



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 8.4
IJAR 2021; 7(12): 397-400
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 25-09-2021
Accepted: 27-10-2021

Karhi R
Professor Cum Vice Principal, E.S.
College of Nursing, Villupuram,
Tamil Nadu, India

Kumudhavalli D
Assistant Professor, Department of
Community Health Nursing, E.S.
College of Nursing, Villupuram,
Tamil Nadu, India

Porselvi M
Principal, E.S. College of Nursing,
Villupuram, Tamil Nadu, India

Desiaythilagam V
P.B.B.Sc(N) Final Year Students,
Principal, E.S. College of Nursing,
Villupuram, Tamil Nadu, India

Gopi K
P.B.B.Sc(N) Final Year Students,
Principal, E.S. College of Nursing,
Villupuram, Tamil Nadu, India

Guruprasad R
P.B.B.Sc(N) Final Year Students,
Principal, E.S. College of Nursing,
Villupuram, Tamil Nadu, India

Lakshmi S
P.B.B.Sc(N) Final Year Students,
Principal, E.S. College of Nursing,
Villupuram, Tamil Nadu, India

Linda J
P.B.B.Sc(N) Final Year Students,
Principal, E.S. College of Nursing,
Villupuram, Tamil Nadu, India

Sabarisi K
P.B.B.Sc(N) Final Year Students,
Principal, E.S. College of Nursing,
Villupuram, Tamil Nadu, India

Tamilarasi M
P.B.B.Sc(N) Final Year Students,
Principal, E.S. College of Nursing,
Villupuram, Tamil Nadu, India

Vinothini V
P.B.B.Sc(N) Final Year Students,
Principal, E.S. College of Nursing,
Villupuram, Tamil Nadu, India

Corresponding Author:
Karhi R
Professor Cum Vice Principal, E.S.
College of Nursing, Villupuram,
Tamil Nadu, India

Knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among nursing students at selected nursing college at Villupuram district, Tamil Nadu

Karhi R, Kumudhavalli D, Porselvi M, Desiaythilagam V, Gopi K, Guruprasad R, Lakshmi S, Linda J, Sabarisi K, Tamilarasi M and Vinothini V

Abstract

Aim: To assess the knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among Nursing Students at selected Nursing college at Villupuram District.

Objectives

- 1) To assess the level of knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among nursing students.
- 2) To find out association between level of knowledge, regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among nursing students with selected demographic variables.

Methods: A descriptive design was used for the study. The sample consisted of .30 B.Sc(N) III Students at E.S College of Nursing.. A non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the sample. The instrument used for data collection was structured questionnaire for knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines.. Descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (chi- square) were used.

Results: The finding reveals that among 50 nursing students 32(64%) had adequate knowledge; 14(28%) had Moderate Knowledge and 4(8%) had inadequate knowledge and in association there is significant association level of Knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among nursing students with Monthly Income and Previous Year Academic Percentage. The study concluded that majority of nursing students had adequate knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines.

Conclusion: Based on the findings the study concluded that majority of nursing students had adequate knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines.

Keywords: knowledge, IMNCI, under five children

Introduction

Children are the budding human resources and the future citizens of the nation. Healthy children are not only assets but also the stepping stone to build a strong and prosperous nation. Children brought for medical treatment are often prompt to suffering from more than one morbid condition; therefore making a single diagnosis is impossible. These children require a combined therapy for successful treatment.

Government of India has been doing a lot of efforts to improve the community treatment seeking practice and skills and knowledge of health care providers by introducing many child health programmes since last three decades. In 1978, Diarrheal Disease Control Programme (DDCP) was launched in India. In 1985-86, the focus shifted to strengthening case management of diarrhea for children under age of five years and National Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) Programme was introduced. Subsequently, DDCP and Acute Respiratory tract Infection (ARI) control programme initiated in 1989-90 became part of Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme in 1992 and Reproductive and Child Health (RCH)

Programme in 1997. Due to very high neonatal mortality, India has further amended this strategy by including management of neonatal illnesses and the strategy was renamed as Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI). The IMNCI programme was introduced in India in the year 1992, under National Rural Health Mission. In district Panchkula, the IMNCI training was given to health care providers Anganwadi Workers (AWWs), ANMs and medical officers in the year 2006. The objective of training was to improve knowledge and practices of health care providers. So this study was carried out to ascertain how far IMNCI guidelines was practiced by health service providers in the community.

The Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) focuses on strengthening home based care and provides special care for malnourished newborns. During home visits by health workers the mother is taught how to recognize diseases early and when to seek medical help. UNICEF has initiated the program in one district in each of the following five states – Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh – with plans to expand it into 20 other districts across the country.

WHO/UNICEF have developed the new approach to tackling the major diseases Diarrhea, Malaria, Malnutrition, Pneumonia, Preterm birth conditions of early childhood called the integrated management of neonatal childhood illnesses (IMNCI). Studies show that children presenting with any illness often suffer from more than one disease. For instance, a child presenting with diarrhea may also be malnourished and may not have received the immunization as per the National immunization schedule. The integrated approach ensures that all relevant needs of the child are looked at and attended to during the contact of the child with the health workers.

Statement of the Problem

A study to assess the knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among Nursing Students at selected Nursing college at Villupuram District, Tamilnadu.

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among nursing students
- To find out association between level of knowledge, regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among nursing students with selected demographic variables

Methods and Materials

Quantitative Research approach & descriptive design was adopted. The study includes sample size of 50 B.Sc(N) III Students at E.S College of Nursing. Samples were selected by using non-probability convenient sampling technique. Investigators Prepared structured Knowledge questionnaire used to knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of underfive children based on IMNCI guidelines. The data collection done with formal prior permission from the college research committee and college principal. The purpose of the study explained & consent of the participants obtained to involve in the study. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics (chi- square) were used.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of samples according to the level of knowledge on assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among nursing students.

N=50		
Level of Knowledge	Number of Sample	Percentage
Inadequate Knowledge	4	8%
Moderate Knowledge	14	28%
Adequate Knowledge	32	64%

Table 1 shows that among 50 nursing students 32(64%) had adequate knowledge; 14(28%) had Moderate Knowledge

and 4(8%) had inadequate knowledge.

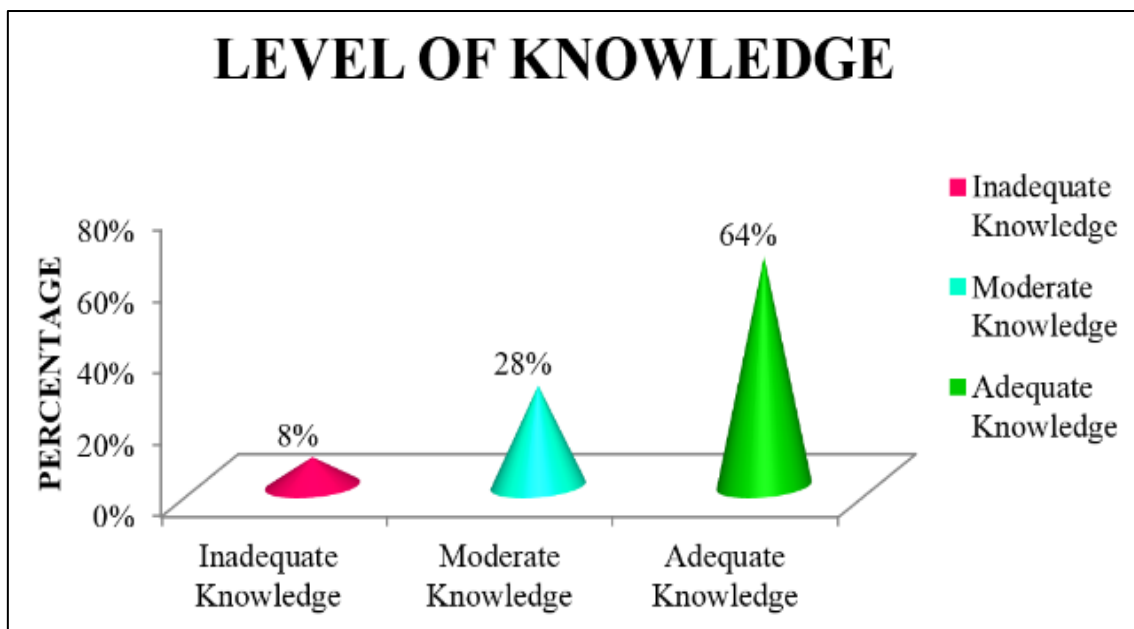


Fig 1: Percentage distribution of level of Knowledge of Nursing Students

Table 2: Association between level of Knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among nursing students with their selected demographic variables.

Demographic Variables	Inadequate Knowledge	Moderate knowledge	Adequate knowledge	Chi square	P-Value
N=50					
1) Age					
a. 20-21 years	3	13	31	5.033	0.139 NS
b. 22 - 23 years	1	1	1		
c. Above 23 years	0	0	0		
2) Gender					
a. Male	1	1	4	1.64	0.12 NS
b. Female	3	13	28		
3) Monthly income					
a. 15,000-20,000	2	8	18	15.03	0.002* S
b. 20,000-25,000	2	2	8		
c. 25,000-30,000	0	3	3		
d. 30,000	0	1	3		
4) Religion					
a. Hindu	3	12	28	4.943	0.080 NS
b. Muslim	0	0	1		
c. Christian	1	2	3		
5. Residence					
a. Urban	2	6	16	3.321	0.22 NS
b. Rural	2	8	16		
6. Education of Father					
a. No formal education	1	3	4	10.633	0.102 NS
b. Primary education	2	10	11		
c. Secondary education	1	1	13		
d. Graduate	0	0	4		
7. Education of Mother					
a. No formal education	2	5	10	1.791	0.936 NS
b. Primary education	1	4	9		
c. Secondary education	1	4	12		
d. Graduate	0	1	1		
8. Previous Year Academic Percentage					
a. <50	1	1	0	15.95	0.014* S
b. 51 - 60	3	2	6		
c. 61 - 70	0	10	14		
d. >70	0	1	12		

*significant at $p < 0.05$

Table 2 shows that there is significant association level of Knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among nursing

students with Monthly Income and Previous Year Academic Percentage.

Discussion

The first objective of the study assess the level of knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among nursing students

The finding reveals that among 50 nursing students 32(64%) had adequate knowledge; 14(28%) had Moderate Knowledge and 4(8%) had inadequate knowledge.

The second objective of the study to find out association between level of knowledge, regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among nursing students with selected demographic variables

The finding reveals that there is significant association level of Knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among nursing students with Monthly Income and Previous Year Academic Percentage.

Conclusion

The finding reveals that among 50 nursing students 32(64%) had adequate knowledge; 14(28%) had Moderate Knowledge and 4(8%) had inadequate knowledge and in association there is significant association level of Knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among nursing students with Monthly Income and Previous Year Academic Percentage. The study concluded that majority of nursing students had adequate knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines

References

1. Basavanthappa BT. Community health nursing. 2ND edition, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers, New Delhi, 2008, 371-372, 485.
2. Bibudha Bijayalaxmi. "A Quasi Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme Regarding Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) on Knowledge among Health Workers Working in Selected Health Centres of Odisha, India", International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR). 2018;7(8):1209-1216.
3. Graef John. Manual of pediatric therapeutics. (7th edition). Philadelphia, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2008.
4. Gupta D. Introduction to statistics. (1st edition). New Delhi, Jaypee brothers publication, 1994.
5. Lambrechts T, Bryce J, Orinda V. Integrated Management of Childhood Illness: A Summary of First Experiences, Bulletin World Health Organization. 77th Edition. 1999;7:582-94.
6. Chopra M, Patel S, Cloete K, Sanders D, Peterson S. Acute pediatrics, Effect of an IMCI intervention on quality of care across four districts in Cape Town, South Africa, Edition. 2005;90:397-401.
7. Pranita Achyut. Introducing the MBB Tool, Indian Journal of Community Medicine. 2004;29:2.
8. Operational guidelines for implementation of Integrated Management of Neonatal and childhood illnesses. Available from:
URL:www.imnci.com/OPERATIONAL%20

9. Pariyo GW, Gouws E, Bryce J, Burnham G. Uganda IMCI Impact Study Team, improving facility-based care for sick children in Uganda: training is not enough, Health Policy Plan. 2005;20(Suppl 1):i58-i68.
10. Thankur N, Litt David M. A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness among staff nurses in selected hospital Ludhiana Punjab. IP Int J Med Paediatr Oncol. 2002;6(4):139-142.
11. UNICEF. Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI). Health Unicef India, 2006, 1p.
12. World Health Organization: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India, Student's Handbook for IMNCI Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness.
<http://www.mohf.w.nic.in/NRHM/IMNCI.com>