

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative Policy Among the Staff Nurses in Paediatric and Obstetric Ward in Selected Hospital of Jabalpur City

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ABSTRACT

The research approach adopted for this study was experimental in nature. A pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used to evaluate the effectiveness planned teaching programme on the baby friendly hospital initiative policy among the staff nurses in paediatric and obstetric ward selected hospital of Jabalpur City. The data were collected from Jabalpur Hospital & Research, Napier Town Jabalpur, (M.P), Omega Children Hospital and Critical Care, Anant hospital City Hospital, Jabalpur. Using purposive sampling technique.

The sample consisted of 60 staff nurses Jabalpur City to assess the knowledge regarding baby friendly hospital initiative policy. Data collection tool included structured questionnaires and planned teaching programme. The reliability of instruments was tested by test-retest method and it was found to be 0.75. The pilot study was conducted on 6 samples to check feasibility and partibility of proposed research.

Keywords: Effect, Planned teaching Programme, BFHI Policy.

Introduction

Breast feeding is a natural way of feeding the infant with the milk directly from the mother's breast. It is a living fluid and contains exactly the right amount of nutrients required by a baby, in the right proportions, to ensure that the baby gets the perfect balanced meal. No manufactured milk, no matter how fortified it may be, comes even close to being as nutritious as breast milk. The benefits of breast milk are incalculable and incomparable. It's a complete mix of nutrients & antibodies. Varying composition of breast milk keeps pace with the infant's individual growth and changing nutritional needs. Allow mother & infant to remain together 24 hrs a day, Encourage breastfeeding on demand, Give no artificial teats or pacifiers to breastfeeding infants. Recognizing the vital role of nurses as patient advocates and health promoters, and their position as the largest group of hospital-based health care workers, WHO and UNICEF are asking nurses to facilitate the implementation of the initiative in their hospital. Hence nurses play a key role in the implementation of the initiative in hospitals.

Background

Breast feeding is a natural way of feeding the infant with the milk directly from the mother's breast. It is a living fluid and contains exactly the right amount of nutrients required by a baby, in the right proportions, to ensure that the baby gets the perfect balanced meal. No manufactured milk, no matter how fortified it may be, comes even close to being as nutritious as breast milk. The benefits of breast milk are incalculable and incomparable. It's a complete mix of nutrients & antibodies. Varying composition of breast milk keeps pace with the infant's individual growth and changing nutritional needs. Prevents many gastro-intestinal disorders in infants. Reduces the risk of breast, ovarian, cervical, and endometrial cancers in mothers. Helps delay return of fertility and to space subsequent pregnancies. Reduced health care costs; breast fed infants typically need fewer sick care visits, prescriptions, and hospitalizations.

Study conducted on **Lvoff NM, Lvoff V, Klaus MH (2014)**, "To study whether early mother-infant contact with suckling and rooming-in reduces the rate of infant abandonment". The location of a mother's maternity hospital is related to her residential district. Maternity Hospital 11 serves an urban working-class community, with most mothers receiving prenatal care. All deliveries at this hospital from 2012 to 2013 were studied. Encouraging early mother-infant contact with suckling and rooming-in may provide a simple, low-cost method for reducing infant abandonment.

Material and Methods-

Research Approach- Quantitative research Approach

Research Design- Pre-Experimental research design one-group pretest posttest design

Variable Under the Study:

Independent Variable- Planned Teaching Program

Dependent Variable- Knowledge regarding BFHI Policy

Setting of the study – Selected Hospital of Jabalpur City

Sample Size-60 Staff Nurse

Sampling Technique-Convenient Sampling Technique

Procedure- Planned teaching

- Ethical Clearance was obtained from Ethical Committee of Institutional Review Board Jabalpur Institute of Nursing Science and Research. And Ethical clearance certificate was issued to conduct the final study.
- The subject were selected according to inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria .
- Staff nurse were selected conveniently from Jabalpur Institute of Nursing Science and Research.
- Informed consent was obtained from each participant
- The demographic data were collected using frequency distribution and percentage. Comparison of Pretest and Post test score were computed based on paired "t" test. Association of knowledge with

selected demographic variable and knowledge questionnaire were computed based on chi-square test.

- The planned teaching program was administered to the experimental group for the duration 60 minutes by researcher
- The knowledge level was asses after completion of 7 days.

Result- The date was coded and entered in Microsoft excel sheet and were analyses using descriptive and inferential statistical with the help of SPSS Methods version 20.

Table No.1- Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variable in Staff Nurse

SL No.	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE		PERCENTAGE
1	Age (in year)	NUMBER OF MOTHERS	
	A)20- 25 Year	23	38.33%
	B)26 – 30Year	15	25%
	C) 31- 35 Year	17	28.33%
	D) > 35 Year	5	8.33%
2	Educational Qualification		
	A) ANM	15	25%
	B) GNM	21	35%
	C) BSc Nursing	20	33.3%
	D) PB BSc	4	6.7%
3	Staff Nurse Working in		
	A) Paediatric Ward	36	60%
	B) Obstetric Ward	24	40%
4	Pervious Knowledge on BFHI Policy.	17	28.33%
	A) In Services Education	10	16.77%
	B) Mass Media	15	25%
	C) Internet	18	30%
	D) Any other specific	0	
	E) No knowledge		
5	Experience (Working Area)		
	A) 0-1 Year	19	31.7%
	B) 1-2 Year	15	25%
	C) 2-3 Year	17	28.3%
	D)>3 Year	9	15%

6	Marital Status		
	A) Married	22	36.7%
	B) Un-married	38	63.3%
7	Having of children		
	A) Yes	20	33.33%
	B) No	40	66.67%
8	Sex		
	A) Female	55	91.66%
	B) Male	5	8.33%

TABLE NO. – 14

Association of pre-test knowledge of staff nurses with selected demographic variables

(N=60)

S.No	Variables	Poor	Average	Good	Total	df	Chi-value	P-value	Inference
1	Age								
	20-25 Yrs	5	18	0	23				
	26-30 Yrs	3	12	0	15	6	180	0	MS
	31-35 Yrs	2	15	0	17				
	>35 Yrs	0	5	0	5				
2	Sex								
	Male	10	45	0	55				
	Female	0	5	0	5	2	4.082	0.137	NS
3	Educational qualification								
	ANM	5	10	0	15				
	GNM	5	15	0	21				
	BSc (N)	5	15	0	20	6	13.56	0.023	S
	PB BSc	0	4	0	4				
4	Staff-Nurse working in								
	Pediatrics ward	7	29	0	36				
	Obstetric ward	3	21	0	24	2	282.77	0	MS
5	Previous knowledge								
	In-service Education	5	12	0	17				
	Mass Media	2	8	0	10	8	85.97	0	MS
	Internet	3	12	0	15				
	Other	0	18	0	18				
	No	0	0	0	0				

6	Experience (working area)								
	0-1 Yrs	3	16	0	19				
	1-2 Yrs	2		0	15	6	103.07	0	MS
	2-3 Yrs	5		0	17				
	>3 Yrs	0		0	9				
7	Marital status								
	Married	9		0	22	2	7.352	0.11 4	NS
	Unmarried	1		0	38				
8	Having of children								
	Yes	5		0	20				
	No	5		0	40	2	9.462	0.16 3	NS

(Result significant at 0.05% level of significance)

Table 2- Effectiveness of planned teaching program of pre & post test knowledge of staff nurses

S.No	Knowledge Area	Mean Score	SD	df	Mean-difference	“t” value
01	Pre-test Knowledge	13.08	3.962	59	18.58	2.216
02	Post-test Knowledge	24.08	2.451			

ABBREVIATION

MS= Most significant

S= Significant

NS= Not significant

NP= Not possible

Discussion

The study reveals that there was a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge among nursing officers. The present study evaluates the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on level of knowledge regarding BFHI Policy in Staff Nurse. Data was collected for the period 7 days using structured questionnaire. Result showed that post test mean knowledge score percentage was 71.5% was significantly higher than the mean of pre-test score. 48.06%.

Acknowledgment-

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to all respected members and governing bodies of Hitkarini Sabha for their boundless cooperation, blessings, and support for completion of this research work.

I Convey My Sincere Indebtedness to The **Jabalpur Institute Of Nursing Sciences And Research, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh** For Providing Me An Opportunity To Be A Student Of This Esteemed

Institution And To Conduct This Study.

I Wish To Express My Heartfelt Thanks To My Esteemed **Mrs Sapna Das**, Principal, Jabalpur Institute Of Nursing Sciences, Jabalpur For Providing Constant Support.

I Owe My Deepest Gratitude To My Research Co-ordinator **Prof. Mrs. Malti Lodhi**, H.O.D. Child Health Nursing, Jabalpur Institute Of Nursing Sciences And Research, Jabalpur For Her Genuine Concern, Expert Guidance And Constructive Suggestions Throughout The Study.

I Utilize This Eventful Opportunity To Thank My Class Coordinator **Mrs. Vinitha Suresh**, H.O.D Obstetric & Gynaecology,, Jabalpur Institute of Nursing Sciences And Research, Jabalpur For Her Valuable Suggestions And Help Given Whenever I Approached Her. It Is My Pleasure To Pay Heartful Thanks To My **Co-Guide Mrs. Surbhi Royna Kehri**, Associate Professor, Jabalpur Institute of Nursing Sciences And Research, For Her Whole Hearted Inspiration, Encouragement, Valuable Suggestions And Ongoing Sincere Support. I Extend My Sincere Thanks to All **M.Sc. And B.Sc. Nursing Faculty Members** Jabalpur Institute Of Nursing Sciences And Research.

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