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A study to assess the Effectiveness of self-instructional module on nursing care of child under phototherapy among staff nurses at Narayana medical college Hospital, Nellore

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Abstract

Back ground: Global statistics of neonatal deaths occur due to neonatal jaundice, nearly 70% term neonates, 80% of preterm infants, approximately 80-90% of infants developed jaundice with the age of 35 or more weeks of gestation. Studies shown in 2001 nearly 40% of neonates less than 37 weeks of gestation will effect. four million newborns die before they reach one month of age. The neonatal period is only 28 days yet it accounts for 38% of all deaths occur less than 5 years of age. Three quarters of neonatal deaths happen in the first week after birth due to neonatal jaundice [1].

The neonatal jaundice considered as one of the major public health problem not only in developed countries but also in the developing countries and it is recognized as the leading cause of mortality and morbidity in many developing countries. Especially it is common among primi-gravida mothers due to poor knowledge about care and complications of low birth weight babies with jaundice. With this regard there is an emergent need to educate the staff nurses and mothers at different health care sectors regarding care and complications of neonates [3].

Objectives: The aim of present study was to assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on nursing care of child under photo therapy among staff nurses in Narayana General Hospital medical college at Nellore.

Materials & Methods: A pre- experimental approach with quasi experimental design was used for the study. The sample consisted of 60 staff nurses working in Narayana general hospital in NICU, PICU Units. Out of 60 samples 30 samples was experimental group and 30 is control group by using simple random technique. The data was collected prior and after given a self instructional module.

Results: The overall mean post test knowledge scores of staff nurses shows higher (32.7) than the mean pre test knowledge score (18.67). Paired t" test was used to compare between pre test and post test knowledge gained through self instructional modules was good i.e. 23.4 as it is evident with high significance between the mean post test and pre test knowledge scores. Chi-squire was computed to test the association between pre tests and post test knowledge scores of staff nurses. The result was noted that there is no association between the pre test knowledge level of staff nurses and selected demographic variables like age, Religion education marital status, and institution studied, previous experience, year of experience, and source of information.

Conclusion: The findings revealed that among 30 samples 18(26.7%) majority of the respondents had inadequate knowledge on care and complications of child with phototherapy, in both experimental and control group. Overall pretest knowledge score outcome was poor. Hence, there is a need for self instructional module on care of child with jaundice. The knowledge of experimental group had significantly improved after given a self instructional module.

Keywords: Global statistics, neonatal, jaundice, approximately

Introduction

Jaundice is the most common in new borne, and it is the most common reason for infant readmission to hospital in the first week of life. Jaundice is the condition in which the skin, sclera, body fluids and other tissues have a yellow discoloration. It is caused by the deposition of bile pigment, resulting from excess bilirubin in the blood. Jaundice is mainly caused by obstruction of bile passage ways, excess destruction of red blood cells (hemolytic) disturbance in functioning of liver cells. Hence it is important to educate the staff nurses about the care and complications.

It is predicted that jaundice neonates are almost 3.4 times likely to die during their first four weeks of life than normal birth weight newborns [2].

According to Sing (2004) mother hood is a beautiful and joyous experience to women. The health of the mother during pregnancy is important to give birth of healthy baby. The best and most precious gift a mother can give her baby is the gift of health [4].

According to WHO (2007) Neonatal jaundice is one of the most serious challenges in maternal and child health in both developed and developing countries. It is the single most important factor that determines the changes of child survival [8].

According to K Park (2008) India is a developing country, many of the health Programmes focusing on reducing maternal and perinatal mortality rates. To avoid deaths related to child with jaundice and achieve goal of all Programmes related to mother and child. Mothers should be educated about care and complications of neonatal jaundice. This given intention to researcher to assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding care and complications a child with

jaundice under phototherapy. Followed by providing self instructional module on care and treatment of child with phototherapy, to enhance better care of neonates and achieve normal milestone of these babies.

2. Detailed Research Plan

2.1 Research Approach: “non equivalent control group approach.

2.2 Research Design: Quasi experimental research design.

2.3 Research Setting: The study was conduct in Narayana General Hospital, Nellore.

2.4 Sampling Technique: Simple random sampling technique

2.5 Sample Size: A total of 30 staff nurses were included in this study.

3. Results and discussion

Table 1: knowledge of staff nurses regarding care of child with jaundice under phototherapy, followed by providing self instructional module.

Group	Adequate Knowledge Pre post	Moderately Adequate Pre post	Inadequate knowledge Pre post
Experimental	02 22	22 08	08 0
Control	0 0	14 12	18 16

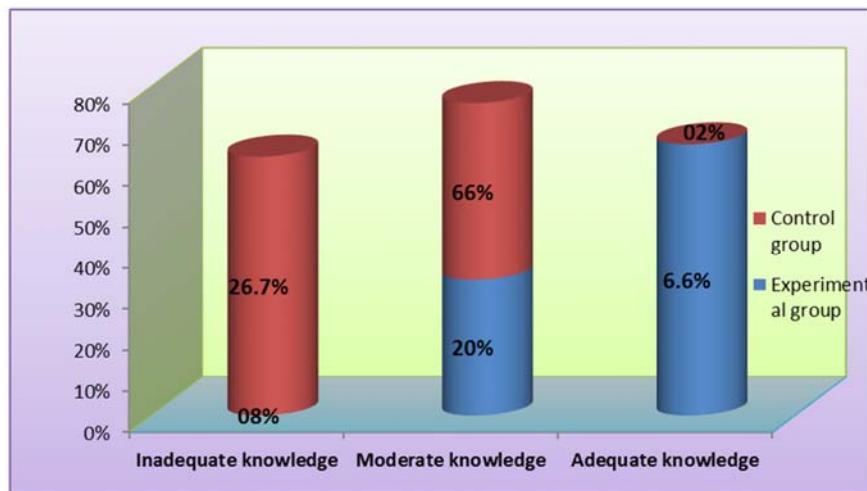


Table 2: Mean standard deviation of pre test and post test knowledge score on care of newborn with jaundice under phototherapy.

Group	Mean		Standard deviation	
	Pre	Post	Pre	post
Experimental	18.67	34	14.1	3.8
Control	16.5	16.7	3.4	3.2

Table 3: Association between levels of pretest knowledge scores with demographic variables.

Group	N	D f	Table x2	Calculatedx2	Level of significant
Age	30	3	7.82	3.8	NS
Qualification	30	4	9.49	1.4	S*
Religion	30	3	7.82	1.48	NS
Type of institution	30	3	7.82	1.27	NS
Year of experience	30	2	5.99	1.51	NS
					NS
					NS
					NS
					S*

Table 4: Comparison of pretest and post knowledge scores of staff nurses on care child with jaundice under photo therapy.

Group	t' value
Experimental	23.4 (S)
Control	1.4

H1: There is a significant relationship between pre and post test knowledge score of Self instructional module on care and complications of child with jaundice under phototherapy.

In experimental group the calculated t' value 23.4 is significantly higher than the table value. So the researcher accepted research hypothesis and reject null hypothesis, so it is proved that there is a significant relationship between pre and post test knowledge score of Self instructional module on care and complications of child with jaundice under phototherapy.

In control group the calculated t' value 1.4 is significantly less than the table value. So the researcher accepted null hypothesis and reject research hypothesis, so it is proved that there is a no significant relationship between pre and post test knowledge score of staff nurses in control group.

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