"Effectiveness Educational Programme on Knowledge Towards Management of Neonatal Infection Among Post Natal Mothers."

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Abstract--- Children are future and almost precious resources. Newborns especially, prematurely can without much of a stretch become tainted previously, during and after birth. Infection and newborn sepsis management reduce the opportunity for infection and improved intrapartum practices. Neonatal contaminations might be shrunk by mother to youngster transmission, in the birth waterway during labor, or contracted after birth. Objectives: To assess knowledge on management of neonatal infection among post natal mothers, To assess the adequacy of educational program on management of neonatal infection among post natal mothers, To find out an association between the selected demographic variables, pre and post- test. Methods: For this study Evaluative research approach was used. Quasi experimental research design was utilized.. Study was conducted on 50 subjects from NICU of Krishna Hospital, Karad. Using Non Probability Convenient sampling technique .The data was collected using pre tested self administered questionnaire. Frequency distribution analysis was performed. Result: Among 50 postnatal mothers Maximum number 56 % of mothers belonged to age of 20-25 year. Majority of samples 78 % were from Hindu religion.34%mothers were educated up to Secondary School, 74%mothers were housewives, 38% mothers family income5000-10,000/month and 74% mothers were from joint family ,100% mothers had no any bad habit 56%mothers were from rural family. In the pre test 64%mothers having average knowledge and in the post 94% mothers had good knowledge. The pre mean score is 9.46; post test mean is 21.7.and t value is 17.46. After the association of masterminded training the pretest and posttest information investigation uncovered that mean post score was higher than the mean pretest score. Conclusion: Study reasoned that the instructive program was effective in terms of gain in knowledge regarding management of neonatal infection among post natal mothers.

Keywords--- Effectiveness, Educational Program, Knowledge, Neonate, Post Natal Mothers

I INTRODUCTION:

Children are future and almost precious resources. Newborns especially, prematurely can without much of a stretch become tainted previously, during and after birth. Infection and newborn sepsis management reduce the opportunity for infection and improved intrapartum practices. This incorporated hand washing by birth specialists, purification and sanitization of hardware, minimization of vaginal assessments, and brief conclusion and treatment of

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delayed work. Disease is additionally counteraction with restrictive breastfeeding. Clean cord care improved maternal health and nutrition, maternal and neonatal immunizations is important[1.]

Globally preterm birth, intrapartum related birth asphyxia infections. Neonatal sepsis, birth asphyxia and injury, rashness, inborn peculiarity and intense respiratory diseases is the significant reasons for neonatal passings [2].

Most of neonatal passings happen at home, up to 66% however which can be forestalled if fitting and proficient wellbeing measures are taken. A lot of deaths are due to late recognition of the signs of a serious illness, delay conclusion by parents and caregivers. Preventing mortality by enhancing the child health in the community. The head of the methodology named Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), which was created by UNICEF and the WHO forestall or identify and treat the pinnacle youth executioners [3]

The majority common sites of infection are the respiratory, genitourinary, and gastrointestinal systems, as well as the skin and soft tissue .These deaths caused by infectious cause such as neonatal sepsis, meningitis and pneumonia.[6]

A amentaceous environment in the hospital unit is essential. In the Neonatal Intense Care Unit (NICU) Provide a safe and protective environment is a prior need. The NICU environment significantly impacts families and mothers.[7].The neonatal infections may occur as superficial, localizes or systematic.[8] Infection occur commonly in the neonate ,causing illness and possibly death[9] Education concerning bereavement, end of life care, care of family. [10]

Breastfeeding, rope care, eye care, thermoregulation, and the executives of asphyxia, acknowledgment of peril signs, inoculation and care of the low birth weight newborn child to forestall neonatal infection.[11] The Nursing staff running in the neonatal unit ought to be educated and dexterous in the anticipation of neonatal diseases. Nursing faculty is continually working with the babies in neonatal units. In the event that nursing staff neglects to receive the contamination control strategies, it will prompt septicemia and neonatal passing. To diminish the newborn child death rate, the nursing work force ought to be learned and dexterous to forestall contamination.[12]

Sepsis is the second major cause of mortality among neonates, killing more than one million neonates annually. Neonatal sepsis, pneumonia and meningitis together result in awake to a sector of all newborn deaths.[17]

II MATERIAL AND METHOD:

Research Approach: Evaluative approach

Research design: Quasi experimental.

*Setting of the study***:.** NICU, Krishna Hospital, Karad

Study subjects: Postnatal mothers whose newborns are admitted at NICU in Krishna Hospital, Karad

Sample Size: 50 postnatal mothers

Sampling Technique: Convenient Sampling Technique

Data collection tool: Structured questionnaire was prepared and used for data collection.

Section I: Deals with demographic data

Section II: Has includes questionnaire on knowledge regarding management of neonatal infection among post natal mothers.

Method of Data collection:

After all formal permission, the tool was administered to the study subjects in NICU, KH, Karad. A time schedule was planned for collecting the data .In order to obtain response each participant was assured about the confidentiality of their response. The average time taken for each data collection was 30 to 45 minutes. The study was followed by one group pre test post test design.

Pre test: The structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to assess knowledge of post natal mothers on management of neonatal infection.. Intervention educational programme showing after pre test to the subjects.

Post test: Post test was administered to survey the effect of educational programme. Data analysis inferential and descriptive statistics was used through instat software.

III RESULTS:

Among 50 postnatal mothers Maximum number 56 % of mothers belonged to age of 20-25 year. And 26% mothers from age group of 25-30years Majority of samples 78 % were from Hindu religion and 22% from Muslim religion. 34% mothers were taught up to Secondary School and 22% mothers educated up to higher secondary school. 74% mothers were housewives, 12% mothers had employed. 38% mother family income 5000-10,000/month, 26% mother family income 10000-15000/month.74% moms were from joint family 26% mothers from nuclear family. 100% mothers had no any bad habits. 56% mothers were from rural community and 44% mothers from urban community.

In the pre test 64% moms had normal information 22% had good knowledge and 14% had poor knowledge. In the post 94% mothers had good knowledge. 6% had average knowledge and no one post natal moms had poor information with respect to management of neonatal infection.While comparing the pretest and posttest knowledge of post natal mothers regarding management of neonatal infection the pre test mean was 9.46 and Standard Deviation is 3.41 whereas in post test mean 21.70 and Standard Deviation was 3.59 Paired 't' Values is 17.46.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables of subjects
N = 50

SR NO	VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Age		
	Below 20 years	8	16%
	20 -25 years	28	56%
	25 -30 years	13	26%
	Above 30 year	1	2%
2	Gender		
	Male	0	0%
	Female	50	100%
3	Religion		
	Hindu	39	78%
	Muslim	11	22%
	Christian	0	0%
	Other	0	0%
4	Education		
	Illiterate	0	0%
	Primary school	11	22%
	Secondary school	17	34%
	Higher secondary School	11	22%
	Graduate	9	18%
	Post Graduate	2	4%

5	Occupation		
	Service	6	12%
	Business	0	0%
	Farming	3	6%
	Housewife	37	74%
	Other	4	8%
6	Monthly Income		
	Below 5000 rs	10	20%
	5000 -10000rs.	19	38%
	1000-15000	13	26%
	Above 15000rs.	8	16%
7	Type Of Family		
	Nuclear	13	26%
	Joint	37	74%
	Extended	0	0%
8	Habits		
	Tobacco chewing	0	0%
	Tobacco pasting	0	0%
	No any bad habit	50	100%
9	Marital Status		
	Married	50	100%
	Widow	0	0%
10	Residence		
	Rural	28	56%
	Urban	22	44%

Table 1- Depicts that Maximum number 56 % of mother's belonged to age of 20-25 year. Majority of samples 78 % were from Hindu religion.34%mothers were taught up to Secondary School, 74% mothers were housewives, 38% mothers family income5000-10,000/month and 74% mothers were from joint family ,100% mothers no any bad habit 56%mothers were from rural family.

Table 2 Area wise distributions of subjects according pre-test scores regarding management of neonatal infection.

Knowledge level	Score	Frequency	Percentage
Good	13-30	11	22%
Average	6.12	32	64%
Poor	0-5	07	14%

Table 2- Depicts that the 64% subjects having average knowledge regarding management of neonatal infection 22% having good knowledge where as 14% moms had poor information. Regarding management of neonatal infection.

Table 3 Area wise distributions of subject according post test scores regarding management of neonatal infection.

Knowledge level	Score	Frequency	Percentage
Good	13-30	47	94%
Average	6.12	03	6%
Poor	0-5	0	0

Table 3: Depicts that the 94% subjects having good knowledge 6% had average knowledge and no moms had poor information about management of neonatal infection.

Table 4: Data Showing Values of Pre Test and Post Test:

SR. NO		MEAN	SD	't'	Significance
1.	PRE - TEST	9.46	3.41		
				17.46	Significance
2.	POST -TEST	21.70	3.59		

Table 4 : The above table shows the knowledge score of mothers on management of neonatal infection among post natal mothers before and after plan teaching program of 50 samples with pre test mean of 9.46 and Standard Deviation is 3.41 where as in post test mean 21.70 and Standard Deviation was 3.59 Paired' "t"values is 17.46 .

The computed' test statistical "t" value is 17.46; since the 'P' value for the test is less than 0.05 the null hypothesis is rejected. Findings reviled that the educational program is very effective method for improving and update the knowledge level of mothers regarding management of neonatal infection.

IV DISCUSSION:

n the current examination Maximum number 56 % of mother's belonged to age of 20-25 year. Majority of samples 78 % belongs to Hindu religion.34% mothers were educated Secondary School, 74%mothers were housewives and 74% mothers were from joint family ,100% mothers no any bad habit 56%mothers were from rural community .similar study discoveries by K C Leena Knowledge of Common Problems of Newborn Among Primi Mothers Admitted in a Selected Hospital for Safe Confinement The predominant section, 43 (71.67%), were in the age gathering of 21-25 years, The majority, 36 (60%), were Muslims, 20 (33.33%) Hindus, The majority, 20 (33.3%) mothers, had completed high school, . The majority, 46 (76.67%) mothers, were unemployed. The maximum, 35 (58.33%), were from a joint family. The majority, 36 (56.67%) of the primi mothers, were from rural community.[4]

In the current examination50 subjects out of 74%mothers were housewives, and 12% Employed mothers. were no any mother illiterate, 78 % were from Hindu religion ,and from Muslim family 22% and In another study by Demis Berhan Level of Knowledge and Associated Factors of Postnatal Mothers' towards Essential Newborn Care Practices at Governmental Health Focuses in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia aggregate of 512 postnatal moms were met among them 464 (90.6%) were hitched. 306(59.8%) Employed ladies. The extent of unskilled ladies is 42 (8.2%) ,Christians represented 304 (59.4%) of the respondents while Muslims represented 126 (24.6%) and Protestants represented 82 (16%) [5]

In the current examination the pre test the 64% subjects having average knowledge 22% having good knowledge where as 14% mothers had poor knowledge. And in the post test 94% subjects having good knowledge 6% had average knowledge and no moms had poor information about management of neonatal infection. Out of 50 samples pre test mean of 9.46 and Standard Deviation is 3.41 where as in post test mean 21.70 and Standard Deviation was 3.59 Paired' t values is 17.46 it showed that post natal mothers knowledge is upgrade regarding management of neonatal infection In the similar study by kanchan bala on viability of an instructional encouraging system on information on post natal moms with respect to new born care showed that pre test majority of post natal mothers 77.42% had good knowledge 14.52%mothers showed average knowledge and only 8.06%mother had poor knowledge and 100%mothers got very good knowledge in post test and mean post test knowledge score is 42 of the post natal mothers was higher than mean pre test knowledge score 30 hence the score predicted significant differences between pre and post test, the research hypothesis is accepted and upgrade knowledge of post natal mothers.[13]

In this study 94% subjects having good knowledge 6% had average knowledge and no moms had poor information about management of neonatal infection In the similar study by priyanka Study to evaluate the Knowledge of Postnatal Mothers with respect to Essential Infant Care in a Selected Health Center, Badarpur in Delhi greater part 68% of the postnatal moms had normal information scores, just 12% postnatal moms had normal information scores, while rest 20% of the subjects had poor information in regards to fundamental infant care. [14.]

In the study 34% mothers were instructed up to Secondary School and 38% mothers had family income 5000 - 10,000/ rupees per month in similar study BY Saadia Gul Education Level of about 78% was Secondary school or less. Majority 77% Monthly family income was of the 5,000 and 15000 rupees per month[15]

In this study out of 50 samples pre test mean of 9.46 and Standard Deviation is 3.41 where as in post test mean 21.70 and Standard Deviation was 3.59 Paired' "t" values is 17.46 $P<0.0001$.regarding management of neonatal infection. In comparative investigation By Sarika Yadav Knowledge in regards to chosen neonatal diseases and their counteraction among primigravida moms mean level of information score of primigravida moms in the pre-test was 31.71% with a mean $\pm$ SD of 10.48 ± 0.91 which was expanded in the wake of directing an arranged showing program .with a mean level of information score in the post-test by 86.33% with a mean $\pm$ SD of 28.73 ± 0.84.[16]

V   CONCLUSION:

. Based on the analysis of the findings, the study concluded that educational programme on management of neonatal infection was found effective to improve and upgrade knowledge among post natal mothers.

VI   ETHICAL CLEARANCE:

The study was approved by the Institutional Committee of Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Deemed To Be University Karad,

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IX   CONFLICT OF INTEREST-NIL

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