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Effect of video assisted teaching regarding breast crawl

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Abstract

A study to assess the effect of video assisted teaching regarding breast crawl, on acquaintance of the staff nurses working in labour room of selected hospitals of Pune city was conducted as a departmental research requirement at Institute of Nursing Education and Research, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune, Maharashtra.

Keywords: Video assisted teaching programme, care of newborn, newborn

Introduction

Background of the study

As it is rightly said “the struggle for existence starts right from birth” similarly the new born has to go through various life threatening situation while adjusting with the extra uterine environment. The child needs to survive this crisis situation, and Nature has provided the child with a gift of preventing these infections by providing the child with ample anti bodies to fight against these infections. The source of getting these antibodies being the Breast Milk. Soon after the birth, when newborns are placed on their mother’s abdomen, they have the capability to discover her mother’s breast all on their own and decide when to obtain the first breastfeed. This act of the newborn is known as “Breast Crawl”.

Problem statement

A study to assess the effect of video assisted teaching regarding breast crawl, on acquaintance of the staff nurses working in labour room of selected hospitals of Pune city

Objectives:

1. To assess the knowledge of Staff nurses regarding Breast Crawl working in selected hospitals of Pune city.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching regarding Breast Crawl on staff nurses working in selected hospitals of Pune city.
3. To co-relate Knowledge regarding Breast Crawl with selected demographic Variables of Nurses.

Conceptual framework

The present study aims at developing and evaluating the effectiveness of video assisted teaching regarding Breast Crawl and comparing the Pre-test and Post-test knowledge scores of the staff nurses working in labour rooms of selected hospitals of Pune city. The framework, of the present study is based on General system model for the development of learning materials/ modules program for continuing education of health workers. (W.H.O.1985). The conceptual framework is divided into three phases, input, process and output in a specific context, including evaluation of all phases

Research Design

In this study, the Research Design used was One–group Pre- test Post-test Pre- Experimental Design and Convenient Sampling Method was used. The Sample was selected from the selected hospitals of Pune city.

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Sample size

In this study, the samples comprised of 60 staff nurses working in labour room of selected hospitals of Pune city. A Structured self-administered questionnaire was prepared to assess knowledge regarding Breast Crawl among staff nurses.

The tool consisted of 2 sections

Section-I: Consisted of 6 items on Demographic Data.

Section-II: Comprised of 16 items to assess knowledge regarding breast crawl among staff nurses.

The content validity was determined by the experts. The reliability of the tool was done by test retest method and was found to be reliable. Data collection was done from 04-09-2018 to 04-10-2018.

Major Findings of the Study

The major findings of the study were based on the objective of the study.

Findings related to Demographic characteristics by frequency and percentage.

It was found that majority i.e 83.3% of the Staff Nurses were from age group of 18-24 years and majority of them i.e. 63.3% of them were B.Sc. It was found that 93.3% of the Staff Nurses were having experience less than 1year.

It was found that 71.7% of the samples did not have any previous knowledge about breast crawl but those who had knowledge, received it from In- service Education and through Lecture.

Findings related to Analysis of data related to knowledge of staff nurses regarding breast crawl

It was found that majority i.e. 78.3% of the staff nurses in pre-test had average knowledge score (6-11) about breast crawl and 13(21.7%) of them had poor knowledge score (0-5) about breast crawl.

Findings related to Analysis of data related to the knowledge of staff nurses regarding breast crawl before and after video assisted teaching in frequency and percentages

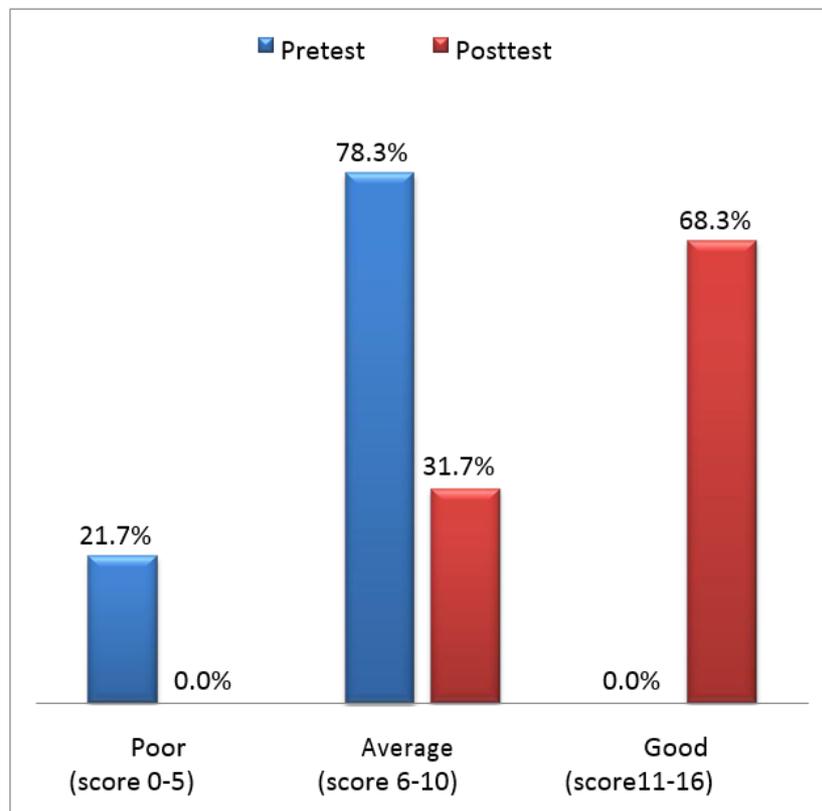


Fig 1: Bar diagram showing Pre-test and post-test Knowledge of staff nurses about Breast Crawl

The above Fig no 1 shows that majority i.e 78.3% of the staff nurses in pretest had average knowledge (score 6-11) about breast crawl and 13(21.7%) of them had poor knowledge (score 0-5) about breast crawl, whereas majority of 68.3% of the staff nurses had good knowledge (score 12-16) about breast crawl and 31.7% of them had average knowledge (score 6-11) about breastcrawl. There is remarkable improvement in knowledge regarding breast crawl with video assisted teaching. This indicates that the video assisted teaching is effective in improving knowledge of staff nurses regarding breast crawl.

Findings related to Analysis of data related to the effect of video assisted teaching on the knowledge of staff Nurses regarding breastcrawl.

There were 60 staff nurses in a sample. Each of them answered 16 questions. Their pre and post test scores were recorded and mean and standard deviation of the test scores was obtained as below:

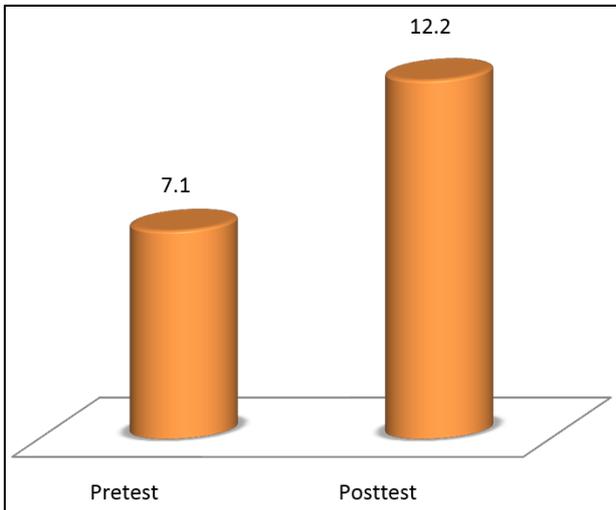


Fig 2: 3 D cylinder image shows the Comparison of pre-test and post-test Knowledge scores of staff Nurses.

Paired t test was applied to compare difference between average knowledge scores of staff nurses before and after video assisted teaching. Since p-value is less than 0.05 (P value = 0.000), difference in average scores is statistically significant. It can be concluded that, the video assisted teaching is proved to be effective in improving knowledge and awareness about breast crawl.

Findings related to Analysis of data to find association between knowledge and selected demographic variables of staff nurses

The findings showed that Professional qualification is the only demographic variable which was found to have statistically significant association with knowledge of staff nurses regarding breast crawl i.e. Staff nurses who have done B.Sc. were found to have higher knowledge score as compared to those who were GNM and ANM.

Summary

The main aim of this study was to compare the effect of video assisted teaching regarding breast crawl on knowledge of staff nurses working in selected hospitals of Pune city.

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