“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SILVERMAN RETRACTION SCORE AMONG STUDENTS OF 2ND YEAR GNM, IN A SELECTED COLLEGE OF MORADABAD.”

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ABSTRACT
Silverman Retraction Score is an easy, quick and non-invasive method to assess newborn respiratory distress in premature infants. Small babies are the marker for prematurity often develops respiratory distress syndrome due to surfactant deficiency. There is a critically need for tool to correctly diagnosed. It consists of five parameters (upper chest retraction, lower chest retraction, Xiphoid retraction, nasal flaring & expiratory grunting). Each of the five factors is graded 0, 1 or 2. Adequate ventilation is indicated by “0”, severe respiratory distress is indicated by “10”. It is easy, quick, non-invasive method to assess the severity of respiratory distress in newborn and preterm infants.

OBJECTIVE
To assess the level of knowledge regarding Silverman Retraction score among GNM 2nd year students.
To evaluate the effectiveness of teaching programme on knowledge regarding Silverman Retraction Score among GNM 2nd year student.
To find association between pretest level of knowledge and socio-demographic variables.

RESULT
In pre-test shows that 63.5% of the students were having moderate level, 36.5% were having inadequate level of knowledge regarding Silverman retraction score among GNM 2nd year. After planned teaching programme on Silverman retraction score among shows 86.5% of the students were having good level of knowledge. 13.5% were having average and poor of knowledge.
The mean posttest knowledge score(18.3±1.62) after planned teaching Programme was greater than the mean pretest Knowledge (9.9±2.83). The calculated ‘t’ value (t = 22.96, p<0.05) was higher than the tabulated value (t73 = 2, p<0.05).

Key note – effectiveness, knowledge, Silverman retraction, student

INTRODUCTION
In 2013, over two million neonates are died from the leading causes of death in children with prematurity, sepsis, and respiratory distress syndrome. RDS is one of the major problem in newborns and a major reason for increased morbidity and mortality among infants.¹ Small babies are the marker for prematurity later develop respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) due to surfactant deficiency, while full-term newborns can suffer from infection, meconium aspiration, birth asphyxia or retained lung fluid. There is a critical need for tools to correctly diagnose and recently, facilities in low-resource settings have used the respiratory severity score (RSS) designed by Silverman and Andersen in 1956 to quantify respiratory distress among neonates.¹ Surfactant replacement in patients with respiratory distress syndrome reduces need for mechanical ventilation and may be most beneficial when performed early.¹

NEED OF THE STUDY

The incidence of RDS is was 100% at 26 or less than 26 weeks of gestation period, 57.14% at 32 weeks, and 3.70% at 36 weeks of gestation. The mortality with RDS was 41 (43.61) out of 94 neonates. Out of these, 88 (93.61%) were preterm and 06 (6.38%) were term infants. There was a male preponderance (65.95%). RDS was documented in 1.72% of total live births, 37.28% of preterm and 0.11% of term neonates born at the hospital.⁶

Incidence of prematurity among new born are also increasing in some middle and high income countries like America i.e. about 9% preterm birth directly cause infant mortality .⁷

Respiratory complications are common in the newborn period. But also, it is necessary to diagnosed Respiratory distress syndrome in right time to prevent the upcoming complications and death rate. Respiratory distress syndrome is due to deficiency of surfactant.⁸

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY
The purpose of the study is determine the knowledge of the students regarding Silverman Retraction Score :-
To determine the effectiveness of teaching programme on level of Knowledge regarding Silverman Retraction Score among GNM students.
To show difference between the level of knowledge in pre-test and post-test.
OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To assess the level of knowledge regarding Silverman Retraction score among GNM 2nd year students.
To evaluate the effectiveness of Planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Silverman Retraction Score among GNM 2nd year student.
To find association between pretest level of knowledge and socio-demographic variables.

HYPOTHESES

All the hypothesis were tested at the level of P <0.05 significance
H1 –The Post –test mean score of knowledge of GNM 2nd year were significantly higher than the Pre –test mean score.
H2– There were no significant association between level of knowledge of GNM 2nd year and selected socio- demographic variables.

VARIABLES

1.Independent variables:- Plan teaching Programme on Silverman Retraction Score.
2.Dependent variables:- Knowledge

ASSUMPTIONS

Students may have some Knowledge regarding Silverman Retraction Score in 2nd year GNM.
Study Participant will give true responses and samples are true representative of population.

DELIMITATIONS

The study is limited to selected college students studying in GNM 2nd Year at Moradabad.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Conceptual framework was derived from Von Bertalanffy’s system Model. This system is a group of interdependent elements, arranged systematically to accomplish intended goals and objectives.
Input
Process
Output
Input: Input means details, instruction which goes into the above system. In this study, an input includes baseline data of the students of GNM 2nd year.
Through put: In the present study, process means the preparation of structured knowledge questionnaire, self-reported practice checklist and administration of Knowledge Programme of Silverman Retraction Score.
Output: In this project output means reassessing knowledge of Silverman Retraction Score among Nursing Student.

RESEARCH APPROACH

The research approach was quantitative research as purpose of this study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Silverman retraction score among student of 2nd year GNM, in a selected College of Moradabad, U.P.

RESEARCH DESIGN

One group pre testpost test experimental design was selected.

O1 (pre-test) x (intervention) o2 (post-test)

O1: Assessment of knowledge regarding Silverman Retraction Score among students of GNM 2nd year in selected nursing college Moradabad.
X: Planned Teaching Programme regarding Silverman Retraction Score used for severity of respiratory distress syndrome among newborn.
O2: Assessment of knowledge regarding Silverman Retraction Score among students of GNM 2nd year in selected nursing college Moradabad.

VARIABLES

In the present study the variables were;
Independent variable- Plan teaching programme on Silverman retraction score
Dependent variables – Knowledge
Demographic variable :- Age ,gender , source of information in previous knowledge, stream in class 12th

RESEARCH SETTING
The study has been conducted in GNM 2nd year, Teerthanka Mahaveer College of Nursing, Moradabad. The area selection was done in the presence of guide with the use of enumeration sampling technique.

**POPULATION**
GNM 2nd year student, Moradabad

**SAMPLE**
The sample for the study comprised of students Of GNM 2ndyear of Teerthanka Mahaveer College of Nursing, Teerthanka Mahaveer University, Moradabad, U.P.

**SAMPLE SIZE**
The Sample for the present study includes GNM second year students who are studying in Teerthanka Mahaveer College Of Nursing, Moradabad. Total 74 students were selected as study sample.

**SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**
In the study Total Enumeration sampling technique was used to select 74 students from GNM2nd year.

### Table no:2 Comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>Knowledge Score of Students</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Mean± SD</th>
<th>t value</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pre-test</td>
<td>4-16</td>
<td>9.9±2.83</td>
<td>22.96</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Post-test</td>
<td>16-22</td>
<td>18.3±1.62</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

df=73, t, tab =2 ,p<0.05

Table no.2 shows that mean post –test Knowledge score (18.3±1.62) after giving Planned teaching Programme was higher than mean pre –test score (9.9±2.83)with the maximum Score 24. The Calculated’t’ value (t=22.96, p<0.05) was higher than the tabulated value (t73=2,p<0.05) Hence, the research hypothesis was accepted at p<0.05 level of significance. This depicts that level of Knowledge was improve regarding Silverman Retraction Score on GNM 2nd year students.

1. Objective:

To find association between pretest level of knowledge and socio-demographic variables.

### Table no 3: Association between pretest knowledge score and demographicvariables of students.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.no.</th>
<th>Demographic Variables</th>
<th>Good (17-24)</th>
<th>Average (9-16)</th>
<th>Poor (0-8)</th>
<th>Chi square</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>00 00</td>
<td>20 19 08</td>
<td>15 10 02</td>
<td>1.836</td>
<td>0.765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18-20
21-23
24-26
Table no.4: Illustrate that there was association between pre test Knowledge and any of the demographic variables.

**SUMMARY**

This chapter includes frequency and percentage distribution of demographic profile of student’s comparison of pre test and post test knowledge and association of pre-test Knowledge and socio demographic variables.

**CONCLUSION**

The following major conclusions were drawn on the basis of the findings of the study.

- After administering planned teaching programme regarding Silverman Retraction Score the majority of students had good level of Knowledge.