

ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE REGARDING NEWBORN CARE AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING AT SELECTED HOSPITALS OF BHUBANESWAR

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To assess knowledge and practice concerned with newborn care between staff nurses posted in postnatal wards of selected hospitals in Bhubaneswar.

Methods and material: A descriptive survey approach was undertaken to evaluate the knowledge and practice regards to newborn care amongst staff nurses employed in postnatal wards of IMS & SUM Hospital, Bhubaneswar. 50 samples were selected by purposive sampling technique and data was collected from the staff nurses through online mode.

Result: The knowledge level of staff nurses about newborn care reveals that 04% of nurses having poor knowledge, 54% having average knowledge and 42% are having good knowledge.

The level of practice among the nurses involving in newborn care reveals that no nurses were having poor skills regarding newborn care, 30% of staff nurses having average practice skills, 70% of staff nurses having good practice skills.

Conclusion: Findings determined that nurses have knowledge and practice about the care of newborns but in newborn resuscitation cases there was some gap between knowledge and practice. Skills need to be improved.

Keywords: New-born care, staff nurses

INTRODUCTION

The changing from intrauterine to the outer environment and primary adjustments are vital to the baby's consequent welfare which should be known and practiced by the nurses during the

time of delivery and after birth by providing routine newborn care. Health care workers deliver care at the time of delivery is crucial in assisting to avoid difficulties and safeguarding survival. Quality care during childbirth with quick managing of problems can inhibit about 50% of neonatal mortality rate. along with 75% of new-born deaths can be prevented by suitable neonatal care in the postnatal period. (1). In Odisha, approximately 45.4% of deaths occur during the neonatal period, 1.3% postnatal period, and 64.7% during infant period, 27.6% during child period, 90.6% under five, and 55.6% during the perinatal period (2). World Health Organization (WHO) was intended to decrease the new-born death rate to under 12 per 1000 live births by the year 2030. On the other hand, healthcare providers were not competent concerning prenatal and neonatal care. Consequently, the improvement of their knowledge and abilities are important features of all health centers providing care to the newborn baby. Morbidity and mortality rates can be lessened by educating the parents as well as other care providers. Health care practitioners must have a well understanding of necessary new-born care protocol and facilities. The government of India has implemented various outlines and developments to deliver excellent new-born care facilities at all the government and private health facilities. (3)

Essential newborn care behaviors include hygienic practices at delivery, care of umbilical cord, thermal care, Immunizations, extra care for a premature baby and exclusive breastfeeding practice can reduce the risk of the main cause of neonatal death in both community and facility delivers. (4) The Nurses perspective of the initial conversation with parents of newborn children may possess significance for the value of upcoming interaction. A good beginning will create a strong basis for a long-lasting connection.

MATERIAL & METHOD:

A Descriptive survey approach and a non-experimental descriptive research design were chosen for this study. This study was conducted among 50 staff nurses working in post-natal wards of IMS & SUM HOSPITAL Bhubaneswar. The nonprobability purposive sampling technique was used for this study. A self-structured questionnaire with 25 questions was designed to evaluate the knowledge among staff nurses on newborn care. A checklist containing 25 items was used to measure the practice related to newborn care between staff nurses posted in post-natal wards. The reliability of the tool was tested by using Cronbach coefficient formula and it is found to be reliable at 0.82 & 0.90. A self-structured questionnaire was used to collect the baseline data. This tool consisted of a total of 8 items regarding

information about staff nurses. Those are age, religion, education, type of family, income, in-service education, experience, and duration of working in IMS &SUM hospital. The tool was validated by various experts. The tool was tested with 10 participants to check the reliability test. Then by purposive sampling method, 50 staff nurses were selected from IMS &SUM hospital posted in postnatal wards. Prior permission was taken from Medical superintendent IMS &SUM hospital. The structured rating scale and checklist was prepared in a google document and send it to staff nurses through online mode. After 2 days data sheet was collected and evaluated using MS Excel. The baseline data (demographic data) were analyzed by frequency and percentage. The Association between knowledge and practice of staff nurses regarding new-born care with selected demographic variables was determined by the chi-square test.

RESULTS:

The study reveals that 72% of the total samples were within 21-25 yrs. of age group. 22% were of 26-30 yrs. of age group and 06% were of more than 30 yrs. The maximum percentage that is 84% of the total samples were hindu. 08% were Muslim as well as Christians. Most of the staff nurses 62% had completed the GNM course, 20% had completed B.SC Nursing and 18% had completed Post Basic B.sc Nursing. 54% of total samples were from a joint family and 46% were from nuclear families. Majority of samples got less than Rs.5,000, 62% got between 5001-10,000, 10% got in between 10,001-15,000 and 08% got more than Rs. 15,000. Most of the staff nurses 62% were not having any in-service education and 38% of total samples were having in-service education. The majority of staff nurses 54% were having 1-3 yrs of experience, 12% were having 3-5 yrs and 8% were having more than 5 yrs of experience. As regards Knowledge staff nurses have the highest percentage of knowledge 88% on item infection control, the lowest percentage of knowledge on item neonatal resuscitation 44%, and have knowledge percentage on item new-born, breastfeeding, immunization, and hypothermia 87%, 60%, 76% & 65% respectively. As concerned with overall knowledge 54% of the sample has average knowledge, 04% have poor knowledge and 42% have good knowledge of new-born care. As favors to practice 96% of staff nurses had a good practice on item immunization, the lowest percentage of practice that was 69% on item both neonatal resuscitation & management of hypothermia have practice % on other items such as breastfeeding and infection control were 79% & 82% respectively. Regarding overall practice score, 70% had a good practice on newborn care and 30% of the sample has average

skill. After analysis, it was observed that there was a significant association between knowledge and religion (chi square=9.6,p<0.05). There was a significant association between knowledge and type of family (chi-square =9.8, P< 0.05). The association between knowledge & experience shows a significant result (chi-square =17.2, P<0.05). There was a significant association between the level of practice and demographic variables of their education, type of family & monthly income at 0.05 level of significance.

DISCUSSION:

The findings of knowledge on new-born care implies that 54% of the sample has average knowledge & 42% has good knowledge on newborn care and the finding related to new-born care practice implies that 30% of the sample has average & 70% has good practice on new-born care.

Hawa Abdu¹, Measho Gebrselassie² et al 2019 found that 53.8% of staff nurses were skillful and knowledgeable on immediate newborn care. Being a female and working in a health center and involved in providing newborn care were completely linked with having sufficient knowledge on newborn care [CI (0.13, 0.68)]. Whereas nurses having work experience of more than 5 years [CI (0.14, 0.78)], but not having sufficient knowledge and found not to be interested in providing care to the newborn baby were negatively related with quality immediate newborn care practices. (5)

Amreen Khan¹, Pradeep K. Dohare¹ 2018 concluded that: 81.3% of nurses were well known about the prevention strategy of bleeding of newborns and 71.9% knew the right dosage of Vit K at birth. 78.1% were practicing abdomen delivery, 84.4% dried up and shielded the baby properly, 90.6% knotted cord appropriately and 96.9 measured the weight of the baby correctly. 75% were agreed about the initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth. 90.6% supposed that breastfeeding should be done for more than 7 times a day and 87.5% thought hand washing should be done before each feed. (6)

Abadi Kidanemariam Berhe,¹ Fitiwi Tinsae,² et al 2016 revealed that 74.65% had suitable knowledge on new-born care and largely 72.77% of the samples were practicing acceptable newborns care. Between the staff nurses take part in the study, 70.9% were availed national policy for newborn care and 46% of midwives were trained in new-born care earlier two years before initiation of this study. (7)

Conclusion

Although nearly upgrading observed among health care providers in knowledge and practice on new-born care, but still this study recognized a gap between knowledge and practice. All

institutions should offer training repeatedly on routine newborn care, providing all health amenities with essential materials along with national guidelines of new-born care.

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Ethical Statement: This study was approved by the institutional ethical committee and prior consent was taken from participants.

Conflict Of Interest: The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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Table 1: Description of study samples according to socio-demographic variables by using frequency (F) and percentage (%).

SL NO.	SAMPLE	CHARACTERISTICS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	AGE	21- 25 YRS	36	72%
		26-30 YRS	11	22%
		<30 YRS	03	06%
2	RELIGION	HINDU	42	84%
		MUSLIM	04	08%
		CHRISTIAN	04	08%
		OTHERS	00	00%
3	EDUCATION	GNM NURSING	31	62%
		BSC NURSING	10	20%
		POST BASIC BSC NURSING	09	18%
		MSC NURSING	00	00%
4	TYPE OF FAMILY	JOINT FAMILY	27	54%
		NUCLEAR FAMILY	23	46%
5	INCOME	>5,0000	10	20%
		5001-10,000	31	62%
		10,001-15,000	05	10%
		<15,000	04	08%
6	IN-SERVICE	YES	19	38%
	EDUCATION	NO	31	62%
7	EXPERIENCE	FRESHER	13	26%
		1-3 YR	27	54%
		3-5 YR	06	12%
		<5 YR	04	08%
8	EXPERIENCE	FRESHER	13	26%

AT	IMS		
&SUM			
HOSPITAL			
	1-3 YR	27	54%
	3-5 YR	06	12%
	<5 YR	04	08%

Table 2: Chi-square analysis to discover the association between level of knowledge with socio-demographic variables

n=50

Sl no.	Demographic variable	Chi-square	df
1	Age	1.48	04
2	religion	9.6*	04
3	education	8.17	04
4	Type of family	9.8*	02
5	Income/month	8.07	06
6	In-service education	1.1	02
7	experience	17.2*	06
8	Experience at IMS &SUM hospital	17.2*	06

Table 3: Chi-square analysis to discover the association between level of practice with socio-demographic variables

n=50

Sl no.	Demographic variable	Chi-square	df
1	Age	1.54	02
2	religion	7.54	02
3	education	14.68*	02
4	Type of family	3.94*	01

5	Income/month	10.57*	03
6	In-service education	1.63	01
7	experience	1.04	03
8	Experience at IMS &SUM hospital	1.04	03

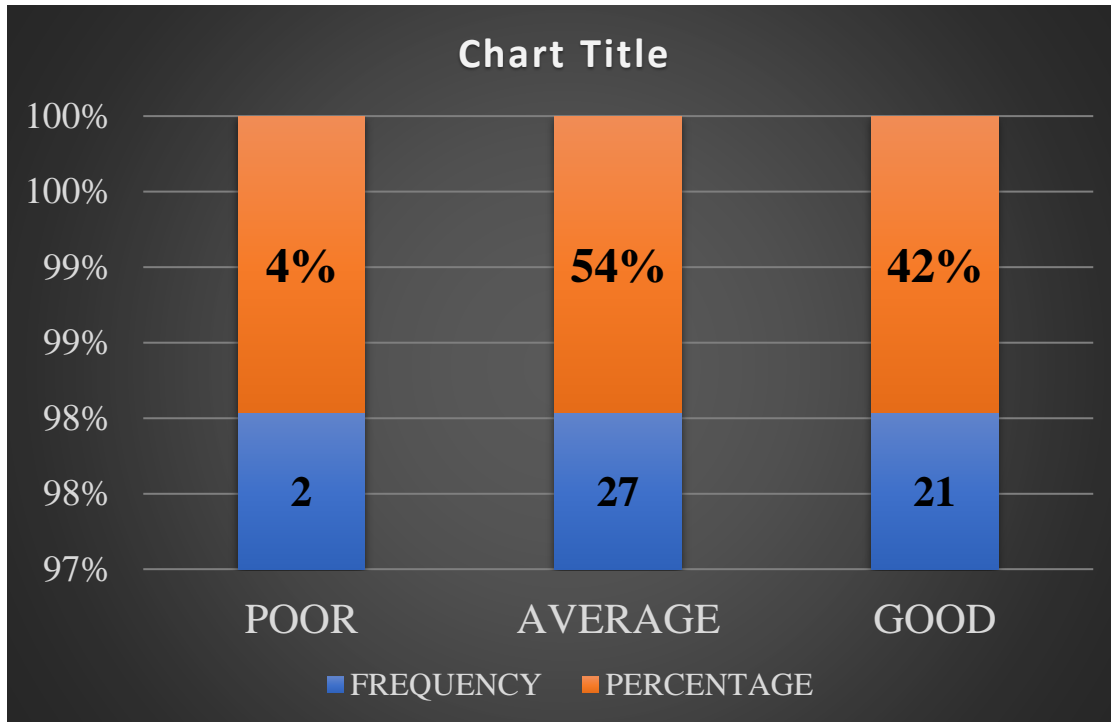


Fig-1: Bar diagram showing, percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding new-born care of study samples.

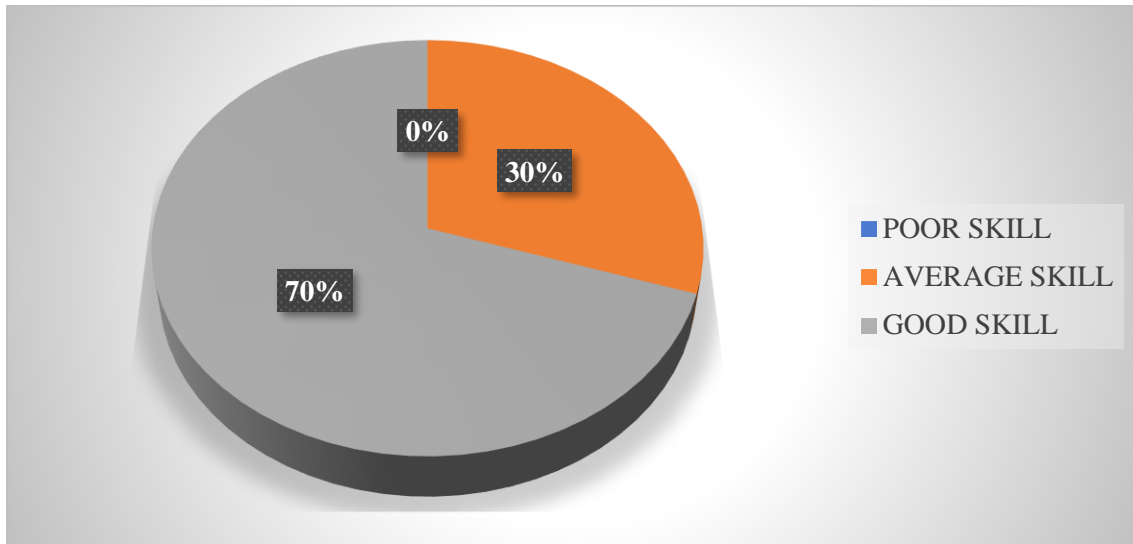


Fig 2: Pie diagram showing the percentage distribution of level of practice regarding new-born care of study samples.