Original Research Paper

Nursing

A Pre Experimental Study to Assess The Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Pediatric Basic Life Support Among B.sc Nursing First Year Students at Chettinad College of Nursing, Kelambakkam, Kanchipuram District, Tamilnadu, India

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ABSTRACT

A pre experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on Pediatric Basic Life Support among B. Sc Nursing first year students in Chettinad college of Nursing, Kelambakkam, Tamilnadu, India. It was undertaken with the objectives: To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding Pediatric Basic Life Support among B.sc Nursing first year students, To find out the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding pediatric Basic Life Support among B.sc Nursing first year students, To find out the association between the post test knowledge score regarding Pediatric Basic Life Support among B.sc Nursing first year students with their selected demographic variables. A quantitative experimental study was conducted. The study sample consisted of total 36 B. Sc Nursing first year students. 36.1% of students having adequate knowledge and 63.8% students having moderate knowledge and there is none of the students having inadequate knowledge

KEYWORDS : Pediatric Basic Life Support

INTRODUCTION:

Pediatric Basic Life Support refers to the provision of CPR, with no devices or with bag-mask ventilation or barrier devices, until advanced life support (ALS) can be provided. The population addressed in this chapter includes infants from birth to 1 year of age and children from 1 to 8 years of age. CPR and life support in the pediatric age group should be part of a community-wide Chain of Survival that links the child to the best hope of survival following emergencies.

In the newly born infant, respiratory failure is the most common cause of cardiopulmonary deterioration and arrest. During infancy the most common causes of arrest include sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), respiratory diseases, airway obstruction (including foreign-body aspiration), submersion, sepsis, and neurological disease. Beyond 1 year of age, injuries are the leading cause of death. Cardiac arrest in children typically represents the terminal event of progressive shock or respiratory failure. Either shock or respiratory failure may include a compensated state from which children can rapidly deteriorate to a decompensate condition with progression to respiratory or cardiac arrest. Therefore, rescuers must detect and promptly treat early signs of respiratory and circulatory failure to prevent cardiac arrest. In children, early effective bystander CPR has been associated with successful return of spontaneous circulation and neurologically intact survival. BLS courses should be offered to target populations such as expectant parents, child care providers, teachers, sports supervisors, and others who regularly care for children. Parents and child care providers of children with underlying conditions that predispose them to cardiopulmonary failure should be particularly targeted for these courses**.**

Title:

A Pre experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding Pediatric Basic Life Support among B.sc Nursing first year students at Chettinad College of Nursing, Kelambakkam, Kanchipuram district, Tamilnadu, India.

Objectives:

To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding Pediatric Basic Life Support among B.sc Nursing first year students.

To find out the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding pediatric Basic Life Support among B.sc Nursing first year students.

3. To find out the association between the post test knowledge score regarding Pediatric Basic Life Support among B.sc Nursing first year students with their selected demographic variables.

Research hypothesis

H1: There is a significant improvement in post test level of knowledge regarding Pediatric Basic Life Support among B.sc Nursing first year students.

H2: There is a significant association between in pre test and post test level of knowledge score regarding Pediatric Basic Life Support among B.sc nursing first year students with selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

In this study as the researcher want to assess the effectiveness structured teaching programme on Pediatric Basic Life Support, the research design choosen is pre-experimental-one group pre and post test type of research design will be select for this study

Inclusion criteria

The study includes students who were studying first year B. Sc Nursing at Chettinad college of Nursing, Kelambakkam. Were under the age group of 18 years.

Exclusion criteria

The study excludes the students who, were above the age group of 18 years Were absent on the day of data collection procedure

Selection and development of the study instrument

In present study the researcher plan to prepare the demographic variables performa and structured teaching programme to assess the knowledge regarding Pediatric Basic Life Support among B.sc Nursing first year students.

Scoring and Interpretation

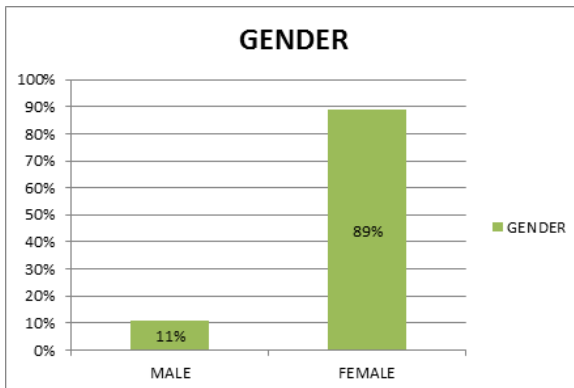| S.NO	KNOWLEDGE LEVEL	SCORE	PERCENTAGE
1	Inadequate	0-10	0-50%
2	Moderately adequate	11-15	55-75%
3	Adequate	16-20	80-100%

Data collection procedure

In this present study the researcher will assess the knowledge of Pediatric Basic Life Support on B.sc Nursing first year students by structured questionaries

RESULTS:

The study revealed that the majority of students were girls (89%). Majority of students were Hindu (86.6%). Majority of students were state board (89%). Majority of students parents education were high/higher secondary (42%). Majority of students family income were Rs 10,000-20,000 (22.2%). Majority of students have not participated in awareness program regarding pediatric basic life support (100%) Majority of students have the knowledge through television (89%).The mean score is 14.16 and the standard deviation is 2.002.

FIGURE 4.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of B. Sc Nursing first year students according to gender:

N=36

Mean and standard deviation of knowledge of adolescents on Paediatric basic life support.

Sl.no	Level of knowledge	Number of student of adolescent	Total number of questions	Score range	Total score	Mean	Mean %	Standard deviation	Knowledge percentage Individual	Total
1	Adequate	36	20	Above 16-20	526	14.6	40.6 %	1.92	36.1%	99.9%
2	Moderately adequate			10-15					63.4%	
3	Inadequate			Below 0-9					0%	

Table 4.2 reveled that the pre test mean score are 7.02 and the mean percentage was19.55% and standard deviation was 1.96 and Post test mean score are 14.61and the mean percentage was 40.5% and standard deviation was 2.002.

Hence the research hypothesis is **H₁** is strongly accepted.

Discussion

The study result also revealed that majority of gender of students is female.The study result also revealed that majority of students were state board.The study result also revealed that most of student parents education were high/higher secondary.The study result also revealed that most of students family income were Rs 10,000-20,000The study result also revealed that majority of students have not participated in awareness program regarding pediatric basic life supportThe study result also revealed that majority of students have the knowledge through television

The mean score for knowledge on first year B. Sc Nursing students is 14.61 and the mean percentage is 40.5% and standard devition is 2.002.

There is no significant association between demographic variables like Religion, Board of education, Parents education, Family income. There is an significant association between demographic variables like Gender, Source of information among B. Sc Nursing first year students and the study find also revealed that demographic variable. So the research hypothesis H_2 is partially accepted.

Conclusion

Thus the first year B.Sc Nursing student must be aware of the Pediatric Basic Life Support and how to handle the critical situation of the children.

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