
“Assess the effectiveness of an educational interventional module on new- born care among primi gravida mothers at selected maternity hospital at Ambikapur dist (C.G)”.

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INTRODUCTION

The late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru said, “Children are the wealth of tomorrow, take care of them if you wish to have a strong India, ever ready to meet the various changes”. Hence the newborn babies are valuable assets of the country and they are the future citizens. Only a healthy newborn can be developed into a healthy citizen.

Parenting is a duty and responsibility like no other and it is very important job that has no manual. A woman who is pregnant unexpectedly is called as primi gravida antenatal mother (Margaret A. Cooper). Mother is a significant and the prime individual to offer care to the newborn. The data on the mother identified with newborn care is basic for the mothers particularly the primi gravidas antenatal mothers.

Newborn period encompasses the first four weeks of extra uterine life. The care given throughout the stage of newborn is called newborn care. The vital require of the newborn such as warmth, cleanliness, breast feeding, safety, vigilance, immunization, baby massage and prevention of infection and prevention of complication. New born care refers to providing breast feeding, prevention of hypothermia and prevention of umbilical cord sepsis in new born, promotion of parent and child attachment, immunization of the child, prevention of complication, eye care, and skin care to the neonate (Piyush Gupta)³.

The health and endurance of the new born kid relies on the medical issue of the mothers just as her abilities, training, and mindfulness in mother create. Mothers is the greatest main health individual. She has the advantageous asset of instinct, concern, and interest to take care of the new born of her. Mothers looks after the child of her with love, affection, and feeling of sacrifice. Original contribution of the mothers for the appropriate care of the baby of her is the simplest method to advertise and encourage breast feeding. Mothers is the greatest individual to determine small developmental deviations and very early evidences of disease activity since she's closely and constantly watching the child.

K. C. Leena, Deepthi A. Koshy, (2014),⁶ carried out this descriptive research with the mothers of neonates within Pali concerning awareness of typical issues of newborn among sixty primi gravida mothers. The consequences of the investigation indicates that the majority, that's, twenty seven (forty five %) of the primi gravida mothers had a great information of total parts for example vomiting, regurgitation, diaper rash, umbilical cord infection, constipation, fever, and looseness of the bowels.

P. Kavitha, R. Aroun Prasath et. al. (2012),⁸ assessed the expertise of kangaroo mothers therapy among post natal Mothers, within Kadapa, in a study with twenty mothers. It reveals

that out of twenty samples 48.15 % of postnatal mothers have knowledge that is exceptional just as 51.85 % have terrible awareness concerning understanding on kangaroo mothers care. It indicates that there's a less price of knowledge along with postnatal mothers about kangaroo mothers ample health awareness program, through which they could be inspired.

Rangappa S Ashi (2011), led in the investigation on anticipation of hypothermia in newborn, finished with pre-test one gathering pre-test and post-test plan in local hospital, Jodhpur, Rajasthan, The examination was finished with 60 mothers utilizing purposive inspecting method. The conclusion was the mother had inadequate-knowledge regarding hypothermia and planned teaching program was effective teaching method to educate mothers.

The mothers, especially primi gravida mothers had lot of questions and queries regarding their antenatal period and caring of the newborn simply because for a newborn, probably the most typical caretaker is the own mothers of theirs and the mother's understanding & methods shapes the fate of the newborn. Since it's been now discovered that mothers had a normal to exceptionally helpless information on newborn cleanliness upheld by the previously mentioned reports, the specialist felt that giving ordinary preparing in the sort of mediation to the mothers may occupy these spaces in information on newborn care. Thus the current examination was embraced to improve the mastery of the primi gravida antenatal mothers to upgrade the neonatal health

Keywords: Attitude; Knowledge; primi gravida mothers ,Newborn care; Practice.

Problem statement

“A study to evaluate the effectiveness of an educational interventional module on new- born care among primi gravida mothers attending antenatal clinics at selected maternity hospital at Ambikapur dist (C.G)” .

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge regarding newborn care among primi gravida antenatal mothers attending antenatal clinics at selected maternity hospital before intervention.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of educational interventional module on newborn care among primigravida antenatal mothers attending antenatal clinic at selected maternity hospital.
3. To find the relationship between the socio-demographic variables of the primigravida antenatal mothers with their knowledge on newborn care before the intervention.
4. To find the impact of socio-demographic variables of primigravida antenatal mothers on their knowledge of newborn care after the intervention.

The reasonable structure chosen for the current examination was based on Pender's Health Promotion Model. In the perspective of the dynamics of the issue and to achieve the selected goals, a quantitative strategy with quasi experimental design (one team pre-test just as post-

test design) was utilized in this specific study. Easy arbitrary sampling strategy (Lottery technique) was utilized for choosing the samples. The sample size was 300.

The information was gathered utilizing the structured questionnaire for knowledge regarding newborn care from April 2021 to June 2021. The pre-test was directed on the day one, followed by administration of the educational interventional module, then utilizing the similar questionnaire the post-test was directed on the day seven consequently. The pre-test and post-test were evaluated.

THE SIGNIFICANT DISCOVERIES OF THE EXAMINATION

The pre-test amount of knowledge concerning newborn care with the primigravida antenatal mothers reflects that 293 (97.6 %) of the mothers had insufficient awareness, five (1.7 %) of mothers had reasonably ample understanding, and just two (0.7 %) of the mothers had sufficient awareness regarding newborn care. The post-test amount of expertise concerning newborn care among primi gravida antenatal mothers reflects that about 279 (93%) of the mothers who had adequate-knowledge, 18 (06.0 %) of the mothers had moderately adequate-knowledge and 03 (1.0%) of the mothers had inadequate-knowledge regarding care of the newborn. The overall improvement of the information is 50.497 and the standard deviation was 11.986. Hence it is evident that in the post-test there is a growth in knowledge regarding the proper care of newborn. The paired examination worth of the correlation of the pre-test data about the newborn attention just as post-test information with respect to the newborn hygiene was discovered to be 72.971*** with the measure of P value < 0.001. General there's no substantial relationship between the pre-test information just as the selected socio demographic variables like (like mother's age, religion, informative status, occupational status, monthly income, marital status, age at the time of marriage, type of the family, Area of residence and source of information). Hence the hypothesis expressing before that there will be a significant relationship between the pre-test data about newborn care with the primi gravida antenatal mothers due to their selected socio - demographic variables was rejected.

In the post-test among all socio demographic variables, age at marriage and additionally the region of residence is considerable. As a result, the Hypothesis reported that, there will be a major association between selected market variables with the post-test amount of expertise was approved. Additional socio-demographic variables like age of the mothers, religion, informative status, occupational status, monthly income, marital status, type of the family, source of the information are actually many not substantial. Hence the hypothesis reported prior to that there will be a significant relationship between the post examination amounts of expertise about the newborn hygiene was rejected. The general after effects of the examination indicated that there's a tremendous distinction in the measure of comprehension of the primi gravida antenatal mothers about the newborn proper care following the educational interventional module. Hence the hypothesis stating before that there's distinction that is considerable in the amount of knowledge of primigravida antenatal mothers regarding the care of the newborn after the educational interventional module was accepted.

Thus the study showed that the educational interventional module regarding the newborn care among primigravida antenatal care was very effectiveness. Recommendations were: A

comparable analysis could be undertaken with management team design. Related analysis may be undertaken with a bigger selection of samples to generalize the findings. A comparative analysis could be practiced in urban and rural areas. A comparable analysis can be accomplished over the variety of topics specifically like, characteristics of the newborn, management of hypothermia, baby bath, breast feeding, baby massage, eye, nose, and ear care, entrails and bladder movements, personal hygiene, immunization etc. A comparable analysis could be directed upon a sample with various market variables. A comparative analysis could be completed to assess the methods of employee's nurses, health professionals in different clinics. A comparative analysis could be conducted assessing the usefulness of organized instructing system and also video assisted teaching plan. The descriptive analysis could be taken further to learn the mindset of mothers as well as the cycle of the mothers after the well-being training. A comparative analysis could be conducted on 2 groups of the private and government clinics with various ways. An experimental analysis could be conducted on newborn babies to assess the usefulness of the self-instructional module and the expertise of mothers.

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