IMMEDIATE NEWBORN CARE: ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE AMONG NURSING STUDENTS

Ms. Mandeep Kaur
Ph.D. Scholar cum Professor
Nightingale College of nursing, Narangwal, dist. Ludhiana, Punjab
OBGYN, Nightingale College of Nursing, Narangwal, Ludhiana, Punjab

Abstract- The present study was a non-experimental that had been conducted on 60 nursing students to assess their knowledge, attitude and practice regarding immediate newborn care in selected hospitals of Punjab who fulfilled the inclusion criteria as well as exclusion criteria. Purposive sampling technique had been used. The purpose of the study is to improve the knowledge, attitude and practices of the nursing students regarding the immediate newborn care. Conclusions and discussions had been made according to the findings and compared the results of present study with the previous study. Objectives of the study Objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices; to find out the correlation between them regarding immediate new born care and to prepare and distribute the pamphlets regarding immediate newborn care, Methodology The conceptual framework of study was based on ‘Modified Three Phase Theory of Task Performance’ of Fitts and Posner (1967). The study was conducted on 60 GNM Interns. A Structured Knowledge Questionnaire, 5-point Likert scale and observational check list was prepared to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices among nursing students regarding immediate newborn care. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze the data. Bar diagrams were used to depict the findings. Results Respondents had good knowledge. Highest number of respondents had positive attitude. Maximum mean percentage practice score in areas Airway clearance as well as in Bonding & Documentation. There was moderate positive correlation between knowledge and attitude, weak positive correlation between knowledge and practice and negligible correlation between practice and attitude. On the basis of findings, pamphlets for nursing students regarding immediate newborn care were prepared. Conclusion The study concludes that nursing students had good knowledge, positive attitude but unsatisfactory practices regarding immediate newborn care. On the basis of findings, pamphlets for nursing students regarding immediate newborn care were prepared.

Key words: Nursing Students, Immediate, Newborn, Care.

INTRODUCTION
The present study was a non-experimental that had been conducted on 60 nursing students to assess their knowledge, attitude and practice regarding immediate newborn care in selected hospitals of Punjab who fulfilled the inclusion criteria as well as exclusion criteria. Purposive sampling technique had been used. The purpose of the study is to improve the knowledge, attitude and practices of the nursing students regarding the immediate newborn care. Conclusions and discussions had been made according to the findings and compared the results of present study with the previous study.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
Objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices; to find out the correlation between them regarding immediate new born care and to prepare and distribute the pamphlets regarding immediate newborn care,

METHODOLOGY
The conceptual framework of study was based on ‘Modified Three Phase Theory of Task Performance’ of Fitts and Posner (1967). The study was conducted on 60 GNM Interns. A Structured Knowledge Questionnaire, 5 point Likert scale and observational check list was prepared to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices among nursing students regarding immediate newborn care. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze the data. Bar diagrams were used to depict the findings.

RESULTS
Respondents had good knowledge. Highest number of respondents had positive attitude. Maximum mean percentage practice score in areas Airway clearance as well as in Bonding & Documentation. There was moderate positive correlation between knowledge and attitude, weak positive correlation between knowledge and practice and negligible correlation between practice and attitude. On the basis of findings, pamphlets for nursing students regarding immediate newborn care were prepared.

CONCLUSION
The study concludes that nursing students had good knowledge, positive attitude but unsatisfactory practices regarding immediate newborn care. On the basis of findings, pamphlets for nursing students regarding immediate newborn care were prepared.