A PRE-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ESSENTIAL NEWBORN CARE AMONG PRIMIGRAVIDA IN SELECTED HOSPITAL BHOPAL (M.P)

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ABSTRACT
A pre-experimental study was conducted in selected hospital Bhopal. The sample3 consisted of 60 samples; primigravida were selected using purposive sampling technique. A questionnaire was utilized to define sample demographic and video assisted teaching was provided regarding essential newborn care. The reliability of the structured questionnaire was calculated by the split half method and found to be 0.92 which indicated that the tool was reliable. After conducting a pilot study, a final study was carried out on 60 primigravidas. Pre interventional knowledge level was assessed by Self-structured knowledge questionnaire. After pre-test, video assisted teaching was presented. Then after 7 days post intervention was conducted by using same self-structured knowledge questionnaire. The data collected was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. With regard of the pre-test knowledge of primigravida, the total mean score was 9.71 which show that the group has inadequate knowledge on essential newborn care. The mean post-intervention level of knowledge was 17.25. The calculated ‘t’ value of 8.08 at P<0.05 level shows that there is significant difference in knowledge level of primigravida in OPD in selected hospital. The positive mean difference in the knowledge level of primigravida in OPD in selected hospital. The positive mean difference of knowledge score shows that video assisted teaching was effective.

INTRODUCTION
The knowledge of care of a newborn is essential for a primipara mother. She has to prepare herself for proper care of the newborn. The care of newborn begins with bathing, clothing, feeding, positioning and care of umbilical cord of the baby. The mothers need to be well versed with it for proper handling of the baby. The period from birth to 28 days of life is called neonatal period and the infant in this period is termed as neonate or newborn baby. The healthy newborn at term, between 38 to 42 weeks, cries immediately after birth, establishes independent respiration, quickly adapts with extra uterine environment.

But Healthy survival of the baby is threatened every moment. Baby’s health problems are shocking and alarming throughout the world, especially in the developed countries. Expert and empathetic approach is essential to minimize these problems and to reduce the inexcusable causes of neonatal morbidity, mortality and disability.

METHODOLOGY
In the present study Evaluative approach was used, because the present study was aimed to assess the knowledge regarding essential newborn care among primigravida of selected hospital, Bhopal. A Pre-Experimental one group pre test and post test design was used. The research was done on 60 primigravida women in selected hospital Bhopal were selected by using purposive sampling technique, which allowed the researcher to select the participants who are willing to participate and present during the period of data collection. A total of 60 primigravida were selected as sample for the study. A total of 60 primigravidas were selected as sample for the study. The investigator collected data from 60 primigravidas who fulfilled the inclusion criteria. The structured questionnaire were administered and requested to fill incomplete. The time taken to complete the questionnaire is around 30 minutes. Video-assisted teaching was given to the respondents after completion of the questionnaire. On the seventh day of video assisted teaching, post test was conducted with the same tools to assess the gain in knowledge regarding essential newborn care. During post evaluation opinionnaire on video film was taken from primigravida women.

RESULTS
The analysis of the data was based on research questions. Coding was done and aspects were generated. In relation to the
findings of the study in pre interventional, knowledge score of primigravida, the mean score was 9.71 and standard deviation 5.43. Findings in this study shows that most of the primigravida were in poor category, 28 (46.66%). In post-interventional knowledge score the findings of the duty showed that the mean post-interventional knowledge score (17.25) was higher than the mean pre-interventional knowledge score (9.71). Most of the primigravida were in the good category. The mean difference between the pre and post interventional knowledge was 27.97 and t value was 8.08, t value was 8.08, which showed a positive increase in the knowledge level.

CONCLUSION
Based on the findings of this study the main purpose was to evaluate the effect the effect of video assisted teaching on essential newborn care among primigravida of hospitals in increasing the knowledge regarding personal hygiene, temperature maintenance, breastfeeding, umbilical cord and immunization.

Reference
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