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Effectiveness of video assisted teaching module (VATM) regarding knowledge on neonatal resuscitation among nurses

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Abstract
Neonatal resuscitation skills are essential for all health care providers who are involved in the delivery of newborns. The transition from fetus to newborn requires intervention by a skilled person or individual. About 90% of neonates successfully make transition without any help. The remaining 10% of newborns require some assistance to being breathing at birth and 1% or more require intensive resuscitative effort. A Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used for the study. The sample consists of 30 nurses were selected by using Non-Probability convenient sampling technique. The results shows that the post interventional mean score (11.3, SD ± 1.06) was higher than the pre interventional mean score (5.96, SD ± 1.16). The calculated paired 't' value 30.35 shows that there is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge. Post-test score was significantly higher at 0.05 levels than that of pre-test score. Thus the H_1 was accepted at 0.05 level of significance. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the video assisted teaching module could be an effective strategy to improve the knowledge of nurses.

Keywords: Neonatal resuscitation, knowledge, video assisted teaching module, nurses

Introduction
Neonatal resuscitation decides the life of a child who is at risk of survival. It is the restoration of heart beats and respiration when it has stopped or severely decreased. Pediatric cardiopulmonary resuscitation is administered to any victim under the age of 8 years any child older than 8 years follow pediatric cardiopulmonary resuscitation protocol for adults. Newborn pediatric cardiopulmonary resuscitation is different from both the types. (Deorari AK 2000) [1]. Birth asphyxia occurs when an inadequate amount of oxygen is delivered to the fetus .It is the third major cause of neonatal death in developing countries and accounts for an estimated 23% of the annual 4 million neonatal death.

Objectives
1. To evaluate the pre-test and post-test knowledge of staff nurses regarding Neonatal Resuscitation.
2. To compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge score among staff nurses regarding Neonatal Resuscitation.
3. To determine the association between pre-test knowledge score of nurses regarding Neonatal Resuscitation with their selected demographic variables.

Methodology
The research design used for the study was Pre-experimental research design with one group pre-test post test design. The study was conducted among staff nurses who were working at Jai Prakash Hospital Bhopal. The main study was conducted from 05-06-2018 to11-06-2018.

A sample size of thirty (30) staff nurses was selected through convenient sampling technique. Post-test was done on the 7th day following intervention. The data were analyzed and interpreted in terms of objectives formulated. The descriptive and inferential statistics were used in data analysis.

Findings and Discussion
Section-I: Description of demographic variables
- Based on age: Majority of staff nurses 33.33% of the staff was belongs to 32–36 year of age, and 37.4% of the staff nurses were belongs to 32-36 years of age.
- Based on gender: All staff nurse that was 100% were female include and 80% of the staff nurses were female.
- Based on professional qualification: Majority of staff nurses 36.63% of the staff participated in the study had to B.Sc. Nursing degree, and 30% of the staff had B.Sc. Nursing degree.
- Based on Experience: Highest 46.67% of them were founds in the 3-5 years of experience, and 37.7% of them were founds in the 3-5 years of experience.

Section-II: Findings related to the effectiveness of video assisted teaching module regarding Knowledge on Neonatal Resuscitation among Nurses. N=30

Knowledge	Mean	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	t-value	Table value
Pre-test	5.96	1.96	30.53	2.05*
Post-test	11.3	1.06		

The data in the table depicts that the mean post-test knowledge score (11.3) is apparently higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (5.96) as evidence by the statistical significance between pre and post-test knowledge score 't' (22.59) 2.07, $P<0.05$ showed that there was increase in the knowledge level of nurses after administration of video assisted teaching module regarding knowledge on neonatal resuscitation among nurses.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study there was a significant increase in the knowledge of subjects after the introduction of video assisted teaching module. To find the effectiveness of video assisted teaching module 't' test was applied and 't' value was calculated, post-test score was significantly higher at 0.05 levels than that of pre-test score. Thus it was concluded undoubtedly that the written prepared material by the group in the form of video assisted teaching module helped the nurses to improve their knowledge on neonatal resuscitation.

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