

# **A study to assess the effectiveness structure teaching programme on care of neonate among Primi mothers Residing at urban level in selected state of Maharashtra**

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## **Introduction**

The early neonatal period (birth to 7 days) is critical phase in the live of newborn baby. Major changes occur during this period of life which determinesthe well being of the newborn. Mother has an important role to play in the life of her child. The primary causes of neonatal mortality are complications of prematurity, birth asphyxia, birth injury, neonatal tetanus, congenital anomalies, and diarrhea with low birth weight contributing to a large proportion of deaths. Most of these newborns die at home while being cared by mothers, relatives andtraditional birth attendant.

Nearly 50% of all infant deaths occur during the neonatal period, half of these deaths occur inthe first 7 days of life. Due to pre maturity neonatal tetanus, birth asphyxia, and infections which can be prevented by proper and timely care of new born. Therefore, all newborns get home based newborn care as per the perceptionand socio-cultural behavior of the society. However, it has been observed by variousstudies on the newborn care in the communitiesthat the knowledge and the practices of simple care e.g. prevention of hypothermia, feeding of colostrum and exclusive breastfeeding, are lacking.

## **PROBLEM STATEMENT:**

**A study to assess the effectiveness structure teaching programme on care of neonate among Primi mothers Residing at urban level in selected state of Maharashtra.**

## **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To assess the existing level ofknowledge and practice of primi, mothers regarding neonatal care.
2. To provide SIM regarding Knowledge and practice of primi, mothers regarding neonatal care.
3. To assess the effectiveness of SIM regarding Knowledge and practice of primi, mothers on neonatal care.
4. To determine the association between pre-test knowledge and practices regarding neonatal care with selecteddemographic variables.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

The research approach adapted for thestudy was pre-experimental, using one group pre test, post design (one group exposed to the pretest and the same after distribution of self instructional module post test) simple random sampling technique was used to selectthe sample for the study. 50 primi mothers are included in the study.

**RESULTS:**

**Finding related to pre-test, Post-test knowledgescores.**

| Grade of Knowledge     | Range of score | Pre test f % | Post test F % |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| <25%<br>(Poor)         | <7             | - -          | - -           |
| 26-50 %<br>(Average)   | 8-15           | 31 62        | - -           |
| 51-75%<br>(Good)       | 16-22          | 19 38        | - -           |
| 76-100%<br>(Excellent) | 23-30          | - -          | 27 54         |

Above table shows that in pre-test, highest percentage (62%) of the samples had average knowledge and in post test majority (54%) are having excellent level of knowledge.

**Effectiveness of SIM on knowledge and practice regarding new born care Mean, Mean difference, standard deviation and t value on pre-test and post-test knowledge scores**

(N=50)

| Parameter | Mean | Standard deviation | Mean difference | t''value |
|-----------|------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Pre test  | 14.1 | 3.09               | 8.5             | 34.2 *   |
| post test | 22.6 | 3.06               | -               | -        |

T49 = 2.009.

Above table shows that the mean post-test knowledge score (22.6) was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge scores (14.1) the calculated t value (t=34.2 p<0.01) was greater than the table value (t49=2.009,p<0.01) Hence the null hypothesis (H01) was rejected and the research hypothesis was accepted. The mean post-test knowledge score(22.6) was higher than then mean pre-test knowledge scores (14.1) suggesting that The SIM was effective in the knowledge of primi mothers regarding neonatal care. The mean post-test practice score (9.7) was higher than the mean pre- test knowledge scores (6.64) suggesting of primi mothers regarding neonatal care. The association between the pre-test knowledge score and slected demographic variable was found out by using Chi square test. The data presented shows that there was no significant association between the pre-testknowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

**DISCUSSION:**

The nurse can create a between awareness of neonatal care among primi mother’s different self-instructional module can be used to important adequate knowledge of the mothers. The present study shows & prove that the nurse can teach the mothers to the improve the knowledge about the newborn care.

The nurse administrator can take part in developing protocols and standing order related to neonatal care. The nurse administrator can plan and organize training programme, to keep pace with the latest trends in neonatal care services. The investigator felt the need for conducting a true experimental study in newborn care. Research should be conducted to assess the knowledge & practice of primi mothers regarding neonatal care.

### CONCLUSION:

The overall finding of the study clearly showed that the self instructional module was significantly effective in improving the knowledge and practice scores of primi mothers regarding newborn care.

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