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To assess the effectiveness of workshop on immediate care of newborn

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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.

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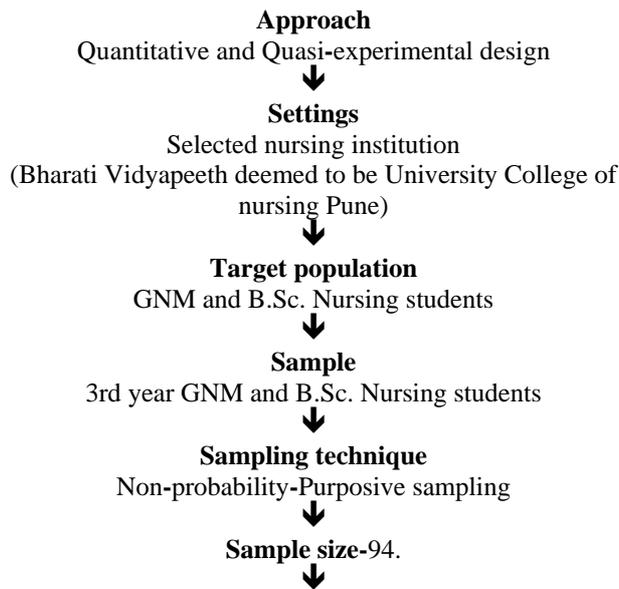
Need for the study: According to recent release sample registration bulletin (SRS) India registered a significant decline of 8% infant mortality rate in 2016. India has been declined by 3 points from 37 per thousand in 2016. Due to newborn care interventions can be effectively provided a skill birth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



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 Pretest administration
- 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

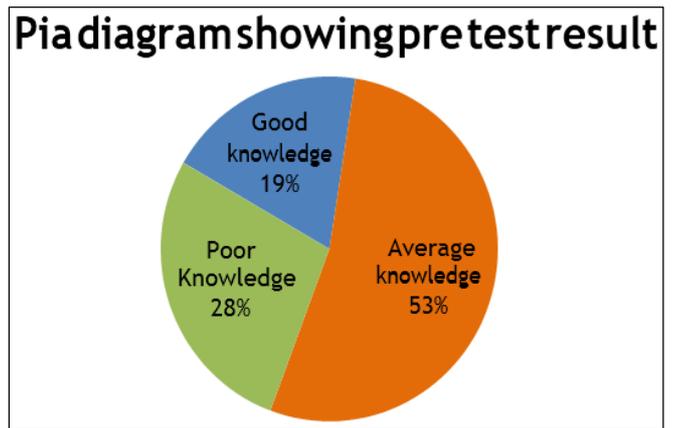
Major findings of the study

Section I: Demographic characteristic of student nurses
N=94

Demographic Variable		Percentage
Educational qualification	3rd Year B.Sc. Nursing	61.7%
	3rd Year GNM	38.3%
Gender	Male	24.4%
	Female.	75.6%

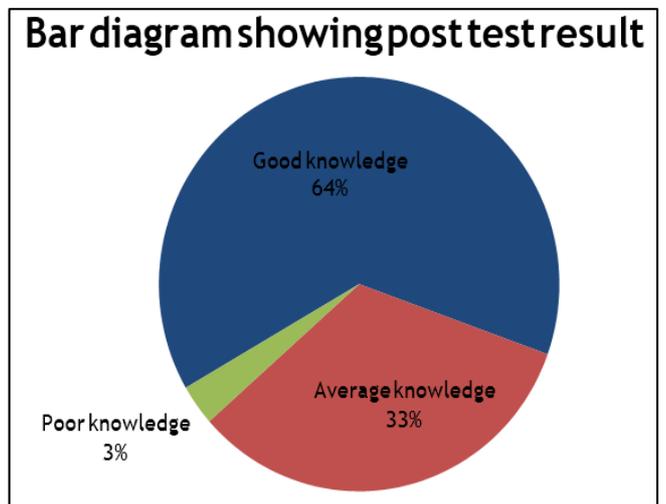
The demographic data of sample shows that maximum sample were from the 61.7% of students from BSc Nursing 75.6% students were female students.

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.

Post test result



Pie diagram showing 63.82% student having good knowledge, 32.97% student having average knowledge and 3.19% 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.

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