

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Distraction Therapy for Reducing Pain in Infant During Immunization among Staff Nurses in Selected Hospitals of Indore [M.P.]

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Abstract: Role of nurse in immunization of infant Involved and prepared in all aspects of immunization- education, managing vaccination, vaccine administration and prescription, and advisory roles very likely to promote and support immunization. successful in overcoming key barriers to full engagement in immunization activities such as requirement for prescription and other individual, system and organizational barriers Vaccination are safe and effective can go a long way towards assuring parents that they are doing the best thing for their children, a pediatric nurse practitioner who represents. In this was noted at post-test arrange that the normal (Mean \pm Standard Deviation) information scoring (13.09 \pm 2.76 focuses) of staff nurses observed to be altogether more prominent and improved after organization of organized showing program when contrasted with normal pre-existed learning scoring (6.59 \pm 2.63 focuses) at gauge (pre-test) organize.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Planned teaching programme, Knowledge, Distraction Therapy, Immunization

1. Introduction

Pain is an uncomfortable sensation, or feeling. It can be constant (always there) or intermittent (coming and going). Pain can be dull and aching, sharp, or throbbing. It can be both physical and mental, and every infant experiences it differently. Infants feel pain when their brains send out special signals to their bodies. Usually, they are sick or injured when their brains send these signals. Feeling pain is a signal that something is wrong. There are many causes of pain in babies. There are the typical ones, like colic, circumcision, teething, and vaccine (immunization) shots. Some babies may have health problems and may experience pain as part of their disease process or painful treatments.

2. Review of Literature

Ibitoye et al. (2017) effectiveness of distraction as procedural pain management technique in pediatric oncology patients: a meta-analysis and systematic review – Nigeria the study aims for investigation and procedural exertion for pediatric oncology painful experience to the children undergoing any sought of medical treatment methodology used was Medline, psych info, Cochrane library, Scopus, Cinahl, Web of Science, and Embase electronic databases were used. Studies comparing distraction methods for infant by a randomized controlled trials methodology was used in the study. Thawse et al. research conducted. In 299 studies were identified, and 7 randomized control trials identified as inclusion and exclusion criteria. Exertion was assessed interview method self-report, observer-report, and body changes.

3. Research Objectives

- 1) To assess pre test and post test knowledge score regarding Distraction therapy for reducing pain during immunization among staff nurses in selected hospital of Indore.
- 2) To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Distraction therapy for reducing pain during immunization among staff nurses in selected hospital of Indore.
- 3) To find out the association between both pretest and posttest knowledge score regarding Distraction therapy for reducing pain in infant during immunization among staff nurses with their selected demographic variables.

4. Research hypothesis

H₀₁ - There will be no significant difference between pre-test score and post-test score on knowledge regarding distraction therapy among staff nurses.

H_{A1} - There will be significant difference between pre-test score and post-test score on knowledge regarding distraction therapy among staff nurses.

H₀₂ - There will be no significant effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Distraction therapy for reducing pain during immunization among staff nurses.

H_{A2} - There will be significant effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Distraction therapy for reducing pain during immunization among staff nurses.

H₀₃ - There will be no significant association between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding distraction

therapy among staff nurses with selected demographic variable.

H_{A3} – There will be no significant association between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding distraction therapy among staff nurses with selected demographic variable.

5. Methodology

An evaluative approach was used for the study. Pre-experimental design was selected for the study. The samples were recruited by non-probability convenient sampling technique. The total number of subjects was 80 with 20 subjects each. Main study was conducted in the selected hospital of Indore, according to inclusive and exclusive criteria. Informed consent from the staff nurses was obtained prior to data collection process and collect the data in the form of pre-test and post-test. Then going for analysis and interpretation of data with inferential statistics like chi-square, mean, median, standard deviation etc.

6. Results

Section I - Frequency and percentage distribution of selected sample characteristics

Frequency and percentage distribution	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
Age in Years		
20-30 year	44	55.0
30-40 year	14	17.5
40-50 year	20	25.0
≥ 50 year	2	2.5
Gender of Staff Nurses		
Male	33	41.3
Female	47	58.8
Professional Qualification of Staff Nurses		
General Nursing Midwifery	34	42.5
B. Sc. (Nursing)	30	37.5
Post Basic B. Sc. (Nursing)	16	20.0
Clinical Experiences of Staff Nurses		
0-18 months	23	28.8
18-36 months	30	37.5
36-54 months	14	17.5
≥ 54 months	13	16.3

Section II - The assessment of the knowledge of planned teaching programme on distraction therapy to reduce pain in infant during immunization

Parameter	Sampling Stage	Scatterings of knowledge scoring	Z-Statistic	p-value (LOS)
		Mean ± SD		
Knowledge about Distraction Therapy	Pre-test	6.59±2.63	26.51	p<0.001 #
	Post-test	13.09±2.76		
	Mean Difference	6.50 points		

This was noted at post-test arrange that the normal (Mean ± Standard Deviation) information scoring (13.09±2.76 focuses) of staff nurses observed to be altogether more prominent and improved after organization of organized showing program when contrasted with normal pre-existed learning scoring (6.59±2.63 focuses) at gauge (pre-test)

Previous Knowledge of Staff Nurses		
Yes	47	58.8
No	33	41.3
Source of Previous knowledge of Staff Nurses		
None	33	41.3
Book	13	16.3
Journal	8	10.0
In-service educational programme	12	15.0
Conference	2	2.5
Mass Media	12	15.0
Total Sample Size	80	100.0

- **Age-** Results showed that the greater part (44, 55.0%) of the staff nurses was all the more habitually had a place with lower age gathering of 20-30.
- **Gender-**Result demonstrated that real section (47, 58.8%) of populace of staff nurses was most ordinarily female included Rest, thirty-three (41.3%) staff nurses were laboring in pediatric ward and labor room observed to be male included watching the learning of distraction therapy for decreasing pain in infant child during vaccination.
- **Professional qualification-**This was distinguished that the degree of expert capability of significant section (34, 42.5%) of populace of staff nurses observed to be all the more every now and again broad nursing maternity care.
- **Duration of experience-**Comparison in clinical encounters of laboring in medical clinic setting of staff nurses demonstrated that the experience of most (37.5%) of the staff nurses were all the more oftentimes somewhere in the range of 18 and three years.
- **Previous knowledge of staff nurses-**The investigation about past information about distraction therapy for diminishing pain during vaccination demonstrated that real section (47, 58.8%) of populace of staff nurses had past learning about distraction therapy for decreasing pain in infant children during immunization.
- **Source of knowledge of staff nurses** This was noticed that the wellsprings of past learning of 13 (16.3%) staff nurses' staff nurture about distraction therapy for diminishing pain in infant children during immunization observed to be books when contrasted with 12 (15.0%) staff nurses who gained information during In-administration instructive program.

organize. Be that as it may, the distinction of 6.50 focuses among when organization of organized encouraging system in normal information scoring of staff nurses observed to be measurably unequivocally (p<0.001) critical.

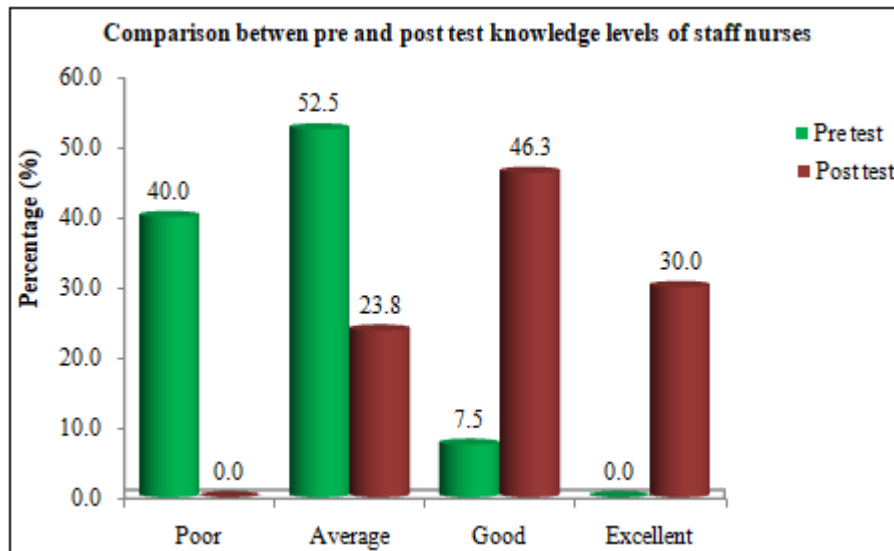


Figure 1: Multiple Bar diagram is presenting the comparison in proportion of pre-test and post-test knowledge levels of staff nurses of selected hospitals

7. Conclusion

Above all inferences concentered that the planned teaching programme on knowledge among staff nurses of selected hospitals regarding distraction therapy for reducing pain in infant during immunization is effective which can also be confirmed from observing

Interpretations made above demonstrate that there was a significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge scoring of staff nurses and also there was a difference between pretest and posttest levels of knowledge of staff nurses regarding distraction therapy for reducing pain in infant during immunization. Henceforth, this finding concluded the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge of distraction therapy for reducing pain in infant during immunization among staff nurses of selected hospitals which confirms and partially fulfills the objective of the present study.

8. Limitations

- The study is limited to the selected hospital of Indore.
- Sample size is limited to 80 Staff nurses.

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