

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Standard Protocol Guideline regarding New Born Care in Terms of Knowledge among Staff Nurses Working at Selected Hospitals of Bharuch City

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Abstract: *New born care in the immediate post delivery period includes prevention and management of haemorrhage, thermal care, cord care, early initiation of breast feeding, eye care and recognition of when to refer. To care for new borns, nurses and midwives require knowledge and skills to provide immediate new born care interventions. Pre experimental one group pre-test post-test method was adopted for this study. Total 60 samples of staff nurses working in selected hospitals of Bharuch city were selected. Data collection done by using structured knowledge questionnaire before and after providing standard protocol guideline regarding new born care. The present study is evaluating the knowledge of staff nurses regarding new born care. The mean of pre-test knowledge score is 30.63% and post-test mean score is 40.65%. It shows significant difference in pre-test and post-test. The difference in pre-test mean score and post-test mean score is 10.02 %. The great difference in pre-test and post-test mean score of knowledge shows that the standard protocol guideline given to the staff nurses was very effective. There is no significant association between knowledge score with demographic variables.*

Keywords: effectiveness, newborn, staff nurse

1. Introduction

Assessment of high quality new born care is the right of the new born everywhere. Babies have the right to breath normally, prevention of infection, and should be protected from the injuries. New born care includes essential new born care and routine care. Essential new born care involves the immediate care provided at the time of the birth. Routine care involves the other basic care provided to the new born after 24 hours of delivery.

Need of the Study:

The WHO Multicounty Survey on Maternal and New born Health, with data on more than 300 000 women attending 359 health care facilities in 29 countries, showed a poor correlation between coverage of “essential interventions” (e.g. the proportion of the population who had received an indicated intervention, such as women with eclampsia who received magnesium sulphate) and maternal mortality in health facilities. Studies also show that high-quality care requires appropriate use of the available infrastructure, staff and commodities to ensure effective case management. High-quality care requires appropriate use of evidence-based clinical practices and non-clinical interventions, strengthened health infrastructure and optimum skills and a positive attitude of health providers.

Statement of the Problem:

“A study to assess the effectiveness of standard protocol guideline regarding new born care in terms of knowledge among staff nurses working at selected hospitals of Bharuch city.”

Objectives

- 1) To assess the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge in staff nurse working in selected hospitals regarding

standard protocol guidelines of new born care.

- 2) To determine the effectiveness of standard protocol guidelines regarding newborn care.
- 3) To find out the association of the pre-test knowledge scores with the selected demographic variables.

2. Methodology

This chapter discusses the methodology adopted for the study and includes research approach, design setting for the study, population, and Sample, sampling technique, validity of tool, data collection, procedure and plan for analysis.

Research Approach: A quantitative research approach was accomplished, for the present study.

Research Design: Research design selected for the present study is one group pre-test post-test design

Study Variable: age, sex, religion, qualification, clinical experience, socio economic status.

Research Setting: selected hospitals of Bharuch, Gujarat.

Target Population: The target population in this study were the entire male and female staff nurses who are working in the hospitals

Sample Size and Sampling Technique: The sample selected for the present study is 60 staff nurses working in selected hospitals of Bharuch city.

Sampling Techniques: Non probability Purposive sampling technique

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Criteria For Sample Selection:

Inclusion Criteria:

- 1) The staff nurses who are present at the time of data collection.
- 2) The staff nurses working in selected hospitals of Bharuch.
- 3) The staff nurses who are willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion Criteria

- 1) Staff nurses who are not willing to participate in the study.
- 2) Staff nurses who are not available at the time of data collection.
- 3) Staff nurses who are not able to understand Gujarati and Hindi.

Selection of Tool for Data Collection

Development of the tool

The Following Steps Were Carried Out In Preparing the Tools:-

- Review of Literature
- Consultation & Discussion with Nursing and subject Experts

Preparation of the Blue Print of the Tool

The tool consists of 2 sections: A table of blue print is enclosed in Annexure-V.

Description of the tool:

Part I: - Demographic data consists of 8 items which includes age, sex, religion, qualification, clinical experience, designation and socio economic status.

Part II: - Consists of 50 items of self-administered structured Knowledge questionnaire on new born care was based on the following aspects.

Scoring Procedure

The items were given one score for correct answer and zero score for wrong answer. The total score of 30 which is classified as,

- Inadequate knowledge □ 34 % (0 to 17)
- Moderate knowledge □ 34% to 68% (Between 18 to 34)
- Adequate knowledge □ Above 68% (above 34)
- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of samples based on demographic variables

S. no	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age		
	A) 21 to 30 Years	26	43.33%
	B) 31 to 40 Years	23	38.33%
	C) 41 to 50 Years	9	15%
	D) 51 Years and above	2	3.33%
2	Sex		
	A) Male	10	16.66%
	B) Female	50	83.33%
	C) Transgender	0	0%
3	Religion		
	A) Hindu	32	53.33%
	B) Christian	14	23.33%

	C) Muslim	14	23.33%
	D) Others	0	0%
4	Qualification		
	A) A.N.M.	29	48.33%
	B) G.N.M.	23	38.33%
	C) B.Sc. Nursing	7	11.66%
	D) M.Sc. Nursing	1	1.66%
5	Clinical Experience		
	A) Less than 3 Years	17	28.33%
	B) 3 to 6 Years	18	30%
	C) 6 to 9 Years	17	28.33%
	D) More than 9 Years	8	13.33%
6	Designation		
	A) Ward incharge	6	10%
	B) Staff nurse	54	90%
7	Socio Economical Status		
	A) Monthly income less than 10,000	6	10%
	B) Monthly income between 10,000 to 19000	37	61.66%
	C) Monthly income between 20,000 to 29000	14	23.33%
	D) More than 29000	3	5%

- Data presented in table 4.1 shows frequency and percentage wise distribution of samples.
- The result reveals that 26 (43.33%) of respondents were in the age group of 21 to 30 years, 23 (38.33%) in the age group of 31 to 40 years, 9 (15%) in the age group of 41 to 50 years and 2(3.33%) in the age group of above 51 years.
- In relation to gender 50 (83.33%) of respondents were found to be females as compared to males of 10 (16.66%) in the study group. There is no transgender sample found in this study.
- In this study results reveals that 32 (53.33 %) of respondents were following Hindu religion, 14 (23.33 %) of respondents from Christian religion and 14 (23.33 %) of respondents from Muslim religion.
- Related to qualification 29 (48.33 %) of staff nurses have the qualification of ANM, 23 (38.33 %) of staff nurses have completed their GNM, 7 (11.06 %) have B. Sc. Nursing Degree course and 1 (1.66 %) completed their M. Sc. Nursing course.
- In relation to clinical experience 17 (28.33 %) respondents have less than 3years' experience, 18 (30%) have 3 to 6 years' experience, 17 (28.33%) respondents have 6 to 9 years' experience and 8 (13.33%) respondents have more than 9 years' experience.
- The result reveals that 6 (10%) respondents are ward incharge and 54 (90%) respondents are staff nurses.
- In relation to socio economic status 6 (10%) respondents found from monthly income less than 10,000, 37 (61.66%) respondents found from monthly income between 10,000 to 19,000, 14 (23.33%) respondents found from monthly income between 20,000 to 29,000 and 3 (5%) respondents found from monthly income more than 29,000

3. Summary

The study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of standard protocol guideline regarding new born care in terms of knowledge among staff nurses working in selected

hospitals of Bharuch city.

4. Major Finding of the Study

The data were analysed and interpreted in terms of objectives of the study. Experimental statistics were utilized for the data analysis.

After analysis of the data the major findings were as follows:

Section I: Demographic characteristics

The result reveals that 26 (43.33%) of respondents were in the age group of 21 to 30 years, 23 (38.33%) in the age group of 31 to 40 years, 9 (15%) in the age group of 41 to 50 years and 2 (3.33%) in the age group of above 51 years. In relation to gender 50 (83.33%) of respondents were found to be females as compared to males of 10 (16.66%) in the study group. There is no transgender sample found in this study. In this study results reveals that 32 (53.33 %) of respondents were following Hindu religion, 14 (23.33 %) of respondents from Christian religion and 14 (23.33 %) of respondents from Muslim religion. Related to qualification 29 (48.33 %) of staff nurses have the qualification of ANM, 23 (38.33 %) of staff nurses have completed their GNM, 7 (11.06 %) have B. Sc. Nursing Degree course and 1 (1.66 %) completed their M. Sc. Nursing course. In relation to clinical experience 17 (28.33 %) respondents have less than 3 years' experience, 18 (30%) have 3 to 6 years' experience, 17 (28.33%) respondents have 6 to 9 years' experience and 8 (13.33%) respondents have more than 9 years' experience. The result reveals that 6 (10%) respondents are ward incharge and 54 (90%) respondents are staff nurses. In relation to socio economic status 6 (10%) respondents found from monthly income less than 10,000, 37 (61.66%) respondents found from monthly income "between" 10,000 to 19,000, 14 (23.33%) respondents found from monthly income between 20,000 to 29,000 and 3 (5%) respondents found from monthly income more than 29,000.

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