A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Neonatal Resuscitation among the Nursing Staff of a Tertiary Care Hospital

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Abstract: *Objective: To assess the knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation among the nursing staff of a tertiary care hospital and to determine the association between the knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation with selected socio demographic variables. Methodology: A descriptive study was conducted using a quantitative research approach in a selected tertiary care hospital with a sample size of 50 nursing staff selected through simple random sampling technique. Result: The result of the study showed that majority of the nursing staff (82%) had average knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation. Conclusion: The study highlights the need to update the knowledge and develop good skills in nursing staff regarding neonatal resuscitation in order to identify the neonates at risk and for prompt and immediate resuscitation following birth.*

Keywords: Knowledge, Neonatal Resuscitation, Nursing Staff.

1. Introduction

A newborn is precious not only to his parents, family, community and nation but also to the world at large. Child is the foundation of the health and wealth of nation. The maintenance of health is very important. Newborn baby is considered to be tiny and powerless, completely dependent on others for life within one minute of birth Sometimes, a baby has difficulty making the transition to the world. Being born prematurely or birth defects can make changes more challenging.

Fortunately for these baby's special newborn care with resuscitation is required. Perinatal asphyxia and extreme prematurity are the two complications of pregnancy that most frequently require complex resuscitation by skilled personnel. However only 60% of asphyxiated newborn can be predicted antepartum. The remaining newborns are identified until time of birth. In our role as a health provider, recognizing when a baby has breathing problems and using resuscitation skills when needed are essential to newborn to prevent future complications.

2. Review of Literature

P M Suresh conducted a study to assess the knowledge and practices on neonatal resuscitation among the nurses in Tamil Nadu in 2017 which revealed that only 35% nurses scored above 85% and others indicating poor knowledge score (<85%).

Similarly, ManjariBasu conducted a study to assess the knowledge of nurses on neonatal resuscitation in West Bengal 2013 and found that the nursing staff has average knowledge in her study on Neonatal Resuscitation.

3. Materials and Methods

A quantitative descriptive approach was used. 50 nursing staff of a selected tertiary care hospital was selected by simple random sampling technique. A self-structured questionnaire was preparedwhich consists of two sections to assess socio demographic variables and knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation for data collection.

4. Result

In the present study, out of 50 nursing staff working in a selected tertiary care hospital
1) Majority of them i.e., 42% were between 25-30 years of age group.
2) Most of them (50%) had job experience of <5 years
3) Maximum nursing staff (52%) had GNM as educational qualification.
4) 82% did not undergo any course on neonatal resuscitation.
5) 62% had working experience in Labour room.

Table 1: Knowledge score of Nursing staff on Neonatal Resuscitation working in selected tertiary care hospital.

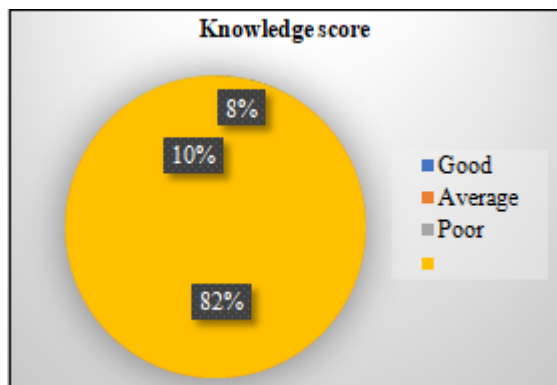| Knowledge	Score	Freq	%age
Good	18-25	04	8%
Average	10-17	41	82%
Poor	00-09	05	10%

Figure: A showing level of knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation among the nursing staff of a tertiary care hospital

Chi square testing was done to determine the association of knowledge with selected socio demographic variables. It was revealed that the p value was insignificant for all the 5 socio-demographic variables i.e age, job experience, educational qualification, undergone any course on neonatal resuscitation and maximum working experience in specific area. So, there is no significant relationship between knowledge regarding neonatal resuscitation among nursing staff and selected sociodemographic variables.

5. Conclusion

Therefore this study revealed that maximum number of subjects out of 50 i.e. 41 (82%) had average knowledge, followed by 05 (10%) of the subjects had poor knowledge and the least number had good knowledge i.e. 4 (8%) regarding neonatal resuscitation.

Thus there is a need for regular update of knowledgefor the nursing staff regarding neonatal resuscitation.

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