A Pre-Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Self-Structured Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding Neonatal Hypothermia Among B.Sc. Nursing 3rd Year Students of Shri Shankaracharya College of Nursing, Hudco, Bhilai C.G, India

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Abstract: **This study was conducted with the objective to formulate structured teaching program to assess the pretest and posttest knowledge regarding neonatal hypothermia. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program and to find out association between the pretest knowledge regarding neonatal hypothermia with their selected demographic variables. The study design pre- experimental, one group pre-test and post-test research design. 50 samples of B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year student who fulfill the inclusive criteria were selected based on non- probability purposive sampling, after getting informal consent from the study participants. the structured teaching program was administered at shri shankaracharya college of nursing, hudco, bhilai, C.G. the study findings revealed that in pre-test score of majorities of the B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students had knowledge score 18 (36%) were poor, 32 (64%) were average in pretest and posttest majority 1 (2%) were poor, 35 (70%) were average and 14 (28%) were good. Pre-test mean score was 11.78. mean percentage was 39.26 and SD was 3.37 where as in posttest knowledge score 794, mean was 15.93. mean percentage was 52.93 and SD was 4.24. the t-value 5.39, (df-49) was greater than table value 2.02 at 0.05 level of significance. This proves the effectiveness of the self-structured teaching program**

Keywords: **neonatal hypothermia, B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year student, knowledge, effectiveness, self-structured teaching program.**

1. Introduction

The health of a nation is the wealth of the nation. Within one minute of birth the normal newborn adapts from a dependent fetal existence to an independent one, capable of breathing and carrying on life process. Warm is one of the basic needs of a newborn baby. It is critical to the baby's survival and well-being.

2. Need For the Study

The need of this research project is to expand the body of knowledge related to neonatal hypothermia with in nursing higher education context. It aims to determine the present level of knowledge neonatal hypothermia of nursing student, studying in shri shankaracharya college of nursing, Hudco, Bhilai,C.G.

3. Problem Statement

"A pre experimental study to assess the effectiveness of self-structured teaching program on knowledge regarding neonatal hypothermia among Nursing B.Sc. 3rd students of shri shankaracharya college of Nursing, Hudco, Bhilai,C.G".

4. Objective

1. To assess the pretest and posttest knowledge regarding neonatal hypothermia among B.Sc. Nursing 3rd students.
2. To assess the effectiveness of self-structured teaching program on knowledge regarding neonatal hypothermia by comparing pretest and posttest knowledge score of B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students.
3. To find out association between the pretest and posttest knowledge regarding neonatal hypothermia with their selected socio-demographic variables.

5. Hypothesis

H0: There will be no significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge score of B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year student

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of shri shankaracharya college of Nursing, as measured by knowledge questionnaire at p<0.05 level.

H1: there will be significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge score of B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year student of shri shankaracharya college of nursing, as measured by knowledge questionnaire at p>0.05 level.

6. Conceptual Framework

According to treece aTreece, states that, one of the important purposes of conceptual frame work is to communicate clearly and inter relationship of various concepts. Conceptualization provides a frame of reference for research education and practice. It directs research by pointing out solutions to practical problems. Neuman's system model (1982) was used, INPUT-In this study , input refers to the selected demographic variables like age, sex, religion, type of family, education of father, education of mother, income, residence, any family member belong to medical/ nursing profession, previous knowledge, source of previous knowledge. These are considered to influence knowledge of the students.

Processes- The processes include the development of self-structured teaching programme; also prepare the tool for data collection. After that assessment of pre-test knowledge of students regarding neonatal hypothermia will be done. The result will be assisted by knowledge. Then conduct structured teaching programme regarding neonatal hypothermia, later posttest will be conducted to analyze the result of self-structured teaching programme regarding neonatal hypothermia.

- *Output-* In this study output refers to increase in the level of knowledge regarding neonatal hypothermia, among BSc Nursing 3rd year students at shri shankaracharya college of nursing Hudco, Bhilai (C.G.) after conduct self-structured teaching programme regarding neonatal hypothermia.
- *Feedback-* feedback refers to information, environment response used by the system which may be positive, negative or neutral. In this study, feedback is not include.

7. Methodology

Research approach: - quantitative research approach, Design: pre- experimental, one group pre-test & posttest research design, population: target population B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students, Accessible population: B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students at shri shankaracharya college of Nursing Hudco, Bhilai (C.G.). setting: shri shankaracharya college of nursing, Hudco. Sample: 50 B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students, Variables: Independent: Self structured teaching programme on the independent variables.

Dependent: Knowledge of B.Sc. nursing 3rd student.

1) Sampling criteria inclusion
- B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students of shri shankaracharya college of nursing.
- Students between 17-30 years of age.
- Student, who are willing to participate.

2) Exclusion
- Students are out of Bhilai.
- Students below 17 and above 30 years
- B.Sc. nursing 3rd year students not present at the time of data collection.

3) Description of Tools
Self-structured knowledge questionnaire constructed in two parts. SECTION-I: consisted 12 items on back ground / demographic data & SECTION- II: Consisted of 30 self-structured questionnaires regarding neonatal hypothermia.

4) Crietron
The question prepared for assessment of knowledge on neonatal hypothermia. The score categorized as –
- Poor – 1 TO 10 (1-33)
- Average- 11 to 20 (34-66)
- Good- 21 to 30 (67-100)

Method of data collection: The data collection done in 4th day after obtaining informed and willing from the study participants, the study was conducted at shri shankaracharya college of Nursing, Hudco, Bhilai.

8. Data analysis and Interpretation

Descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, was used to assess the knowledge of B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students regarding neonatal hypothermia. Pretest knowledge mean was 11.78, mean percentage was 39.26 and SD was 3.37 where as in posttest knowledge mean was 15.93, mean percentage was 52.93 and SD was 4.24. 36% were poor, 64% were average in pretest. And posttest majority 2% were poor, 70% were average & 28% were good. Pre-test total mean percentage was 39.26% and the posttest total mean percentage was 52.93%. So, the percentage of knowledge gain was 13.67%. t-value calculated value 5.39, df-49 was greater than table value 2.02 at 0.05 level of significance. The calculated value of chi square for previous knowledge related to neonatal hypothermia of B.Sc. nursing 3rd year students were 4.575, df-1 and the table value 3.841 were significant.

9. Limitations

- B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students
- The study was confined to only 50 B.Sc. nursing 3rd year students which limits the generalizations of the finding.
- B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students studying in shri shankaracharya college of nursing Hudco, Bhilai.

10. Recommendations

1. The study can be replicated on a large sample to validate the findings and generalization.
2. A study can be conducted the effectiveness of self-structured teaching programme with strategies like lecture
3. A similar study may be conducted on experimental research approach and pre-test, posttest control group design.
4. A longitudinal study can be conducted to evaluate the

impact of neonatal hypothermia.

5. A study can be carried out to identify educational needs of B.Sc. nursing 3rd year students with early identification and prevention of neonatal hypothermia.

11. Conclusion

Neonatal hypothermia is a common alteration of thermoregulatory state of neonates which occurs when axillary temperature falls below 36.5 degree Celsius. In this study comparison of overall knowledge score between pretest and posttest by frequency percentage. Hence it can be conducted that the teaching programme was found good method for achieving knowledge on neonatal hypothermia.

References

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