



“KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF NEWBORN AMONG THE STAFF NURSES”.

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Abstract:

Transportation program was organized firstly 1948 in New York. Premature infant transport service started in New York department of health in collaboration with the regional hospitals. This system was created more than a decade or established the neonatal intensive care units (NICUs), and included many of the main characteristics of the modern neonatal transportation units.

Finding shows that over all staff nurses had average knowledge 60%. Good knowledge percentage was 27%, poor knowledge percentage was 13% and finding with over all staff nurses practice regarding transportation of newborn in selected referral unit, revealed that 60% of subject were having good practice and 40% had poor practices.

Key Words: Knowledge, Practice, Transportation of Newborn, Staff Nurse.

INTRODUCTION

Ending of 19th century no one seriously dealt with neonates. Home delivery was more practice. Preterm, low birth and sick neonates often died lacking of medical treatment. Except orphanages, where mortality rate was increased to 85 to 90 % there were not available any other institution for neonatal care, However, there are number of individuals observations interventions and achievements in the field of neonatology which per se helped the development of Neonatology and contributed to a gradually increasing neonatal survival rate.

Neonatal transportation was started in 19 Era through the American physician Joseph Bolivar DeLee. A description of the ambulance- incubator was published in 1903 in Neoplasm. The baby ambulance was prepared 11th inches height, 22nd inches width and 12th inches length.

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NEED OF THE STUDY

Transportation of the sick or preterm babies to a centre with expertise and facilities for the provision of multi - organ Intensive Care has been shown to improve outcomes. Prematurity, asphyxia and sepsis are the most common cause of neonatal mortality. With the initiative of state governments in developing Special Care Newborn Units (SCNU) at District Hospitals many of the sick neonates can be provided better newborn care if they are timely transported in a stable condition. Also Transport from these sncu to higher Centre should be made possible when necessary.

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH

A study to assess knowledge and practices of transportation of newborn among the staff nurses working in selected hospitals of Bhopal.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To assess the existing knowledge and practice regarding the transportation of newborn among nurses working in selected hospital of Bhopal.
2. To find out the association between knowledge school and selected social demographic variables.
3. To find out the association between practices score and selected social demographic variables.
4. To find out the correlation between knowledge and practice regarding the transportation of newborn among staff nurses working the selected hospitals of Bhopal.

HYPOTHESIS

H1 - There will be significant difference between knowledge and practice score regarding the newborn transportation among staff nurses.

H2 - There will be significant association of knowledge of staff nurses on the transportation of newborn with selected social demographic variables.

H3 - There will be significant Association of practice of staff nurses on transportation of newborn with selected social demographic variables.

H4 - There will be correlation between knowledge and practice score regarding the newborn transportation among staff nurses.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

In this study investigator used conceptual framework based on the General System Model given by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy (1930) and adopted from WHO publication (1985).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology section outline the plan and method that how the study is conducted. A Quantitative approach was used for this study. In this study investigator used conceptual Framework based on the general system model given by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy. The details are as follows;

POPULATION AND SAMPLE

The population consists of staff nurses working in selected Hospital in Bhopal. Convenience Sampling technique was used to select the 30 staff nurses of age group 25 to 45 years and above.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The data were collect by using Questionnaire and Observational checklist for knowledge and practice assessment. It was validated by experts reliability was calculated by split - half method and 'r' value was $r=0.71$ which is shows that the tool was reliable for **Knowledge** assessment and $r=0.76$ for **Practice** assessment. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

PLAN OF THE STUDY FINDING

In order to find out the knowledge and practice score of staff nurses the data were tabulated analysis and interpreted using description and inferential statistics methods. The data were presented under the following headings.

- Frequency and percentage distribution of the subject according to their selected social demographic variables.
- Distribution of subject according to level of knowledge and practice of staff nurses on newborn transportation.
- Association of knowledge score of staff nurses on newborn transportation with selected social demographic variables.
- Association of practice score of staff nurses on newborn transportation with selected social demographic variables.
- Correlation between knowledge and practice score of staff nurses on newborn transportation.

ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION OF DATA/RESULT & DISCUSSION

In socio demographic variables, the Age in years 10% lowest frequency below 25, 63% highest frequency was 26 - 35 years. In Education qualification, in ANM 0.00%, GNM 36.67%, B. Sc Nursing, 43.33%, Post Basic B. Sc. Nursing 13.33% and M. Sc. Nursing was 6.67%. In working experience of staff nurses were 36.67% more than 5 years, 26.67% have 1-3years, 23.33% has 3 – 5 years experience. Source of Information regarding newborn transportation by 30% health worker, 13.33% seminar, conferences and hospital routine. Staff nurses have 73.33% exposure to any teaching on newborn transportation.

Finding shows that over all staff nurses had average knowledge 60%. Good knowledge percentage was 27%, poor knowledge percentage was 13% and finding with over all staff nurses practice regarding transportation of newborn in selected referral unit, revealed that 60% of subject were having good practice and 40% had poor practices. It fulfills objective no. 1 and hypothesis H1 is accepted.

The study showed the association with knowledge score and selected demographic variables namely, Age 11.32, Education qualification 10.92, Religion 8.72, Total Working Experience 24.93, Marital Status 47.75 and Exposure to any Teaching on Newborn Transportation 8.52 as calculated by chi - square are highly than the tabulated value 7.8, 9.49, 7.81, 7.81, 7.81 and 3.84 at $p<0.05$ level of significance. It fulfills objective no. 2 and hypothesis H2 is accepted.

The study also shows the association with the practice score and selected demographic variables namely age 43.65, Education qualification 48.3, Religion 69.35, Gender 30, Total Working Experience 9.33, Source of Information 38.31, Marital Status 57.35 and Exposure to any Teaching on Newborn Transportation 63.28 as calculated chi-square value are higher than the tabulated value 7.81, 9.49, 7.81, 3.84, 7.81, 11.07, 7.81 and 3.84 at $p < 0.05$ level of significance. It fulfills objective no. 3 and hypothesis H3 is accepted.

Finding shows coefficient of correlation between knowledge and practice score of staff nurses on newborn transportation were found by using Karl Person's (r) which showed ($r=0.68$) which is significantly positive correlation. It fulfills objective no. 4 and hypothesis H4 is accepted.

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