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Effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme regarding care of new born problems

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Abstract

Children are our future and our most precious resources. Health of the future children depends on the nurturing practice adopted by the family. The first few days of life is a period of transition occurring all of a sudden from fetal life (Intra -uterine environment) to a completely independent (extra -uterine life). The process of birth and adaptation to the new surroundings depend upon the number of adjustments on the part of the newborn baby especially.

Although the global under-five mortality rate has declined over the past few decades, neonatal mortality still remains high. Globally four million deaths occur every year in the first month of life. Almost all (99%) neonatal deaths occur in the low-income and middle-income countries. In India alone, around one million babies die each year before they complete their first month of life, contributing to the one-fourth of the global burden. The neonatal mortality rate in India was 32 per 1000 live births in the year 2010, a high rate that has not declined much in the last decade. The report, released recently at the National Conference on Child Survival and Development in New Delhi, claims that of the roughly 26 million children born in India each year, 1.2 million die during the first four weeks, that is, 30% of the 3.9 million global neonatal deaths.

Statement of the problem

“A study to assess the effect of video assisted teaching programme regarding care of newborn problems on knowledge of the primi-para mothers in selected rural area of pune”.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding care of new born problems among primi -para mothers in selected rural area of Pune.
2. To plan and administer video assisted teaching programme regarding care of newborn problems.
3. To assess the effect of video assisted teaching programme regarding care of new born problems among primi-para mothers in selected rural area of Pune.
4. To associate the knowledge regarding care of new born problems among primi- para mothers with selected demographic variables.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, one-group Pre- test Post-test Quasi-Experimental design was used for the study and Purposive sampling technique was used for selecting the samples. 100 Primi-para mothers in selected rural area (Wagholi) of Pune was selected as the sample. Structured questionnaire was prepared to assess knowledge regarding care of new born problems among primi-para mothers. To ensure the content validity of the prepared tool, it was assessed by 7 experts. Pilot study was conducted on 10 samples before data collection for the final study to check the practicability. Data collection was followed by data analysis by using Mean, Median, Mode, Standard deviation, Paired – T test.

Findings of the study shows that there is a significant improvement in the knowledge of samples after Video assisted teaching programme concerning substitute measures for care of newborn problems among the primi para mothers.

Keywords: video assisted teaching programme, care of newborn, newborn problems, knowledge

Introduction

Neonatal mortality still remains high inspite of the global under five mortality rate has gone down for the past few years. Each Year during the first 30 days of life, 4 million lives are lost occurs around the globe generally in low and middle socio-economic groups. Among all countries it is observed that the contribution in developing countries like India, neonatal Mortality rate was found to be almost 0.75 million. Currently Neonatal mortality rate of India is 28 which are found to be highest among the whole.

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Problem statement

A study to assess the effect of video assisted teaching programme regarding care of new born problems on knowledge of the primi-para mothers in selected rural area of pune.

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge regarding care of new born problems among primi -para mothers in selected rural area of Pune.
- To plan and administer video assisted teaching programme regarding care of newborn problems.
- To assess the effect of video assisted teaching programme regarding care of new born problems among primi-para mothers in selected rural area of Pune.
- To associate the knowledge regarding care of new born problems among primipara mothers with selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H1: Video Assisted Teaching programme will be effective regarding care of the newborn problems among primi –para mothers in selected rural area of Pune.

H0: Video Assisted Teaching will not be effective regarding care of the newborn problems among primi –para mothers in selected rural area of Pune.

Research methodology**Research design**

One–group Pre- test Post-test Quasi-Experimental design was used for the study. Design and Purposive sampling technique was used for selecting the samples.

Sample size

100 Primi-para mothers in selected rural area (Wagholi) of

Pune was selected as the sample.

A Structured self-administered questionnaire was prepared to assess knowledge regarding care of new born problems among primi-para mothers.

Content validity

To ensure the content validity of the prepared tool, it was assessed by 7 experts from Pediatrics and community health nursing and 2 Medical Officers of the Rural area and one statistician.

Pilot study

10 samples were selected for pilot study before data collection for the final study to check the practicability.

Data collection tool and techniques

The problem statement of the study intended to measure the effectiveness of Video assisting teaching program on knowledge of primi – para mothers concerning substitute measures for care with newborn problems in a selected rural area (Wagholi) of Pune District. One–group Pre- test Post-test Quasi-Experimental design was used for the data collection.

To provide knowledge regarding care with newborn problems, video assisted teaching programme was arranged. As a research tool 30 structured questionnaires were made for data collection.

Data analysis

Data collection was followed by data analysis by using Mean, Median, Mode, Standard deviation, Paired – T test.

Section I:

Contains demographic data of the subjects (Primi-para mothers).

Table 1: Description of demographic data (Primi-para mothers) in frequency and percentage

Demographic variable	Freq	%
Age of the mothers		
18-22 years	44	44%
23-27 years	45	45%
28-32 years	11	11%
Religion of mother		
Hindu	45	45%
Christian	14	14%
Muslim	30	30%
Others	11	11%
Educational status of mothers		
Illiterate	9	9%
Primary	25	25%
Secondary	44	44%
Graduate	22	22%
Occupation of mothers		
Housewife	62	62%
Business	29	29%
Others	9	9%
Type of family		
Joint	69	69%
Nuclear	31	31%
Dietary preference		
Vegetarian	3	3%
Both vegetarian and Non-vegetarian	85	85%
Any Others	12	12%
Source of previous knowledge		

T.V, Radio or Social Media	54	54%
Family or Relatives	40	40%
News paper	6	6%

Section II: Analysis of data related to knowledge among primi para mothers regarding care of newborn problems.

Table 2: Knowledge among primi para mothers regarding care of newborn problems N=100

Knowledge	Pretest	
	Freq	%
Poor (Score 0-8)	48	48%
Average (Score 9-16)	52	52%
Good (Score 17-25)	0	0%

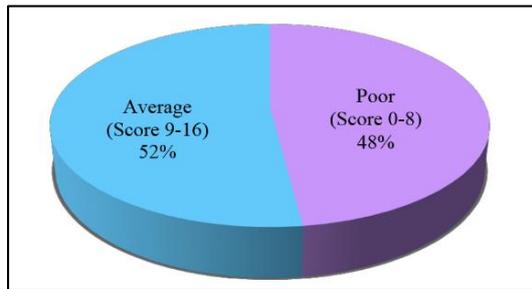


Fig 1: Knowledge among primi para mothers regarding care of newborn problems

The pre-test knowledge score shows that majority of the samples had poor knowledge i.e. 66.7% (Score 0-8) and 33.3% (Score 9-16) of them had average knowledge, concerning substitute measures for care with newborn problems.

Analysis of data related to Post-test level of knowledge among primi para mothers regarding care of newborn problems

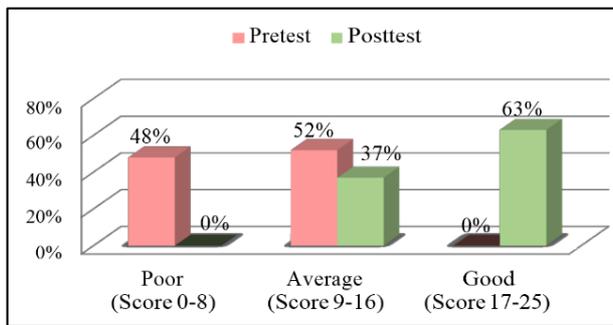


Fig 2: Pretest and posttest knowledge among primi para mothers regarding care of newborn problems

Table 3: Paired t-test for the effect of video assisted teaching programme on the knowledge among primi para mothers regarding care of newborn problems. N=100

	Mean	SD	t	df	p-value
Pretest	8.4	3.0	64.5	99	0.000
Posttest	17.1	3.8			

Paired t-test for the comparison of pretest and posttest knowledge scores of primi-para mothers was done. Average pretest knowledge score was found to be 8.4 and after video assisted teaching the post test knowledge score was improved to 17.1

With 99 degree of freedom, the T-value for this association was found to be 64.5. The null hypothesis was rejected as the subsequent p – value was 0.000, which is less than 0.05.

Thus the video assisted teaching programme is significantly effective in increasing the knowledge of the primi para mothers concerning substitute measures for care with newborn problems.

Discussion

On applying Paired T-test for comparison of knowledge scores, corresponding p-value was small (p-value=0.000, smaller than 0.05), the null hypothesis is rejected. Video assisted teaching was found to be significantly effective in improving the knowledge of primi mothers regarding alternative measures of care of child with newborn problems. Since p value is greater than 0.05 of the demographic variables that shows there is no association with any of the demographic variables.

Conclusion

Following conclusions were drawn from the findings of the present study.

The pre-test knowledge score shows that majority of the samples had poor knowledge i.e. 66.7% (Score 0-8) and 33.3% (Score 9-16) of them had average knowledge, concerning substitute measures for care with newborn problems.

The post-test knowledge score shows that majority of the samples had good knowledge i.e. 65% (Score 17-25) and 35% (Score 9-16) of them had average knowledge.

Thus from the above findings it can be concluded that there is a significant improvement in the knowledge of samples after Video assisted teaching programme concerning substitute measures for care of newborn problems among the primi para mothers.

Limitations

- Study is limited to primi- gravida mothers

Recommendations

- A study can be undertaken to assess the attitude of primi para mothers towards the alternative measures for the care of newborn problems.
- A study can be used to assess the influence of media over the primi para mothers on care of newborn problems.
- The study can be used also in multi-para mothers in Maharashtra state.

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