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A Study to assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Prevention of Neonatal Infections among the Postnatal Mothers in Selected Hospitals at Kolar, Karnataka.

Ms Gadhi Kavitha
Professor, Child Health Nursing Department,
SEA College of Nursing, Bangalore-49
Email Id: kavi.tvk@gmail.com, Mob No: 8123545064

Abstract

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on prevention of neonatal infections among the postnatal mothers in selected Hospitals at Kolar, Karnataka. An evaluative approach with pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test design was conducted to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on prevention of neonatal infections among the postnatal mothers in selected Hospitals at Kolar, Karnataka. Sixty postnatal mothers were selected by using non-probability convenient sampling technique. Overall mean percentage of post-test knowledge was 23.7% and, in the pre-test, knowledge was 11.383%. Thus, the study results show that there is an increasing in knowledge level of postnatal mothers after the structured teaching. Chi square test was used to determine the association between the post-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables and measured at 5% level ($P< 0.05$). Study findings reveals that significant association was found between post-test knowledge with their demographic variable like mothers age, education status of the mother, source of health information, the type of feed to the baby at ($P<0.05$). No significant association was found between post-test knowledge with other demographic variables number of children, type of delivery, place of delivery, birth weight of new born at ($P>0.01$).

Key words: Knowledge, Structured teaching program, Neonatal infections.

Introduction: -

Children constitute the foundation of a nation, healthy new-borns evolve to become healthy adults and effectively participate in national developmental programmes, the child's health while in the womb depends on the health of the mother. But after being born, its survival, health and growth depend not only on its own health but also on the mother's knowledge about child rearing practice and the immediate environment in which the family lives.

The birth of a baby is one of the most inspiring and emotional events that can occur in one's life time. If the new-born is not the robust (healthy lovable one who was expected), parents find it difficult to cope with these changes and feel varying degree of turmoil and anxiety.

From birth to first 28 days of life is called neonate. Early neonatal period refers to first 7 days of life. While late neonatal period signifies the period more than 7 days to 28 days of life. Neonatal infections means any infectious process caused by bacterial, fungal, protozoan or any viral agents.

The neonatal infections will occur when there is lost response to the invasion of the micro-organism. Neonatal infection refers to the infections of neonates during the first month life which includes infection of eyes, mouth,

skin and umbilicus. The common routes for neonate infections are umbilicus and broken skin.

Reduction of neonatal and child mortality rate is a major goal of the strategy to achieve health for all. During the last quarter of the century emphasis is on reducing under live childhood mortality, largely through immunization, ORS and control of respiratory infections. Consequently, deaths among children over one month of age have sharply declined in the last three decades; these charges however did not have a marked impact among neonates, leading to shifting of infant mortality at early age.

In India three neonates are dying every minute and every 4th baby born is low birth weight. Out of 3.9 million neonatal deaths worldwide, India is accounting 1.2 million or nearly 30% of global neonate mortality. Most neonatal deaths are caused by preventable and treatable diseases. Infections, birth asphyxia and prematurity, are the leading causes of neonatal deaths in India.

Methodology:

An evaluative approach with pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test design was conducted to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on prevention of neonatal infections among the postnatal mothers in selected hospitals at kolar, Karnataka.

Objectives of the study:

- To assess the pre-test knowledge level regarding the prevention of neonatal infections among the postnatal mothers selected hospital kolar
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge Regarding the prevention of neonatal infections among the postnatal mothers
- To find out the association between pre-test knowledge level regarding prevention of neonatal infections among the postnatal mothers in selected Hospital, Kolar.

Research Hypothesis:

H_0: There will be no significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of mothers regarding prevention of neonatal infection.

H_1: There will be significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of mothers regarding prevention of neonatal infections.

Setting of the study:

The study was conducted in selected Hospitals at Kolar.

Samples of the study:

Postnatal mother's in selected Hospitals at Kolar.

Sampling technique and sample size: Sixty postnatal mothers were selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique.

Review of literature:

based on the objectives of the study the literatures from various sources have been reviewed and arranged under following section:

- Literature related to study regarding the prevalence of neonatal infections
- Literature related to practice on preventions of neonatal infections
- Literature related to study regarding the importance of health education on post-natal mothers to prevention of neonatal infections Literature related to effectiveness of education on prevention of neonatal infections.

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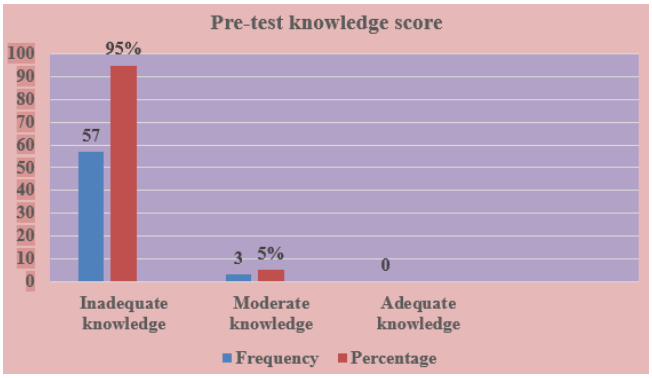
Result: Results are presented based on the objectives.

The First Objective was to assess the existing knowledge on preventions of neonatal infections among the post-natal mothers of neonates.

Table: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test level of knowledge of post-natal mothers of neonates N = 60

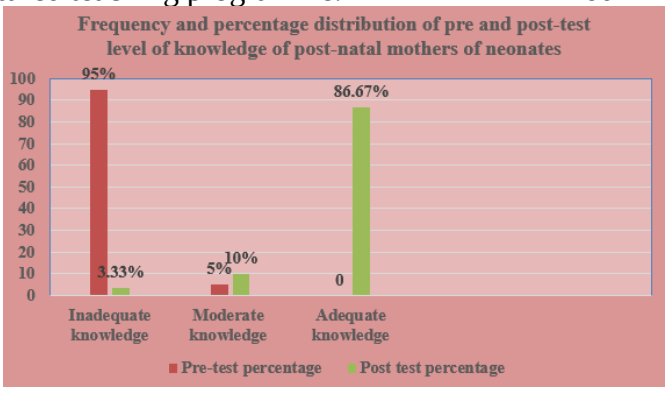
Grading of knowledge level	Score	Pre test	
		F	%
Inadequate knowledge	0 – 15	57	95.00%
Moderate knowledge	16 – 22	3	5.00%
Adequate knowledge	22 – 30	0	0.00%

Pre-test knowledge score reveals that most of the mothers 57(95%) had inadequate knowledge, 3(5%) of mothers had a moderate knowledge and none of the mothers had adequate knowledge.



The Second Objective was to access the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of neonatal

Overall mean percentage of post-test knowledge was 23.7% and the pre-test knowledge was 11.383%. Thus the study results shows that there is an increasing in knowledge level of postnatal mothers after the structured teaching programme. N = 60



Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test level of knowledge of mothers reveals that 57 (95.00%) of mothers had inadequate knowledge, 3(5.00%) of mothers had moderate knowledge, none of mothers had adequate knowledge. In the post test most of the mothers 52 (86.67%) had adequate knowledge, 6 (10.00%) of mothers had moderate knowledge, 2 (3.33%) had inadequate knowledge.

The Third Objective was to determine the association between post-test knowledge with their selected demographic variables.

Study findings reveals that significant association was found between post-test knowledge with their demographic variable like mothers age, education status of the mother, source of health information, the type of feed to the baby at ($P<0.05$). No significant association found between post-test knowledge with other demographic variables number of children, type of delivery, place of delivery, birth weight of new born at ($P>0.01$).

Conclusion

The study concluded that the pre-test none of the post-natal mothers of neonates had adequate knowledge. 3% of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge and 95% had inadequate knowledge. Whereas the post-test 86.67% of post-natal mothers had adequate knowledge, 10% had moderate knowledge and only 3.33% of post-natal mothers had in adequate knowledge.Paired' test between pre and post-test knowledge scores of post-natal mothers of neonates shown highly significant difference in the total scores as well as in all the areas of prevention of selected neonatal infections.

There is significant association between post-test knowledge scores of post-natal mothers with their demographic's variables like mother's age, educational status, source of health information, type feed to the baby at ($p<0.05$). Hence the null hypothesis is rejected.

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