

# **Impact of educational Programme regarding Neonatal Resuscitation among G.N.M. final year Students in selected Nursing Colleges, Indore, Madhya Pradesh**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

The goal of the study is to improve the understanding of G.N.M. final year students on neonatal resuscitation because neonates need to be revived in cases of meconium aspiration, birth asphyxia, cyanosis, etc. To perform the study, a per-experimental design was employed. A total of 60 G.N.M. final year were chosen by convenience sampling from nursing college in Indore, Madhya Pradesh. The 60 G.N.M. final year students participated in the pilot study. After employing a structured questionnaire for the pretest, an educational program was followed for one week, and then a posttest was administered. Using descriptive and inferential statistics, the data was examined. The findings showed that the mean posttest knowledge score (24.41) was higher than the mean pretest knowledge score (12.92 ). Thus the results had validated the educational programme desired. There is no association between mean knowledge score of pretest and posttest and selected variables like age, gender, and residential area, previous knowledge. The study's findings showed that G.N.M. final year received little formal training in newborn resuscitation and had good levels of competence in this area.

**KEYWORDS:** Impact, neonatal resuscitation, G.N.M. final year, educational programme.

## **I. INTRODUCTION:**

One of nature's greatest blessings is the birth of a healthy newborn baby. The process of birth only lasts a few hours, yet it is the best time of life because it is the most precarious and has the highest mortality rate of any other stage of life.

A newborn is priceless to his or her parents, as well as to the neighborhood, country, and globe. Every culture wants to keep children healthy, and they also value it highly. Every community agrees that improving child health is the way to proceed. Whose slogan is "A healthy child has a sure future."

Every birth must be treated as a medical emergency, and the labor room needs to have the right equipment and facilities to revive infants who are unable to start breathing on their own. One of the main factors contributing to perinatal mortality in underdeveloped nations is fetal hypoxia. The majority of infants pass smoothly from fetal to neonatal life, and they are able to develop spontaneous breathing on their own. However, between 5.0 and 7.5% of newborns are expected to have trouble starting their own breathing after they are born, necessitating aggressive resuscitation. Every nurse must possess the knowledge and training necessary to revive a newborn who has been apneic or asphyxiated.

All medical professionals engaged in the delivery of babies must have knowledge of neonatal resuscitation. The transformation from fetus to baby necessitates the assistance of a qualified person or person. Ninety percent of newborns transition smoothly without assistance. The remaining 10% of infants need some help breathing when they are born, and 1% or more need extensive resuscitation..

## II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Impact of educational Programme regarding Neonatal Resuscitation among G.N.M. final year Students in selected Nursing Colleges, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

## III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To assess the pretest knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation among G.N.M. final year students.
2. To assess the posttest knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation among G.N.M. final year students.
3. To compare pretest and posttest knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation among G.N.M. final year students.
4. To find out the association between posttest knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation among G.N.M. final year students with their selected socio-demographic variables.

## IV. MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The research design adopted for the present study was Pre-experimental. A structured questionnaire is basically designed to obtain information regarding the distribution and interrelation of variables within the given population. This study was conducted in Index nursing college, Indore district, Madhya Pradesh. Nearly 60 nursing students. Purposive sampling technique was adapted for this study.

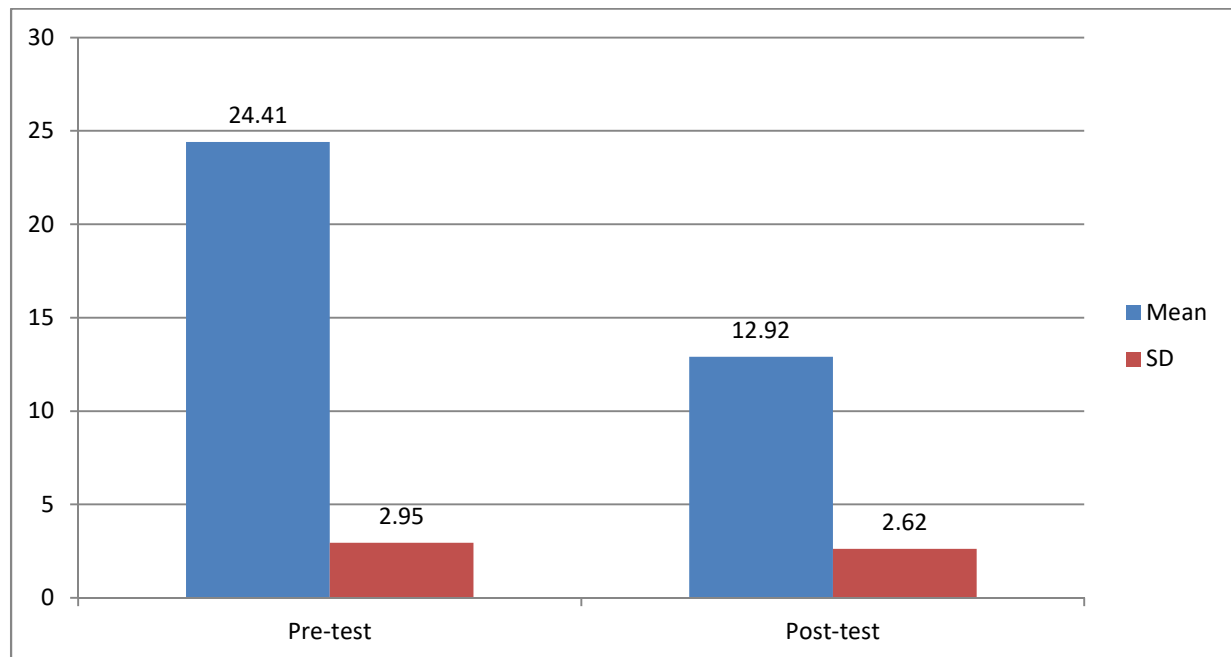
## V. ANALYSIS:

**Table number 1- Frequency and percentage distribution of selected sample.**

S.NO.	Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentages
1	Age		
	21-23	39	65.0%
	24-26	20	33.3%
	Above 26	1	1.7%
2	Gender		
	Male	0	0.0%
	Female	60	100.0%
3	Residence area		
	Rural	28	48.7%
	Urban	32	51.3%
4	Previous knowledge		
	Class	50	83.3%
	Conference	1	1.7%
	In medical settings	8	13.3%
	Others	1	1.7%

**Table number 2- compare the pretest and post-test knowledge score**

Group	Mean	SD	t-test
Pre-test	12.92	2.95	28.53
Post-test	24.41	2.62	

**Figure no.1- Comparison between pre-test and post-test.**

## VI. DISCUSSION:

This chapter relates the findings of the present study to the studies done earlier the present study is “Impact of educational Programme regarding Neonatal Resuscitation among G.N.M. final year Students in selected Nursing Colleges, Indore, Madhya Pradesh”

The data was gathered through the use of a self-structured knowledge questionnaire. The purpose of the study was to increase the knowledge of neonatal resuscitation among G.N.M. final year students in the chosen nursing college of Indore. The investigator used the convenience sampling technique to select subjects, and the findings were discussed in light of the study's objectives.

According to age, Majority of G.N.M. final year 39 (65.0%) were in aged group 21-23 (years) followed by 20 (33.3%) in age group 24-26 years minority of 1 (1.7%) belongs to the age group above 26 years as per under majority of 60(100) G.N.M. final year were female whereas the male sample were 0(0.0%)

In accordance's with the residence status majority of GNM 32 (53.3%) were belonged to urban area and Minority of G.N.M. final year 28(46.7%) belong to rural area

According to previous knowledge majority of 50 (83.3%) samples got knowledge from class teaching followed by 8 (13.3) were from medical settings area by minority of 1(1.7%) from the conferences and others.

#### VII. RESULT :

In the pretest knowledge, Majority of 47(78.3%) G.N.M. final year had good knowledge followed by 12(20%) had arrange knowledge only 1(1.7%) had poor knowledge in the post test knowledge majority of 54 (90%) G.N.M. final year had good knowledge followed by 6(1.0%) had average knowledge and not ever a single G.N.M. final year 0(0.0%) had poor knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation.

#### VIII. REFERENCE:

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