



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING NEONATAL CARDIO PULMONARY RESUSCITATION AMONG FIRST YEAR GENERAL NURSING AND MIDWIFERY STUDENTS IN BISHOP BENZIGER SCHOOL OF NURSING AT KOLLAM

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ABSTRACT

The research project undertaken was "A study to assess the knowledge regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among first year General Nursing and midwifery students in Bishop Benziger School of nursing at Kollam. The objective of the study was to a) assess the knowledge regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation among first year General Nursing and midwifery students in Bishop Benziger School of nursing at Kollam, b) to find out the association between the knowledge regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation and selected demographic variables such as age, sex, religion, and residence of the student. Non experimental survey design was adopted for this study. The study was conducted among 43 college students studying in Bishop Benziger School of nursing Kollam. In order to assess the knowledge of college students regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation the study sample was selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique. The tool used for the data collection consisted of demographic proforma and structured questionnaire basic introduction of the study was given to the subjects. The analysis of the data was based on the objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the present study revealed that there is no association between knowledge and demographic variables. Based on the findings the investigator has drawn implications which were of vital concerns in the field of nursing practice, nursing administration, nursing pattern, nursing education for future development.

KEYWORDS: Assess, structured questionnaire, cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

INTRODUCTION

Birth of a new born is a special moment of joy with lot of expectations. However the first minute after birth is full of anxious moments and rapid physiological adjustments. Most babies go through the transition successfully as a matter of routine, 10% however may need varying degrees of assistance. Opportunity lost to provide needed assistance at this time would be a crucial impediment for saving these babies. Millennium Development Goal targets reduction of under-five child death by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. For this to happen, it is obvious that interventions directed towards neonatal resuscitation should receive priority.^[1]

Neonatal resuscitation is a procedure to support and maintain breathing and circulation for a neonate who has stopped breathing and or whose heart has stopped. In newborn, the most common cause of cardiopulmonary arrest is respiratory failure caused by fetal distress, meconium-stained liquor, placental insufficiency, and

premature onset of labour, ante-partum haemorrhage, mal-presentation, operative delivery, cord prolapse, rhesus isoimmunisation and multiple gestations. Resuscitation must be performed if a neonate is unconscious and not breathing, by a trained healthcare professional within four to six minutes after cessation of breathing to prevent brain damage or death.^[2]

The American Academy of Paediatrics (AAP) and American Heart Association (AHA) developed Neonatal Resuscitation Program (NRP) in 1987 to provide resuscitation training to all delivery health care personnel. Since the introduction of Neonatal Resuscitation Program (NRP), training programmes for instructors and providers have been launched in India, under the aegis of the National Neonatology Forum (NNF). The National Neonatology Forum (NNF), created a national faculty of 150 paediatricians and nurses for Neonatal Resuscitation Program (NRP) by conducting certification courses in various regions of the

country. Though National Resuscitation Program (NRP) has been widely used in the developed world, it had limited dissemination in developing countries, where it has great potential. Neonatal resuscitation training facilities reduces term intra-partum related deaths by 30%. Yet, coverage of this intervention remains low in countries where most neonatal deaths occur and is definitely a missed opportunity to save lives.^[3]

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the knowledge regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among first year General Nursing and midwifery students in Bishop Benziger school of nursing at Kollam.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study were

1. To assess the knowledge regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among first year general nursing and midwifery students in Bishop Benziger school of nursing at Kollam.

2. To find out the association between the knowledge regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation and selected demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

- **Assess:** In this study, assess refers to determining the level of knowledge regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among first year general nursing and midwifery students in Bishop Benziger school of nursing at Kollam.
- **Knowledge:** In this study, knowledge refers to the scores obtained by respondents to the items in the structured knowledge questionnaire regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
- **Neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation:** In this study, Neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation refers to the basic emergency procedure for life support in neonates which consist of artificial respiration, ventilation and cardiac massage.
- **First year general nursing and midwifery students:** In this study, it refers to the first year students who offer general nursing and midwifery course.

SEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approach	: Quantitative research
Research design	: Non-Experimental research design
Variables	Dependent variable: Knowledge of students of first year general nursing and midwifery regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Demographic variables: age, gender, religion, residence, regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation among first year general nursing and midwifery students in Bishop Benziger School of nursing, Kollam.
Setting of the study	: Virtual setting through Google form.
Population	: First year general nursing and midwifery students in Bishop Benziger School of nursing Kollam who has email id and internet accessibility.
Sample	: Students who are studying in first year general nursing and midwifery course in Bishop Benziger School of nursing, Kollam.
Sample Size	: 48 students who are studying in first year general nursing and midwifery course in Bishop Benziger School of nursing, Kollam.
Sampling Technique	: Convenience sampling technique

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3. **Section A: knowledge of regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among first year general nursing and midwifery students.**

21%	: Good
37%	: Moderate
42%	: Poor

Demographic data

- In the case of age, chi square value is 7.673 which is less than the table value of 9.488 at 0.05 level of significance. So there is no association between age and knowledge of students regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation.
- In the case of gender, chi square value is 0 which is less than the table value of 5.911 at 0.05 level of significance. So there is no association between

gender and knowledge of students regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation.

- In the case of religion, chi square value is 1.255 which is less than the table value of 9.488 at 0.05 level of significance. so there is no association between religion and knowledge of students regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation.
- In the case of residence, chi square value is 0.193 which is less than the table value of 5.911 at 0.05 level of significance. So there is no association between residence and knowledge of students regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation.

Table 1: Age of The Students.

Sl.no	Age	Knowledge level		
		Good	Average	Poor
1	18	1	3	2
2	19	3	6	13

3	20 and Above	4	5	1
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- Table 1 shows that among 38 students, 8 had good knowledge 14 had average knowledge and 16 had poor knowledge.

Table 2: Gender of Students.

Sl.no	Gender	Knowledge level		
		Good	Average	Poor
1	Male	0	0	0
2	Female	8	14	16

Table 2 shows that, among the 38 female students 8 had good knowledge, 14 had average and 16 students had poor knowledge.

Table 3: Religion of Students.

Sl.no	Religion	Knowledge level		
		Good	Average	Poor
1	Hindu	0	1	0
2	Muslim	0	0	0
3	Christian	8	13	16

Table 11: Association between knowledge of students regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation with selected demographic variables.

Sl No	Variable	Good	Average	Poor	df	Chi-square values	Table value	Level of significance
1	Age				4	7.673	9.48	NS
	18	1	3	2				
	19	3	6	13				
	20and above	4	5	1				
2	Gender				2	0	5.99	NS
	Male	0	0	0				
	female	8	14	16				
3	Religion				4	1.255	9.48	NS
	Hindu	0	1	0				
	Muslim	0	0	0				
	Christian	8	13	16				
4	Residence				2	0.193	5.99	NS
	Dayscholers hostlers	7 1	12 2	13 3				

0.05 level of significance

NS- non-significant

S - Significant

Table 11 shows that there is no significant association between the selected demographic variables age, gender, religion, residence.

DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation among general nursing and midwifery students in Bishop Benziger School of nursing, Kollam. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, non experimental survey design was adopted. The subjects were selected by the non-probability convenient sampling. The sample consisted of 48 GNM students in the age group of 18-22 yrs. The findings of the study

TABLE 3 shows that among the 38 total students, 37 were Christian students and one Hindu student. 8 Christian students had good knowledge, 13 had average and 16 had poor knowledge.1 Hindu student had average knowledge.

Table 4: Residence of The Students.

Sl. No	Residence	Knowledge level		
		Good	Average	Poor
1	Day Scholars	7	12	13
2	Hostlers	1	2	3

Table 4 shows that among 32 day scholars, 7 had good knowledge, 13 had average and 12 had poor knowledge. Among the 6 hostlers, 1 student had good knowledge, 3 had average knowledge and 2 had poor knowledge.

have been discussed in relation to objectives and other similar studies.

Discussion of findings with other studies based on objectives

- To assess the knowledge regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation among general nursing and midwifery students in selected schools in Kollam.

The present study revealed that 21% students had good knowledge, 37% students had average knowledge, 42% students had poor knowledge regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

The above finding is supported by another study conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programmes on knowledge regarding cardiopulmonary resuscitation among GNM 3rd year students. The study adopted the research quantitative approach under pre-experimental one group pre-test posttest design. The population involved GNM 3rd year students who met the eligibility criteria. 40 samples were taken for the study. The tool was based on demographic data; Structured Knowledge Questionnaire based cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Pre-test knowledge was inadequate in 15% of the sample, moderate 80% and adequate in 5%.

- **To find out the association between the knowledge regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation among general nursing and midwifery students and selected demographic variables such as age, gender, religion, residence.**

The association was computed by using chi square test regarding the age, chi square value was 7.67 which is less than the table value of 9.48 at 0.05 level of significance. So there was no association between age and knowledge. In the case of gender, chi square value was 0 which is less than the table value of 5.91 at 0.05 level of significance. So there was no association between gender and knowledge. In the case of religion, chi square value was 1.25 which is less than the table value of 9.48 at 0.05 level of significance. So there was no association between religion and knowledge.

In the case of residence, chi square value was 0.19 which is less than the table value of 5.91 at 0.05 level of significance. So there was no association between residence and knowledge.

CONCLUSION

The present study was aimed to assess the knowledge regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation among general nursing and midwifery students in Bishop Benziger School of nursing Kollam and computing the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables it was found that there was no significant association between knowledge and demographic variables like age, gender, religion, residence, regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

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