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### **A quasi-experimental research study on knowledge of B.Sc. nursing 3<sup>rd</sup> year students on neonatal resuscitation**

**Archana Peter and Dr. Malti Lodhi Singh**

#### **Abstract**

The objectives were achieved through the findings of the pre test scores indicate that 46.66% of the respondents scored average grade and 10% was having good knowledge score, while in the post test majority 71.66% of B.Sc. Nursing were having good knowledge score between 21 to 30 marks.

The pre-test mean score was 12 and SD was 3.91, while post test mean was 22.04 and SD was 4. This showed significant difference in knowledge level before and after the video assisted teaching.

The computed “t” test statistics = 7.032. Since the “P” value for the test is less than 0.05% level of the significant. Knowledge score of the samples showed an increase in the post test phase. This indicates that the video assisted is effective in increase the knowledge of samples regarding neonatal resuscitation.

The association between knowledge of students regarding neonatal resuscitation with demographic variables is statistically tested by applying chi-square test. The age of the students was found most significant. Other variables were not significant.

The findings of the study have implication in nursing education and nursing research.

Thus this study concluded that video assisted teaching on neonatal resuscitation was helpful in increasing the knowledge of B.Sc. Nursing 3<sup>rd</sup> year students.

**Keywords:** Assess, effectiveness, video assisted teaching programme, knowledge, school going children, child sexual abuse

#### **Introduction**

The survival and health of newborn babies is a critical part of the push towards lower child mortality in Millennium Development Goal 4, because a large portion of under five deaths actually occur during the first month of life and many of these deaths are related to care at the time of birth. Neonatal resuscitation skills are essential for all health care providers who are involved in the delivery of newborns. The transition from foetus to newborn requires intervention by a skilled individual or team is approximately 10% of all deliveries.

Effective newborn resuscitation is essential in reducing the sequel of birth asphyxia estimated 99% of deaths in developing countries Adequate knowledge about neonatal resuscitation plays a major role in early diagnosis appropriate management and accordingly reduction of adverse consequences.

#### **Back Ground of the Study**

Newborn deaths dropped from 4.6 million in 1990 to 3.3 million in 2009, but only the slightly during the last decade. More investment into health care for women and children since 2000 when the united nation millennium development Goals (MDGs) were set resulted in more rapid progress for the survival of mother (2.3% per year) and under five children (2.1%) than for new born.

- Every year nearly 41% of all under five children deaths are among newborn infants, babies in their first 28 days of life of the neonatal period.
- There are quarters of all newborn deaths occur in the first week of life.
- In developing countries nearly half of all the mothers and newborn do not receive skilled care during immediately after birth.
- Up to two third of newborn deaths can be prevented if known, effective health measures are provided at birth and during the first week of life.
- Almost 3million of all babies who die each year can be saved with low teach, low-cost care.

The study adopted was an evaluative research approach with a quasi-experimental one group pre-test post-test design “A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on neonatal resuscitation among B. Sc. Nursing 3<sup>rd</sup> year students of selected nursing colleges of Jabalpur.”

**Objectives**

1. Assess the level of knowledge score before video assisted teaching on neonatal resuscitation among B.Sc. Nursing 3<sup>rd</sup> year students.
2. Evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on neonatal resuscitation among B.Sc. Nursing 3<sup>rd</sup> students.
3. To associate the pre-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

**Hypothesis:** All hypothesis will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.

- There will be significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of neonatal resuscitation among 3<sup>rd</sup> year B.Sc. Nursing students.
- There will be a significant association between pre-test knowledge with selected demographic variables.

**Material and Method**

A population comprised of 60 B.Sc. Nursing students of selected nursing college of Jabalpur. A purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample

Validity. A structured knowledge questionnaire was developed for the data collection. A video assisted teaching on neonatal resuscitation was developed and validated to use as a teaching method to increase the knowledge of B, Sc. Nursing 3<sup>rd</sup> year students.

Reliability of the tool was calculated by Karl Pearson Coefficient and tool was found to be reliable for questionnaire  $r = (0.79)$ .

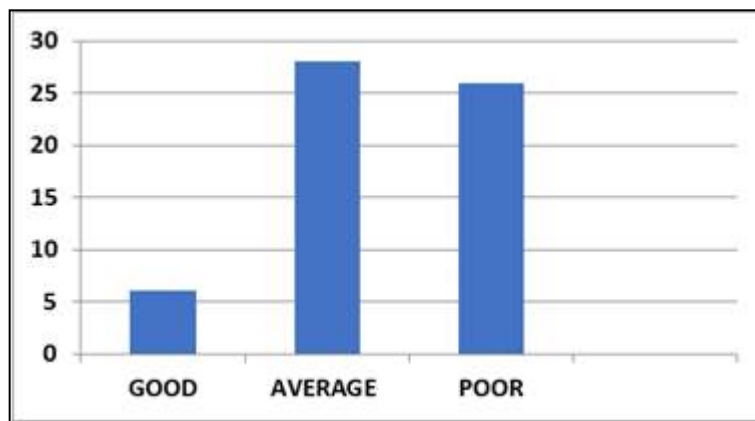
Data collection-After conducting the pilot study, the main study was conducted. In the main study a pre-test was taken of 60 B.Sc. Nursing 3<sup>rd</sup> year students. After the pre-test, on the same day the video assisted teaching was given and after seven days post-test was taken with the same tool.

**Findings**

The objectives were achieved through the findings of the pre test scores indicate that 46. 66% of the respondents scored average grade and was having good knowledge score was 10%, while in post test majority 71.66% of B.Sc. Nursing were having good knowledge score between 21 to 30 out of 30 marks.

**Table 1:** The pre-test knowledge score

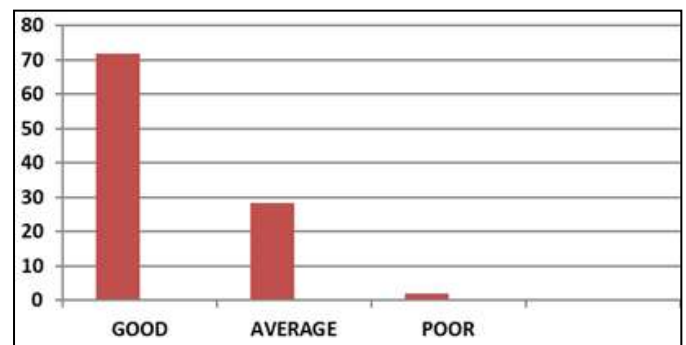
S. No	Category	Frequency	Percentages	Mean	SD
01	Good	6	10%		
02	Average	28	46.66%	12	3.91
03	Poor	26	43.33%		



**Fig 1:** Frequency and Percentage of Pretest

**The post test knowledge scores of B.Sc. Nursing students out of 60.**

The pre test mean score was 12 and SD 3.91 was while in post –test mean 22.04 was and SD was 4. This showed significant difference in knowledge level before and after the video assisted teaching. The computed “t” statistic =7.032. Since the “p” value for the test is less than 0.05% level of the significance. Knowledge scores of the samples showed an increase in the post test phase. This indicates that the video assisted teaching is effective in increase sample regarding neonatal resuscitation.



**Fig 2:** Frequency and% of Post Test

**Table 2:** The post -test knowledge score of B.Sc. Nursing students out of 60.

S. No	Category	Frequency	Percentages	Mean	SD
01	Good	43	71.66%		
02	Average	17	28.34%	22.04	4
03	Poor	0	0		

**Table 3:** Comparison between pre-test and post test knowledge

S. No	description	Mean	SD	T-test
1	Pretest Knowledge	12	3.91	7.032
2	Post Test Knowledge	22.4	4	

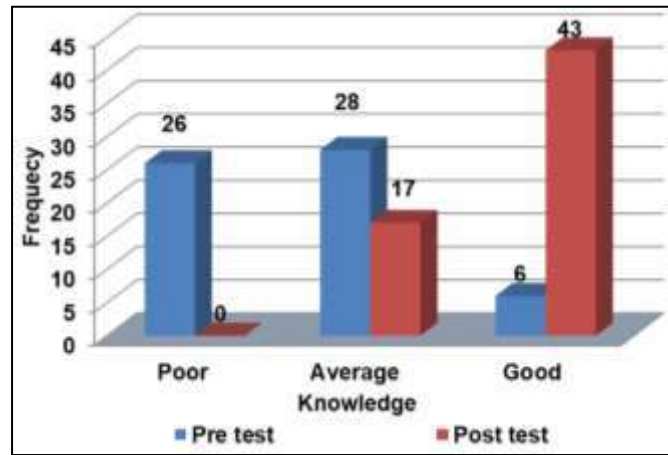


Fig 3: Comparison between Pre tet and post test knowledge of students

Table 4: Association of Pretest knowledge of students regarding neonatal resuscitation with selected demographic variables

S. No	Variable	Poor	Average	Good	Total	DF	CHI Square	P-value	Inference
1	Age								
	20 years	1	3	2	6				
	21years	12	12	1	25	6	180	0	MS
	22years	13	7	1	21				
	Above 22years	0	6	2	8				
2	Sex								
	Male	6	0	3	9				
	Female	20	28	3	51	2	6.37	0.094	NS
3	Previous experience								
	Yes	13	2	2	17	2	3.82	0.28	NS
	No	12	26	4	43				
4	Source of Information								
	Television	0	0	0	0				
	Literature	2	3	3	8	6	1.1	0.77	NS
	Seminar	3	3	3	9				
	Specify any other	0	0	0	0				

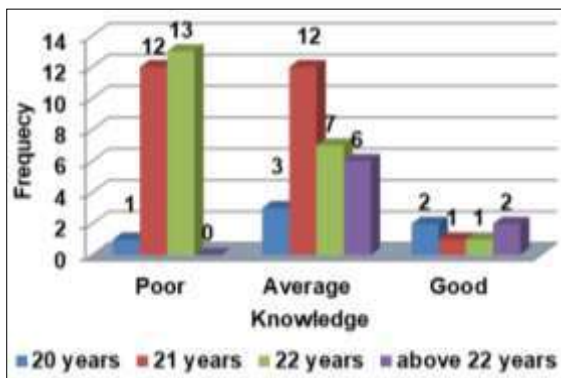


Fig 4: Association between the pretest level of knowledge scores and age of students

**Discussion**

The association between knowledge of students regarding neonatal resuscitation with the demographic variables is statistically tested by applying chi square test. The age of the student was found most significant. Other variables were not significant.

Above findings were supported by study was conducted by Jagdeesh G Hubball (2012) on “Randomized control trial to evaluate the effectiveness of helping babies breathe program on knowledge and skills regarding neonatal resuscitation among auxiliary nurses.” The findings were in the experimental group pre-test conducted among 30 subjects, 04 (13.33%) had poor knowledge scores and 26 (86.66%)

have average knowledge scores, while in skills of neonatal resuscitation all the subjects 30 (100%) had inadequate skill scores regarding neonatal resuscitation. After the demonstration the experimental group post test conducted among 30 subjects 11 (36.66%) had good knowledge scores and 19(63.33%) had average knowledge scores. And also 25 (83.33%) had adequate skill scores and% (16.66%) attained moderate skill scores.

The findings of the study have implication in nursing education and nursing research. Thus this study concluded that video assisted teaching on neonatal resuscitation was helpful in increasing the knowledge of B.Sc. Nursing 3<sup>rd</sup> year students.

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