for teaching learning process. Students were more benefitted when they got exposure for hand on experience.

Acknowledgement
Our sincere & whole hearted thanks to all Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Nursing, Pune faculty members for co-operation and sincere guidance to complete the study. We are also grateful thanks to the all students who are participated in the study for their co-operation to conduct the study.

References
3. Child Health Epidemiology Referance Group of WHO and UNICEF.