



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME (VATP) ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DANGER SIGNS IN NEW BORN AMONG THE POSTNATAL MOTHERS IN SELECTED HOSPITAL OF GURUGRAM, HARYANA

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Article History: Received: 12.12.2022

Revised: 29.01.2023

Accepted: 15.03.2023

Abstract

Mothers who have delivered their baby within 28 days are called as postnatal mothers. The baby from 0-7 days in considered as a newborn. Adaptation to the extra-uterine environment is a challenging task for the newborn, the child can become prone to certain danger signs, if left untreated can lead to neonatal mortality. So, providing knowledge regarding danger signs in newborn is a crucial aspect for the newborn as well as mother. The primary focus of this research is to enable the postnatal mothers to gain knowledge regarding danger signs in newborn and trace the abnormalities at the earliest.

Methodology: This research employed an A pre-experimental study was used to evaluate the effectiveness of video-assisted teaching programme in terms of knowledge among postnatal mothers who are admitted in the postnatal ward of SGT Hospital. Non-Probability purposive sampling technique was used to select 60 postnatal mothers from SGT Hospital. After obtaining informed consent from the postnatal mothers, a Semi-Structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to assess the knowledge of mother regarding danger signs in newborn. The data was analyzed by using Descriptive and Inferential statistics.

Result: The pre-test knowledge score of postnatal mothers regarding danger signs in newborn consists of total 36 items which has a mean of 13.85, mean percentage of 39% and standard deviation of 2.154. Out of the total samples 80 % had average knowledge, 20% had poor knowledge and no participant had good knowledge. The post-test knowledge score of postnatal mothers regarding danger signs in newborn. The result indicates a mean of 24.15, mean percentage of 69.41% and a standard deviation of 2.898. Out of the total samples 51.7% were having good knowledge, 48.3% were having average knowledge and no participant was having poor knowledge.

Conclusion: The research found that Video-assisted teaching programme regarding Danger signs in newborns was found to be effective in improving knowledge of postnatal mothers of selected hospital of Gurugram.

Key words: Assess, Effectiveness, Video Assisted Teaching Programme, Knowledge, Danger Signs, Newborn, Postnatal Mothers.

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DOI: 10.31838/ecb/2023.12.s3.089

1. Introduction

It has been expressed that infants truly do as of now not accompany directions, but most mothers and fathers positively need they did, basically when a more youthful kid is debilitated. As they develop, children are presented to irresistible vendors that could likewise cause colds and different diseases. These are a normal piece of a child's turn of events and, fortunately, most grow out of the incessant disease stage. Since little children can't express their sentiments, notwithstanding, grown-ups ought to continually remain alert for advance notice signs and side effects of the disorder. ⁽¹⁾ An adjustment of lead may furthermore be perhaps the earliest sign that newborn isn't feeling good. Despite the fact that newborn's endeavor level, craving, and cries will go from one day to another, even hour to hour, a brilliant change in any of these areas may furthermore sign ailment. ⁽¹⁾ Early discovery of neonatal ailment is a fundamental stage toward further developing new youngster endurance. A mother is the closest individual to a youngster to distinguish, present, and control the children's issues, which guarantees that children can have a sound existence. On the off chance that moms figure out reasonable indications of the intentions of destruction in babies (neonatal peril signs), hindering related neonatal mortality is doable. The well-being looking for the conduct of moms shockingly depends on their ability to neonatal gamble signs. ⁽²⁾ Neonatal danger signs and side effects end up being a far and wide issue in many creating global areas like India, and Ethiopia. Colossal handling of the issue needs great data on neonatal peril side effects among moms. Regardless of examination done in India including this issue practically all reviews have been acted in extra metropolitan social orders.

Need of the study

Neonatal mortality is one of the difficult issues in state of the art worldwide wellbeing. Universally, around 2.5 million adolescents pass on in the main month of life, out of which Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for > 40% per year. At present, the neonatal mortality charge in Ethiopia is 30/per 1000 live births. In the learn about the region, there was once trouble of realities on moms' ability towards neonatal possibility signs. Subsequently, this study planned to look at moms' data on neonatal danger signs and side effects, and related factors. ⁽⁵⁾

The neonatal span (birth to one month) is the most basic length for a little child's endurance. Internationally, almost 2.5 million children passed on in 2017. 79 level of these passing came to

fruition in nations like Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, where there are unfortunate asset settings. Indeed, even despite the fact that there is an enormous decay internationally, neonatal mortality has remained inadmissibly extreme in Ethiopia for the past multi-decade. The fundamental thought processes of these passing are expected to be preterm birth, intrapartum-related complexities, contaminations, and starting deformities. ⁽³⁾ Regardless of development over the past twenty years, neonatal mortality stays an issue. Internationally, an expected 2.5 million infant passing occurred in 2017 alone, typically from preventable causes. Sub-Saharan Africa represented 39% of all passing. Most infant passing happens in agricultural nations, the spot newborn pass occurs at home. Lessening neonatal mortality is among the well-being-related signs of supportable improvement objective (SDG) to be done by 2030. The global neonatal mortality charge declined from 31 passing for each 1,000 stay births in 2000 to 18 passing in 2017. Be that as it may, in any case, there are differences in bringing down neonatal mortality across districts and nations. One hundred eighteen countries were underneath the objective outcome in 2017.

2. Methodology

The current research was designed to assess the knowledge of danger signs in newborns among postnatal mothers by implanting a video-assisted teaching programme. This research employed a pre-experimental research design. The research was carried out among 60 postnatal mothers who were admitted to postnatal ward of SGT Hospital Gurugram, Haryana by using a Purposive sampling technique. The information was gathered using a program that included demographic characteristics and knowledge. Administrative approval was acquired in writing. To ensure a truthful answer, the chosen participants were informed about the objective and use of the research and ensured of the anonymity of their replies. Each participant in the research provided written informed permission. SPSS Version 20 was used to analyze the data.

3. Results

Distribution of Demographic Variables between the postnatal mothers. Regards to age majority in study group 50 percent (30) participants were in the age group of 25-30 years followed by 30 percent (18) in the age group of 18-24 years, 13.3 percent (8) participants were in the age group of 31-36 years and only 6.7 percent (4) participants were more than 36 years of age. With regard to education

majority 40 percent (24) having education up to 12th standard, followed by 28.3 percent (17) were graduate, post-graduate or above, 21.7 percent (13) having education upto 8th standard and 10 percent (6) having no formal education. majority of the respondents 71.7 percent (43) were housewife and 28.3 percent (17) were private employees. 51.7 percent (31) were multi gravidas and 48.3 percent (29) were primi gravidas. majority of respondents 60 percent (36) had undergone Normal Vaginal Delivery and 40 percent (24) had undergone Lower Segment Caesarean Section. 51.7 percent (31) were multi gravidas and 48.3 percent (29) were primi gravidas. Mode of delivery shows that majority of respondents 60 percent (36) had undergone Normal Vaginal Delivery and 40 percent (24) had undergone Lower Segment Caesarean Section. majority of respondents 70 percent (42) resides in Rural area and 30 percent (18) resides in Urban area. majority of respondents 61.7 percent (37) were staying in extended families and 28.3 percent

(23) were staying in nuclear families. majority of participants 60 percent (36) were having family income less than Rs 30000, followed by 28.3 percent (17) were having family income between Rs 30000 to 65000, 10 percent (6) were having Rs 65000 to 100000 as family income and only 1.7 percent (1) participant had family income of more than Rs 100000. majority of respondents 95 percent (57) were Hindus, followed by 5 percent (3) were Muslims and none of them were from Sikh, Christian and other religion. majority of respondents 61.7 percent (37) had knowledge from Healthcare Workers, followed by 21.7 percent (13) had knowledge from Friends & Family members, whereas 8.3 percent (5) had knowledge because of Mass Media, 6.7 percent (4) got knowledge from Social Media and only 1.7 percent (1) got knowledge from other means.

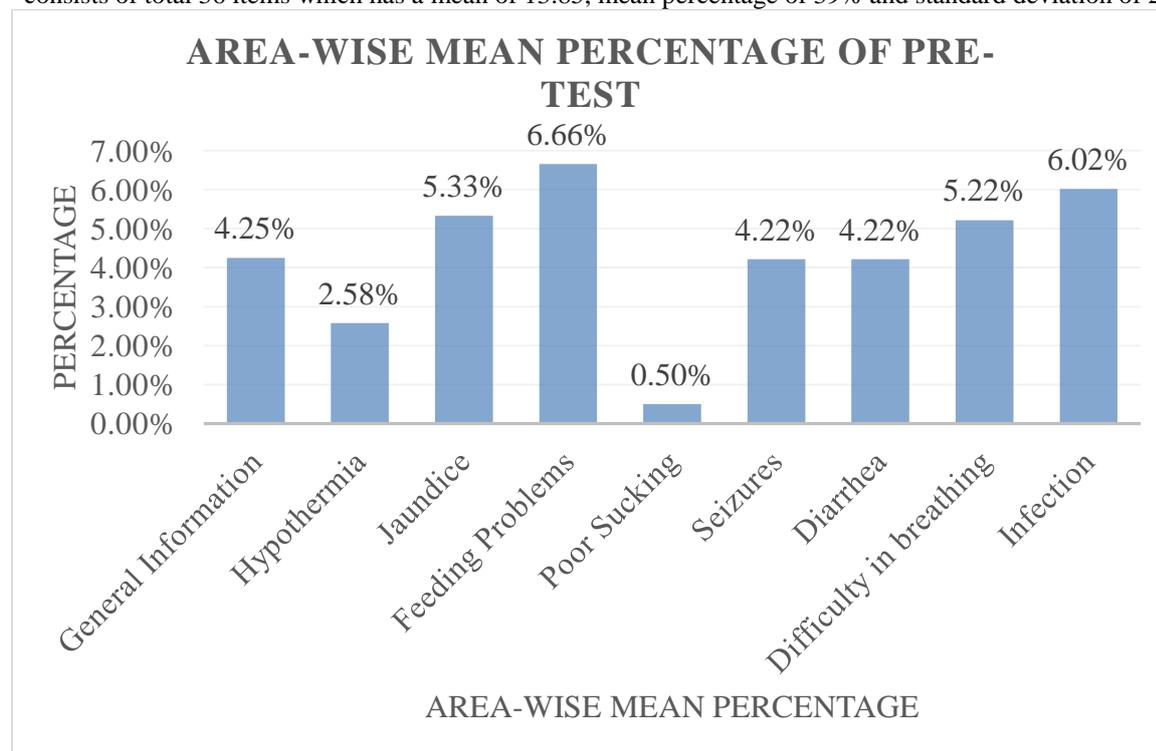
Section - Ii: Knowledge Regarding Danger Signs In Newborn Among Postnatal Mothers

Table-1 Pre-test knowledge score of postnatal mothers regarding danger signs in newborn

Table -1 reveals that the pre-test knowledge score of postnatal mothers regarding danger signs in newborn

AREA-WISE	TOTAL NO. OF ITEMS	MEAN	MEAN PERCENTAGE	STANDARD DEVIATION
General Information	5	1.53	4.25%	0.700
Hypothermia	4	0.93	2.58%	0.607
Jaundice	4	1.92	5.33%	0.561
Feeding Problems	4	2.40	6.66%	0.785
Poor Sucking	3	0.18	0.5%	0.431
Seizures	5	1.52	4.22%	0.701
Diarrhea	3	1.52	4.22%	0.701
Difficulty in breathing	3	1.88	5.22%	0.490
Infection	5	2.17	6.02%	0.806
OVERALL SCORE	36	13.85	39%	2.154

consists of total 36 items which has a mean of 13.85, mean percentage of 39% and standard deviation of 2.154

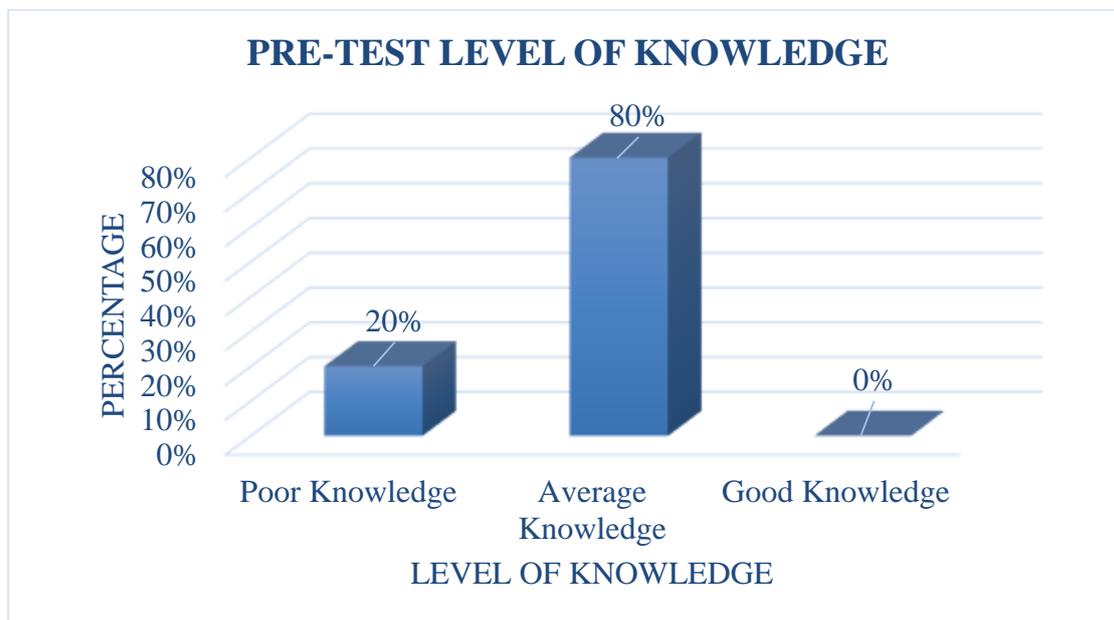


It reveals that the mean percentage for the general information consists of (5) items with a mean % of 4.25%, hypothermia consists of (4) questions with mean % of 2.58, jaundice (4) with 5.33%, feeding problems (4) with 6.66%, poor sucking (3) items

with mean percentage of 0.50%, seizures (5) with 4.22% mean percentage, diarrhea (3) with 4.22%, difficulty in breathing (3) with 5.22% and infection had (5) items with a mean percentage of 6.02%

Table 2: pre-test knowledge level of postnatal mothers regarding danger signs in newborn

PRE-TEST			
	Range	Frequency	Percent
Poor Knowledge	0-12	12	20%
Average Knowledge	13-24	48	80%
Good Knowledge	25-36	0	0%
Total		60	100%

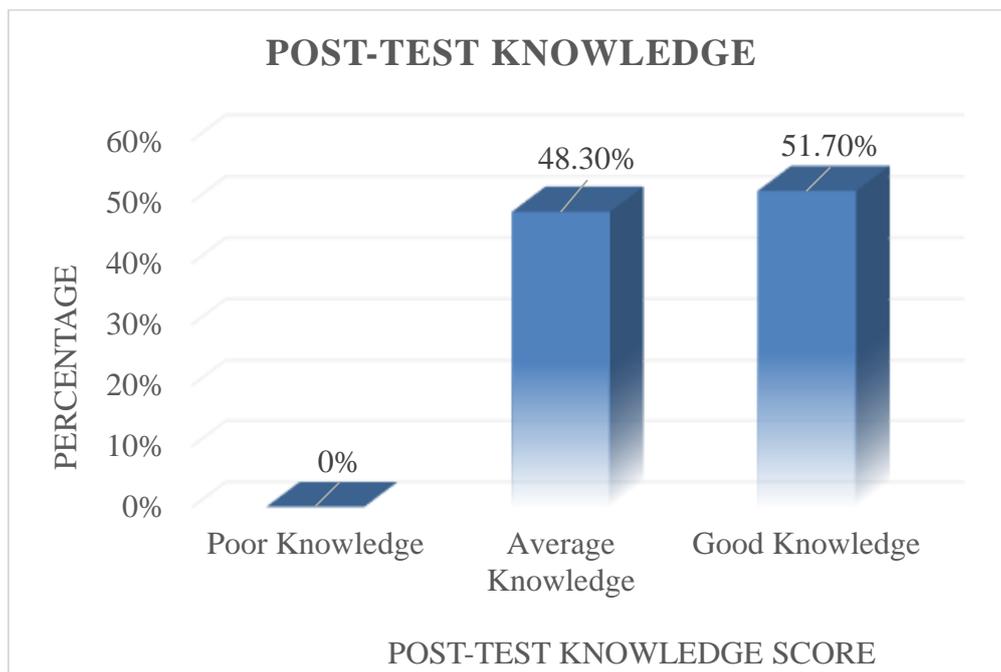


It shows the knowledge level of postnatal mothers regarding danger signs in newborn. In pre-test knowledge level of majority 80 percent (48)

participants were having average knowledge, 20 percent (12) participants were having poor knowledge and 0 percent (0) participants were having good knowledge.

Table 3: post-test knowledge level of postnatal mothers regarding danger signs in newborn

POST – TEST			
	Range	Frequency	Percent
Poor Knowledge	0-12	0	0%
Average Knowledge	13-24	29	48.3%
Good Knowledge	25-36	31	51.7%
Total		60	100.0%



In post-test knowledge level of majority 51.7 percent (31) participants were having good knowledge, 48.3 percent (29) participants were

having average knowledge and 0 percent (0) participants were having poor knowledge.

Section - Iii: To Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Danger Signs In Newborn On Postnatal Mothers

Table 4: Effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding danger signs in newborn among postnatal mothers. (N=60)

ASPECT-WISE	TEST	MEAN	MEAN DIFFERENCE	't' VALUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE
General Information	Pre	1.53	1.92	21.330 (df=59)	0.001 Significant
	Post	3.45			
Hypothermia	Pre	0.93	1.62	19.560 (df=59)	0.001 Significant
	Post	2.55			
Jaundice	Pre	1.92	0.9	10.230 (df=59)	0.001 Significant
	Post	2.82			
Feeding Problems	Pre	2.40	0.53	6.396 (df=59)	0.001 Significant
	Post	2.93			
Sucking Problems	Pre	0.18	1.54	20.966 (df=59)	0.001 Significant
	Post	1.72			
Seizures	Pre	1.52	1.41	17.737 (df=59)	0.001 Significant
	Post	2.93			
Diarrhea	Pre	1.33	0.74	10.361 (df=59)	0.001 Significant
	Post	2.07			
Difficulty In Breathing	Pre	1.88	0.42	5.464 (df=59)	0.001 Significant
	Post	2.30			
Infection	Pre	2.17	1.21	13.176 (df=59)	0.001 Significant
	Post	3.38			
OVERALL	PRE	13.85	10.3	27.445	0.001*

	POST	24.15		Significant
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*Significant at 0.001 level

Table 4.16 reveals that the post-test mean knowledge score regarding danger signs in newborn on postnatal mothers is significantly higher than the pre-test mean score. The statistical paired 't' test for overall knowledge score is found to be 27.445 with df=59 is found to be statistically significant at 0.001 level.

Hence H_1 is accepted and H_{01} is rejected. Hence, the research hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected. The 't' value of mean difference between pre-test and post-test mean scores of knowledge and practice at 0.001 level of significance (Knowledge $t=27.445$).

SECTION - IV: TO FIND ASSOCIATION BETWEEN POST-TEST SCORE OF KNOWLEDGE WITH THEIR SELECTED VARIABLES.

Findings depicts that chi-square values showing that the post-test knowledge scores regarding danger signs in newborn is only associated with Education and all other selected demographic variables were not significant as chi-square values were not found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance.

4. Discussion

The present study was conducted at SGT Hospital, Gurugram. The total number of sample was 60. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to collect the data. Before collecting the data, the investigator gave brief introduction about self and the purpose of the study. The study was carried out with an objective to the effectiveness of video-assisted teaching programme among postnatal mothers who were admitted in the postnatal ward of SGT Hospital, Gurugram.

Behera K, Dey S et al. (2020) reveals that a study was conducted on postnatal mothers regarding neonatal danger signs. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used. The responses were collected and the results were analyzed by using both descriptive and inferential statistics in terms of frequency, percentage and chi-square value. The impacts showed that 48.9% of moms have normal ability concerning risk side effects though 27.0% and 24.1% of moms are having negative and right skills in regards to danger signs separately.

Otara AM., Kibaru EG. (2016); conducted a study to assess the knowledge of neonatal danger signs among mothers attending a well-baby clinic. A total of 414 samples were selected using

purposive sampling technique. Results portrayed a greater part of mothers 350 (84.5%) recognized under three neonatal risk signs. Out of 414 moms 193 (46.6%), 166 (40.1%), 146 (35.3%), and 24 (5.8%) perceived challenges in breathing, terrible sucking, jaundice, and dormancy/obviousness as new conceived risk signs and side effects individually. Just 46 (11.1%) and forty (9.7%) distinguished seizure and hypothermia as new conceived risk signs individually.

5. Conclusion

The study indicated that in pre-test knowledge level of majority 80 percent (48) participants were having average knowledge, 20 percent (12) participants were having poor knowledge and 0 percent (0) participants were having good knowledge. In post-test knowledge level of majority 51.7 percent (31) participants were having good knowledge, 48.3 percent (29) participants were having average knowledge and 0 percent (0) participants were having poor knowledge. The data analysis and interpretation showed that there is significant difference between mean scores of knowledge as the 't' value obtained 27.445 is higher than the tabulated value at 0.001 level of significance. Hence, it can be inferred that obtained mean difference of knowledge 10.3 is not by chance but it is a true difference, thus research hypothesis was accepted. So, it can be concluded that video-assisted teaching programme was effective in improving knowledge regarding danger signs in newborn among postnatal mothers who were admitted in the postnatal ward of SGT Hospital, Gurugram.

Acknowledgement: The researcher would like to acknowledge the ethical committee and principal of selected schools and all the participants for their support in the study.

Financial support and sponsorship: This was a self-funded study.

Conflict of interest: There are no conflicts of interest.

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