

# To Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program on Knowledge Among Mothers Regarding Minor Disorder of Newborn in Selected Hospital, Kanpur

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**Abstract:** Newborn babies constitute the essence of life. Newborn are the most delicate group among kids as they are not able to express their feeling of happiness, sad, pain or discomfort and their systems are immature, just starting to adjust to extra uterine life. It is very difficult to see a newborn crying when he or she is sick. Most mothers observe their babies carefully. Mother play a key role in identifying minor disorders and the infectious process because she is constantly and closely watching her baby. Primary objective is to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge among mothers regarding minor disorders of newborn in A.H.M hospital Kanpur. The quantitative research approach and the research design was pre-experimental pretest post test design was used, sample consist of 60 mothers, non-probability purposive sampling technique was used. Result- The knowledge score is higher to the experimental group who received treatment compare to the control group which has deprived of treatment. It indicates that knowledge is increased after intervention. Conclusion- this study showed that planned teaching program is effective in improvement of knowledge of mothers about minor disorders of newborn.

**Keywords:** Assess, planned teaching program, knowledge, newborn, mothers, minor health problems.

## 1. Introduction

Physical health of child is considered very important because it is related to mental and social development. Global burden of newborn death is estimated to be a staggering five million per year only two percent of these deaths occur in developed countries. These rest ninety eight percent in developing countries. The current rate of neonatal mortality in India is 28.7 /1000 live birth. In Uttar Pradesh 43/1000 live births. So high neonatal mortality is one of the India's major problems. For the reduction of infant mortality rate educate the mother regarding prevention and management of minor possible disorder. Minor health problems either being neglected or not noticed at right time till they convert in to major health problem or even death of neonate. These minor health problems are vomiting, diarrhea, ophthalmia neonatrum, oral thrush, diaper rashes, umbilical sepsis etc. Majority of minor problem can be easily prevented and treated by mother at home only by providing

knowledge to the mother specially about prevention and management of minor neonatal health problems. The good essential care will prevent the newborn from health hazards and this will increase mother confidence about her own baby care as well as sense of happiness that her baby is safe in her own hands.

## 2. Purpose

To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge among mothers regarding minor disorders of newborn in selected hospital.

## 3. Methodology

The research approach was quantitative the research design was pre-experimental one group pretest and post test design. The population of this study was mothers. The 60 samples were selected using convenient sampling technique. The investigator had taken permission from concerned authority. The written consent was obtained samples for data collection. Prior to collection of data the tool was validated from five experts. The knowledge about selected minor disorders of newborn was assessed using a self-administered structured questionnaire after completing the pretest the planned teaching program regarding minor disorders of newborn was given and the posttest was done after seven days. The data was collected and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

## 4. Results and Discussion

Among 30 mothers, the score of pretest was stated that 16.66% had excellent knowledge, 53.33% had good knowledge 30% had average knowledge and 0% had poor knowledge. Post test score stated that 13.33% had excellent knowledge, 43.33% of mother had good knowledge, 43.33% had average knowledge and 0% no one had poor knowledge regarding minor disorders of newborn.

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Table 1

Frequencies and percentage distribution of knowledge level of mothers regarding minor disorder of newborn (Experimental group)

Sn.	Knowledge level	Pretest score		Post test score	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Excellent (23-30)	5	16.66	27	90
2	Good (16-22)	16	53.33	3	10
3	Average (8-15)	9	30	0	0
4	Poor (0-7)	0	0	0	0

Table 2

Frequencies and percentage distribution of knowledge level of mothers regarding minor disorder of newborn (Control group)

Sn.	Knowledge level	Pretest score		Post test score	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Excellent (23-30)	3	10	4	13.33
2	Good (16-22)	15	50	13	43.33
3	Average (8-15)	12	40	13	43.33
4	Poor (0-7)	0	0	0	0

In pretest 10% mothers had excellent knowledge, 50% mothers had good knowledge, 40% mothers had average knowledge and no one mother had poor knowledge regarding minor disorder of newborn.

Table 3

Mean and standard deviation of knowledge level of mothers regarding minor disorders of newborn (Experimental group)

Pre test			Post test		
Obtained score	Mean	SD	Obtained score	Mean	SD
10-28	18	5.02	18-30	25.75	2.24

The mean pretest score is 18, standard deviation is 5.02. The mean of post test is 25.75 and standard deviation is 2.24.

Table 4

Mean and standard deviation of knowledge level of mothers regarding minor disorder of newborn (control group)

Pre-test			Post test		
Obtained score	Mean	SD	Obtained score	Mean	SD
10-23	16.75	4.80	10-26	16.75	5.17

The mean of pretest knowledge score is 16.75 and standard deviation of pretest knowledge score is 4.80 and post test knowledge score of mean is 16.75 and standard deviation is 5.17.

Table 5

Compare the mean and standard deviation of both groups by 't' test

	Experimental group			Control group		
	Mean	SD	t-value	Mean	SD	t-value
Pre-test	18	5.02	7.75	16.75	4.80	0
Post-test	25.75	2.24		16.75	5.17	

The value of control group mean pretest 16.75 & post test 16.75, standard deviation pretest 4.80 & post test 5.17 and t value is 0 are less than experimental group mean pre-test 18 & post test 25.75, standard deviation (pretest 5.02 & post test 2.24) and t value is 0.31.

## 5. Conclusion

The analysis results showed that the correlation coefficient of pretest (0.89) and post test (0.87) of experimental and control group. There is very good correlation in both group. The knowledge score is higher to the experimental group who received treatment compare to the control group which has deprived of treatment. The value of experimental group is higher than control group due to effective treatment implemented on mother. So this program was found to be effective in improving the knowledge of mother regarding minor disorder of newborn.

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