

A STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CARE OF NEONATE WITH PHOTO THERAPY AMONG NURSES IN SELECTED HOSPITAL, JAIPUR

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Abstract: In human life cycle from birth to 28 days is known as the newborn period.

The neonatal jaundice (NNJ) is still a leading cause of preventable brain damage, physical and mental handicap, and early death among infants in many communities. Nearly 70% of term and 80% of preterm infants develop Jaundice during the First week of life. Phototherapy as a management modality has become the backbone of unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia in the neonate.

Objectives- 1.To compare pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding care of neonate with photo therapy among nurses in selected hospital, Jaipur.2. To determine the association of pre-test knowledge with demographic variables of sample.

Methods- one group pre-test post-test pre-experimental research study was conducted with 60 samples. Data collection was done by self-administer tool and analyzed with inferential and descriptive statics.

Results and conclusion- Education intervention increase the knowledge of nurse regarding care of neonate with photo therapy.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Educational Intervention, care of neonate with photo therapy, knowledge, nurses

“Children are the most valuable asset for any society they are the builders of the futures of any nation, children’s health-tomorrows wealth.”

Jawaharlal Nehru

INTRODUCTION –

In human life cycle from birth to 28 days is known as the newborn period. The newborn period the care of the period is very important one .The newborn period is for the potential for the several complication. The neonatal jaundice (NNJ) is still a leading cause of preventable brain damage, physical and mental handicap, and early death among infants in many communities. Nearly 70% of term and 80% of preterm infants develop Jaundice during the First week of life. Jaundice comes from the French word "jaune", which means yellow. When it is said a baby is jaundiced, it simply means that the colour of the skin appears yellow, which is often seen in the first few days after birth

Phototherapy as a management modality has become the backbone of unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia in the neonate. It's noninvasive in nature and have less side effects as reported until now.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge score regarding care of neonate with photo therapy among nurses in selected hospital, Jaipur .
2. To assess the post-test knowledge score regarding care of neonate with photo therapy among nurses in selected hospital, Jaipur .
3. To compare pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding care of neonate with photo therapy among nurses in selected hospital, Jaipur .
4. To determine the association of pretest knowledge scores regarding care of neonate with photo therapy among nurses in selected hospital, Jaipur with their demographic variables i.e Age, Education Type , Duration of service, Area of placement & Residence .

Methods

Research design- A pre- experimental, one group pre-test post –test design was applied for the study.

Sampling technique -Using Purposive Sampling Technique, 60 nurses were selected

Hypothesis-

H₁: There is significant difference between pre-test knowledge and post-test knowledge scores

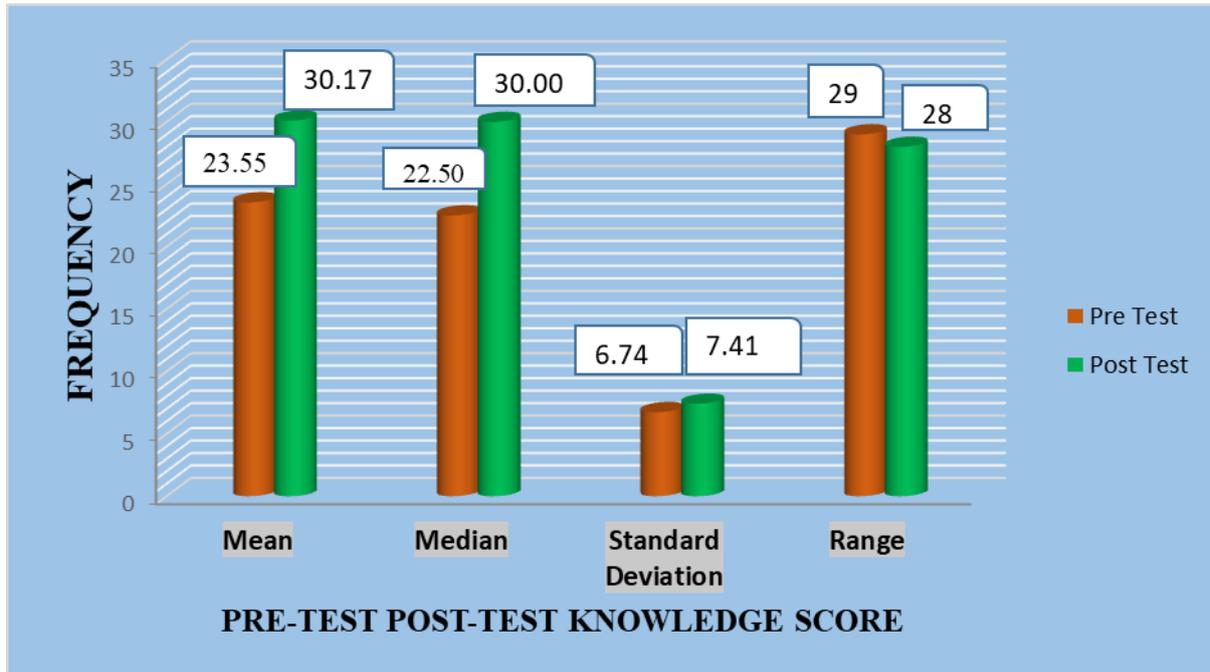
H₂ : There is significant association between pre-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables of nurses.

Data collection - data was collected with Self structured Interview schedule on care of neonate with photo therapy after collecting data, educational intervention was administered to the subjects and on day 7th post-test was conducted by using same Interview Schedule.

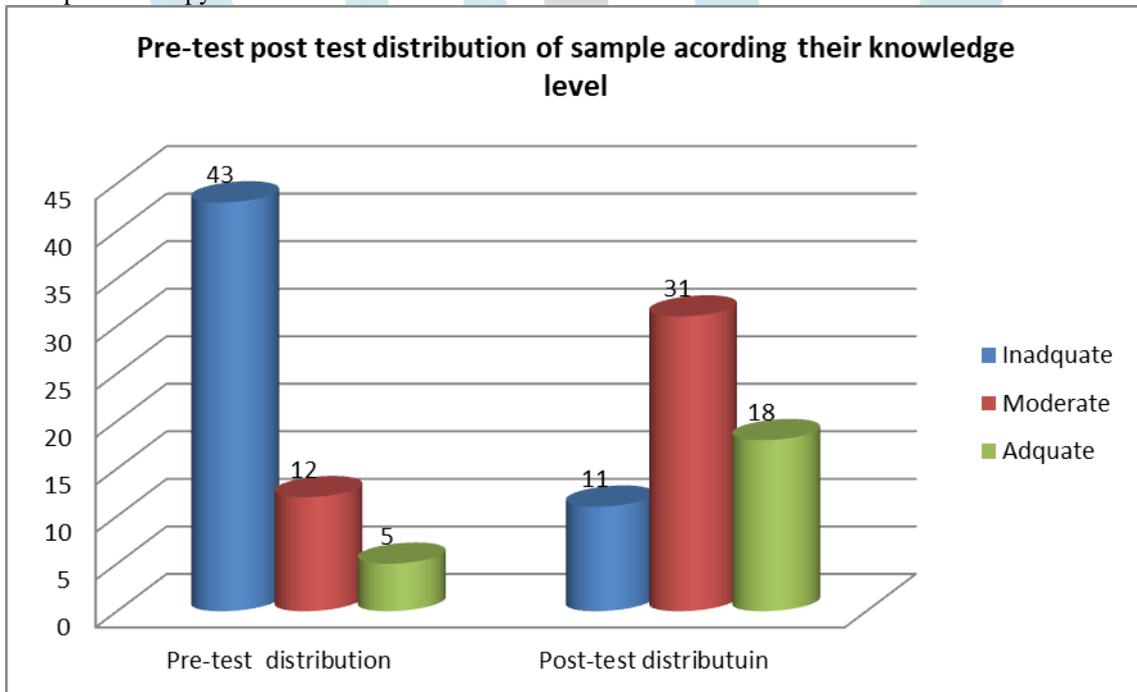
Analysis -The data was investigated using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results

Pre test mean score is **23.55** median is **22.5**, standard deviation is **6.74** & range is **29**. Post test mean score is **30.1**, median is **30**, standard deviation is **7.41** & range is **28**. Results clearly showed that mean pre test score is lower than mean post test score at $p \leq 0.05$.



The knowledge level of the Nurses regarding care of neonate with photo therapy showed that in pre-test **43 (71.7%)** were having inadequate, **12(20.0%)** moderate & **5(8.3%)** were having adequate knowledge regarding care of neonate with photo therapy. In post-test **11(18.3%)** were having adequate, **31(51.7%)** moderate & **18 (30.0%)** were having inadequate knowledge regarding care of neonate with photo therapy after Educational intervention.



The study also found that there was a significant association between pre-test knowledge score of Nurses with selected demographic variable as Age, Education type, Duration of service, & Area of placement evidenced that there was statistically association at $p \leq 0.05$ levels. No significant association was found with residence of sample.

Interpretation and conclusion

The findings of the study concluded that the educational intervention on knowledge regarding care of neonate with photo therapy is effective in improving the knowledge level of the nurses. Educating Nurses, will help them to become more aware about care of neonate with photo therapy. This will help the nurses to manage neonate with photo therapy easily and effectively.

Limitation and recommendation- the study was limited with single research setting and 60 samples. In future study will be conducted with large sample size and different setting with different aspect of care.

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