

A Study to Assess the Knowledge of NICU Nurses Regarding the Care of Newborn baby on Photo Therapy in Selected Hospitals of Pune city

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Introduction

All the parents have fruitful ambition to have healthy child. The child inherits their parent's characters and they are the future wealth of nation. The early life of the new born is the precious period and it is the risk period in human life cycle. In human life cycle from birth to 28 days is known as the newborn period. Phototherapy as a treatment modality has become the backbone of unconjugated Hyperbilirubinemia in the neonate. It's noninvasive in nature and have fewer side effects as reported until now. The health personnel have the main role to protect the newborn from the adverse effects and ensure the effectiveness of the photo therapy. Among the health personal the nurses are main role to deliver the comprehensive care to the newborn some of the nurses' roles are like eye shielding during the phototherapy, protecting the genitals, fluid maintenance, regular monitoring of temperature, serum bilirubin, weight and other adverse such as loose greenstools, lethargy, dehydration, hypocalcemia

Need for the study

Inadequate provision of care at birth and in the first 48 hours of birth remains a largely unaddressed neonatal problem. India carries the single share of the neonatal deaths of the world around 30%. In this 2/3 deaths occur in first 28 days and 45% within 2 days. Neonatal morbidity and mortality remain very high in the developing countries and one of the important contributors to this is neonatal jaundice. About 3% of all hospital-born babies in India develop significant jaundice, with total Serum Bilirubin (TSB) levels more than 15 mg/dL(1). Phototherapy is a useful method for treating neonatal Hyperbilirubinem .In India the neonatal statistics 2006 reported that the neonatal mortality rate till discharge was 15.7% in very low birth weight group and 33.3% in early low birth weight group were In neonatal jaundice 47.2% in ELBW and 24.2% very low birth weight.

Objectives

- 1) Assess the knowledge regarding the importance of care of newborn baby on photo therapy among the NICU staff nurses.
- 2) Associate the knowledge and practice with the selected socio demographic variable.

Hypotheses H1- Socio demographic variables will have significant association with the level of knowledge.

Conceptual Frame Work

This study is based on pander's health promotion model. This model seeks to increase an individual level of wellbeing the conceptual model contains three parts 1) Individual characteristics. 2) Behavior specific to affect and cognition. 3) Health promoting behavior.

2.4 Review of related literature Review of related literature was Organized and presented under the following headings:

- 1) Studies related meaning and uses of phototherapy
- 2) Studies related to knowledge about new born baby care and photo therapy among nurses, mothers, pediatricians.
- 3) Studies related to adverse effect of photo therapy.

Methodology

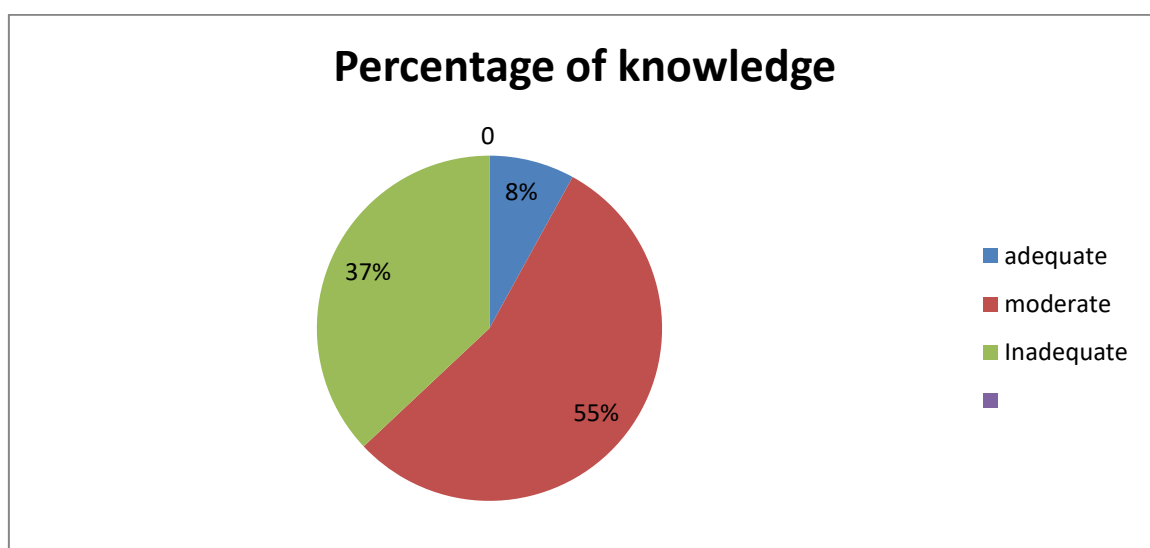
The research approach adopted for this study quantitative approach. The research design adopted for this study was descriptive study – survey type design was applied. – purposive sampling were used to select the sample for the study. The sample consists of the 40 NICU staff nurses living in the selected setting, Pune. The Instrument used for the data collection Knowledge questionnaire related to the care of newborn Baby on photo therapy.

Part-I Socio-Demographic

Data Part-II The semi structured questionnaire consists of the 20 items in the form of multiple choice questionnaires. The item no. from 1 to 5 related to the meaning and uses .from the no.6 to 15 related to the nurses role, from the no.16 to 20 related to the adverse effects in of photo therapy The data collection was done from the data gathered was analyzed and interpreted interns of objectives of the study. The mean, SD, Mean Percentage, mean difference percentage of knowledge on photo therapy were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results

Mean of knowledge was Meaning and uses 85%, Nurses role 45.79%, and adverse effects 38.3% among the staff nurses. Over all knowledge mean was 14.22, SD 2.27 and mean Percentage was 55.8. .Related to the different levels of knowledge 8% staff nurses have adequate knowledge, 55% moderate knowledge and 37 % have inadequate knowledge.



There is no significant association between the age, family income per month, years of experience, sex, professional qualification, type of family and knowledge.

Conclusion

The Findings of the study recommended the further interventional approaches to about the importance of care of newborn on photo therapy various pediatric health care setting Education about the importance of the care of newborn on photo therapy creates awareness; reduce in the health professional. The present study proved that knowledge in care of newborn on photo therapy inadequate among the nurses and necessary to improve it.

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