

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Instructional Teaching Program on Newborn Care Among Fathers in a Selected Hospital, Mumbai

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ABSTRACT:

Previous studies have shown father's knowledge and involvement in caring for the new-born to be mutually beneficial to both the partners and the baby. This may be challenging for fathers. Therefore, the overarching purpose of this study was to determine the knowledge of fathers on new-born care.

A pre experimental study was conducted in Mumbai among 60 fathers (with babies from 0 to 28 days) using a self-structured questionnaire, where in their respective responses were recorded.

The study proved that, after the instructional teaching program 38% fathers have moderate knowledge and 62% fathers have adequate knowledge on new-born care.

Keywords: Instructional Teaching Program, Knowledge, Father, New-Born Care

INTRODUCTION:

A baby from birth to 28 days of age is called as a new-born or neonate. During these first 28 days of life, the child is at the highest risk of dying. (World Health Organization). New-born are the future backbone of the country; they are vulnerable and need of special care by parents and healthcare personnel. Recent increase in immigration and growing cultural diversity are two more sources of changes in the roles, expectations, and involvement of fathers. Each year nearly 7.7 million children under five years die around the world; out of which approximately 3.1 million of the new-born die during the neonatal period almost these (99%) death occurs in the developing countries. The current infant mortality rate for India in 2023 is 26.619 deaths per 1000 live births.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the demographic variables.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of instructional teaching programme on newborn care among fathers.

3. To determine the association between pre-test and demographic variables on newborn care among fathers

RESULTS

Objective 1: To assess the demographic variables.

N= 60

SR. NO	VARIABLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
I	AGE OF FATHERS		
	a) ≤ 25 years	7	11
	b) 26-40 years	45	75
	c) ≥ 41 years	8	13.33
II	NEWBORN		
	a) Singleton	57	95
	b) Twin	3	5
III	AGE OF CHILD		
	a) 0-7 days		
	b) 8 -14 days	9	15
	c) 15 - 21 days	24	40
	d) 22-28 days	18	30
IV	NUMBER OF CHILDREN		
	a) 1		
	b) 2		
	c) 3	31	51.7
	d) > 3	24	40
V	TYPE OF FAMILY		
	a) Single parent	5	8.3
	b) Nuclear family	0	0
	c) Joint family	4	6.7
	d) Extended family	32	53.3
VI	OCCUPATION		
	a) Government Job	24	40
	b) Private Job	0	0
	c) Daily Wages		
	d) Homemaker	05	8.33
		55	91.6

VII	RELIGION	0	0
	a) Hindu	0	0
	b) Christian		
	c) Muslim		
	d) Others (specify)	36 10 14 00	60 16.6 23.3 0

In table 2, it is observed that, among 50 fathers of new-born care, forty five (45) father’s fall under the age group of 26-40 years. As per the age of child in day’s twenty four (24) fathers have babies of age 8 – 14 days. While in relation to number of children, thirty- one (31) fathers have only one child. Majority of the fathers fifty two (52) are having private job and thirty two (32) are living in nuclear family. Considering the religion of the fathers, thirty- five (35) belong to Hindu religion.

Objective 2: To evaluate the effectiveness of instructional teaching programme on newborn care among fathers.

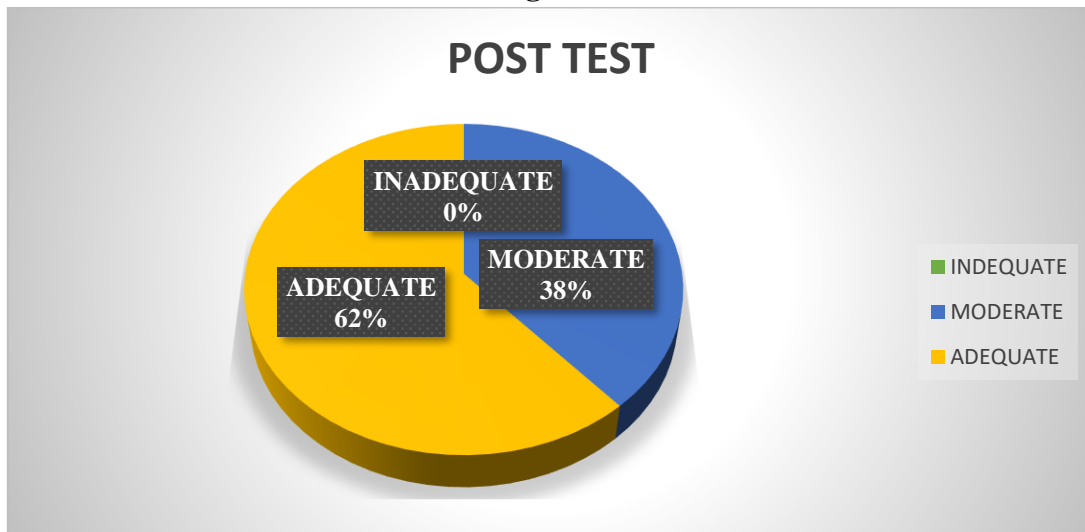


Fig shows that, Among 50 fathers of new-born, majority of the fathers 62% have adequate knowledge regarding new-born care whereas 38% of fathers have moderate knowledge regarding new-born care.

Objective 3: To determine the association between pre-test and demographic variables on newborn care among fathers

SR NO.	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE			CHI-SQUARE	P-VALUE
		INADEQUATE	MODERATE	ADEQUATE		
I.	AGE OF THE FATHERS					
	a. < 25 years	0	1	6	2761.51	9.49

	b. 26-40 years	0	2	43		
	c. > 40 years	0	2	6		
II.	NEWBORN					
	a. Singleton	0	4	53	540.82	5.99
	b. Twins	0	1	2		
III.	Age of child in days					
	a.0-7 days	0	2	8	680.15	12.59
	b.8-14 days	1	0	22		
	c.16-21 days	0	3	15		
	d.22-28 days	0	0	9		
IV.	Number of children					
	a.1	0	1	33	192.41	12.59
	b.2	0	4	18		
	c.3	0	0	3		
	d.>3	0	0	1		
V.	Type of family					
	a. Single parent	0	2	2	171.05	12.59
	b. Nuclear family	0	3	31		
	c. Joint family	1	8	13		
	d. Extended family	0	0	0		
VI.	Occupation					
	a. Government Job	0	1	4	82.18	12.59
	b. Private Job	0	5	50		
	c. Daily Wages	0	0	0		
	d. Homemaker	0	0	0		
VII.	Religion					
	a. Hindu	0	3	33	107.929	12.59
	b. Christian	0	1	9		
	c. Muslim	0	1	13		
	others(Specify)	0	0	0		

Fig shows that, from the above table it can be inferred that Age of the father, New-born, Age of the child, Number of children, Type of family and religion are associated with the awareness at 0.05 level of significance.

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