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A study to assess the effectiveness of Prenatal Training Module (PTM) on knowledge and skill of newborn care among mothers in the selected Hospitals of Udupi District.

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"ABSTRACT

Newborn requires adaptation to survive when it comes out from the womb and enters the new world (Potts & Mandleco, 2002). Daily routine care such as warmth, breastfeeding, skin care, baby bath, care of umbilical cord, eyes, and immunization are required for the normal growth and development of the newborn and prevents morbidity and mortality among newborns (Datta, 2009).

A study to assess the effectiveness of Prenatal training module (PTM) on knowledge and skill of newborn care among mothers in the selected hospitals of Udupi district was carried out by Ms. Kavya for the award of M.Sc. Nursing Degree.

The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge and skill on newborn care among mothers as measured by structured knowledge questionnaire and observational checklist respectively and to evaluate the effectiveness of PTM on knowledge on newborn care among mothers as measured by pre and post-test knowledge score within the group and between the groups and skill of newborn care among mothers as measured by post-test skill score between the groups. The hypotheses were formulated based on objectives and were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The conceptual framework to evaluate the effectiveness of PTM was based on Modified Transition theory by Meleis and Schumacher 1994 (George, 2011).

The research design used in this study was Quasi-experimental pre-test post-test control group design for knowledge variable and Quasi-experimental post-test only control group design for skill variable. Subjects were mothers of gestational age 36 weeks and

Abstract

Manipal College of Nursing Manipal iv

above and who visit the selected hospitals. The purposive sampling technique used to recruit the sample. The sample size was 20 in each group.

The tools used in the study were baseline data of antenatal mother, structured knowledge questionnaire on newborn care and observational checklist on newborn care. Newborn care areas included were thermoregulation, breastfeeding and personal hygiene. Content validity and reliability of the tools were established and all the tools were pre-tested. Permission from all the relevant authorities was obtained before conducting the study.

The study was conducted in the month of January and February 2018 at Dr. T.M.A. Pai Rotary Hospital Karkala (Experimental group) and CSI Lombard Memorial Hospital Udupi (Control group). The data were coded and summarized in a master data sheet and was analyzed by using SPSS 16 version. Descriptive and inferential statistics (Wilcoxon signed rank test and Mann Whitney U test) were used for the analysis.

The results showed that, Out of 20 participants, majority of the study participants were with the mean age of 26.10 ± 2.511 in the experimental group and 26.20 ± 4.213 in control group. Majority of Majority of Majority of Majority of Majority of Majority of the participants belong participants belong participants belong participants belong participants belong participants belong to nuclear family 12(60%) in the nuclear family 12(60%) in the nuclear family 12(60%) in the nuclear family 12(60%) in the nuclear family 12(60%) in the nuclear family 12(60%) in the nuclear family 12(60%) in the nuclear family 12(60%) in the nuclear family 12(60%) in the nuclear family 12(60%) in the nuclear family 12(60%) in the nuclear family 12(60%) in the nuclear family 12(60%) in the nuclear family 12(60%) in the nuclear family 12(60%) in the experimental and 15(75%) in control group. experimental and 15(75%) in control group. experimental and

care among mothers in the experimental and control group ($Z = -5.345$; $P < 0.05$), and there is a significant difference between post skill score on newborn care among mothers in the experimental and control group ($Z = -5.345$; $P < 0.05$).

The study co The study coThe study co The study coThe study coThe study coThe study conclude nclude that , there was a gain in knowledge and skill score on newborn care among mothers in experimental group, whereas there is no improvement in the knowledge and skill among the mothers in the control group as they did not receive prenatal training on newborn care using PTM. Hence, the PTM was effective in enhancing the knowledge and skill on newborn care among mothers."