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*A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation on knowledge among staff nurses working in p.i.c.u. in selected hospitals, lucknow*

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### **Abstract:**

Neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation is a technique of basic life support which helps to maintain blood circulation in the victim's brain and heart during cardiac arrest or during the absence of pulse and breath. The nurses play an important role in management of emergencies. Hence this study was conducted to assess the knowledge and check the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U.

### **Methods:**

Quantitative approach with Quazi-experimental research design was used in the present study with convenient sampling technique to select 20 staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals, Lucknow. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data and followed by administrating the planned teaching programme.

### **Result:**

Findings of the present study showed that the mean post- test score 14.1 was higher than pretest mean score 10.3. Arbitrary score revealed that in pretest majority of the nurses had 70% inadequate knowledge, 30% moderate knowledge and 0% have adequate knowledge. Where in post-test, maximum staff nurses 60% have adequate knowledge and 40% have moderate knowledge and none have inadequate knowledge about neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation.

### **Keywords:**

Assess, effectiveness, neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation, knowledge, planned teaching programme.

## 1. Introduction:

**“The test of any civilisation is the measure of the consideration and care which gives to weaker members”-K. Park**

Neonate (first four weeks of the life) constitutes 30% of the total population in India. Although the chances of survival of infants has improved 50% in the last 20 years. India has the highest record of neonatal mortalities in the world. The first few hours, days and months of their lives still on obstacle race. About 70% of total neonatal mortality occurs in the first month of life mainly due to respiratory failure and cardiac failure, which could be manageable by effective cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Birth of a newborn is a special moment of joy with lot of expectations. The first minute after birth is filled with anxious moments and rapid physiological adjustments. Most babies go through the transition successfully as a matter of routine; 10% however may need varying degrees of assistance.

Neonatal resuscitation is a procedure to support and maintain breathing and circulation for a neonate who has stopped breathing and or whose heart has stopped. In newborns, the most common cause of cardio pulmonary arrest is respiratory failure caused by foetal distress, meconium-stained liquor, placental insufficiency, and premature onset of labour, ante-partum haemorrhage, mal-presentation, operative delivery, cord prolapse, rhesus isoimmunisation and multiple gestations. Resuscitation must be performed if a neonate is unconscious and not breathing, by a trained healthcare professional within four to six minutes after cessation of breathing to prevent brain damage or death.

The American Academy of Paediatrics (AAP) and American Heart Association (AHA) developed Neonatal Resuscitation Program (NRP) in 1987 to provide resuscitation training to all delivery health care personnel. Neonatal resuscitation training facilities reduces intra-partum related deaths by 30%. Yet, coverage of this intervention remains low in countries where most neonatal deaths occur and is definitely a missed opportunity to save lives.

The Neonatal mortality rates have often been used as an indicator to analyze the quality of a country's social, educational and healthcare systems. Timely and appropriate resuscitation at birth by trained health professionals like nurses can mean the difference between death, survival with neurological impairment and intact survival.

## 2. Need for study:

Globally, the neonatal mortality rate is 5.1 million annually occurs in developing countries. In other word 135 million babies born annually, around from 10 million requires assistance to breaths. Each year 814,000 neonatal deaths result from intrapartum related events, babies and 1.03 million from complication of prematurity. In India 3 neonates die in a minute and every 4<sup>th</sup> baby are born with low birth weight. India contributes 30% of the global burden of neonatal death. Current neonatal mortality rate in India is 47/1000 live births accounting for almost 2/3 of the infant death. Neonatal mortality rate shows a wide variation in different state being the lowest in Kerala (11.5), highest rate seen in Chhattisgarh (51.1), Jharkhand (48.6), Uttar Pradesh (47.6), and Madhya Pradesh (44.5). Neonatal resuscitation is an important aspect in neonatal programmer which are required to ensure that the youngest citizen get the best possible start in life. Resuscitation helps to reduce neonatal mortality rate by about 30% but resuscitation is effective only if commenced with 6 minutes after the blood flow is stop because permanent brain cell damage occurs in an oxygen deprived environment.

From the available literature review, It is evident that the success rate and overall quality of the resuscitation performed by neonatal and pediatric staff nurse is not up to neonatal resuscitation programme standard; in particular the knowledge regarding resuscitation. Furthermore, these studies indicate that many nurses are unable to appraise realistically their own neonatal resuscitation performance. Therefore the researcher found it relevant to evaluate the effectiveness of the planned teaching programmer on knowledge of P.I.C.U. staff nurses regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation.

### **2.1. Statement of the problem:**

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme Regarding Neonatal Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation on Knowledge among Staff Nurses Working In P.I.C.U. in Selected Hospitals, Lucknow.

### **2.2. Title of the study:**

Neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U.

### **2.3. Objectives of the study:**

1. To assess the pretest & post test knowledge score regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals, Lucknow.
2. To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals, Lucknow.

3. To determine the association between the pretest knowledge scores regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals, Lucknow.

### **3. Operational definitions:**

#### **3.1. Assess:**

Evaluate or estimate the nature, ability or quality. In this study it means estimate the knowledge regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

#### **3.2. Knowledge:**

Knowledge information, understanding and skills that you have gained through learning and experience. In this study it means understanding regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

#### **3.3. Effectiveness:**

In this study, it refers to the extent to which teaching has achieved the desired effect in term of gain in mean post test score.

#### **3.4. Planned teaching programme:**

It refers to the written/ verbal material on neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation developed by the investigator and validated by the experts. This includes definition, indication, contraindication, steps, procedure etc.

#### **3.5. Neonatal resuscitation:**

**Neonatal** resuscitation is the intervention after a baby is born to help it breathe and to help its heart beat.

#### **3.6. Neonatal:**

It is connected with babies who have just been born. Duration of newborn is 4 weeks or 28 days after the birth.

### **4. Hypothesis:**

**H1-** The mean post-test knowledge score of P.I.C.U. staff nurses regarding neonatal cardio

Pulmonary resuscitation will be significantly higher than mean pretest knowledge score.

**H2-** There is a significant association between the mean pretest knowledge score of the P.I.C.U. staff nurses regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation with their selected demographic variables.

## 5. Assumptions:

1. Staff nurses of P.I.C.U. have minimal knowledge regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
2. After providing planned teaching programme on neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation, staff nurses will gain adequate knowledge.

## 6. Delimitation:

1. The study is limited to 20 staff nurses.
2. The study is limited to assess only the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation.
3. The study is limited to 4 weeks duration.

## 7. Review of literature:

**“Every child that is born, it brings with it the hope that God is not yet disappointed with man”**

**-Rabindranath Tagore**

**Mr.Zaheer (2013)**, conducted a comparative survey to assess and to compare the theoretical knowledge of P.I.C.U. nurses on neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation with that of student nurses. The study sample consisted of 66 nursing staff and 53 students. The average score of test among the nursing staff and student nurses were 61 points and 54 points respectively. The ability defined as an indicator of capability of practicing neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation of the nursing staff was 17% and then of the student nurses was 0%. The researcher concluded that the neonatal resuscitation knowledge both the nursing staff and the student nurses was not sufficient, indicating the necessity of the neonatal resuscitation education for both nursing staff and student nurses.

**Mrs. M.Basu**, conducted a study to assess the impact of neonatal resuscitation programme on incidence, management and outcome of birth asphyxia in 14 teaching hospitals in India. Programme significantly increased awareness and documentation of the birth asphyxia, as judged by an increased incidence of asphyxia based on apnea or gasping at 1-5 minutes ( $P < 0.001$  and  $P < 0.01$  respectively). A significant shift toward more rational resuscitation practice was indicated by a decline in the use of chest compression and medication ( $P > 0.001$ ). Although overall neonatal mortality did not decrease asphyxia related deaths declined significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ).

**Rodriguez nunez A etal 2006**, conducted a study to assess the effectiveness and long term outcome of CPR in paediatric intensive care unit. The study sample consists of 116 children. It shows that the patients with sepsis had higher mortality rate than other groups. Duration of resuscitation effect was correlated with mortality ( $P < 0.0001$ ). At hospital discharge 86.8 and 84.6% of patient had score 1-2 in the PCPC AND POPC scale. The study concluded that 1/3 of the children were survived and most of them had a good long term neurological and functional outcome after attempt a CPR.

**Berguland S etal**, conducted a study to evaluate neonatal resuscitation of newborn born with severe asphyxia. The study revealed that gestational age  $\geq 33$  completed weeks, planned vaginal onset of delivery, a reactive CTG at onset of labor, neonatal asphyxia or an APGAR score  $< 7$  at 5 minutes. The study revealed that there was insufficient adherence to guide lines concerning neonatal resuscitation, including delayed initiation of excessive resuscitation in 19 interruption of resuscitation in 38 newborns. The study concluded compliance with the guidelines for resuscitation of severely asphyxia newborn may be improved, especially concerning ventilation and prompt paging for skilled personal in cases of imminent asphyxia.

**DN Shikuku 2005** conducted a quasi-experimental study on knowledge and practice regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation among 50 staff nurses in selected hospitals, Mangalore. The study result showed that there was a highly significant difference between ( $t(49) = 36.412$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). The mean post test knowledge is 31.2 and pretest knowledge score is 15.8. There is the positive significant correlation ( $r = 0.9757$ ) between post-test knowledge and practice. There was significant association between pretest knowledge score and variable like total clinical experience ( $\chi^2 = 4.53$ ,  $P, 0.05$ ).

**Hickey RW etal**, conducted a cross sectional survey among nurses attached to secondary health facilities in western Nigeria using closed ended questionnaire that tested evaluation and appropriate action aspects of neonatal resuscitation. 179 nurses were interviewed. Of these , 72.6% has worked in the labour room and special care baby unit within the last 5 years while

only 14.0% had attended with last 5 years , similarly 31.8% , 53.1%, 58.1% and 32.2% had access to radiant warmers, ambu bags , suction machine and oxygen delivery unit respectively. The knowledge of the respondents about appropriate actions to be taken during neonatal resuscitation are highly desired.

**PM Clifford 2010 conducted** a retrospective study to evaluate the effectiveness of neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation in 125 bedded hospitals in India. Result of the study revealed that among 215 neonatal resuscitation, 14.4% were discharge alive. The study concluded that there is need to collect data on outcome in the India Milieu to evaluate and determinate, the outcome after neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation.

## **8. Methodology:**

### **8.1. Research approach:**

Quantitative approach

### **8.2. Research design:**

Quasi-experimental design

### **8.3. Research setting:**

Selected hospitals at Lucknow.

### **8.4. Demographic variables:**

It includes Age, gender, qualification, years of experience, religion, areas of working experience and previous training on CPR.

### **8.5. Population:**

All staff nurses who are working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals, Lucknow.

### **8.6. Samples:**

Selected staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals, Lucknow.

### **8.7. Sample size:**

20 samples

### **8.8. Sampling technique:**



Convenient sampling method

## **9. Sampling criteria:**

### **9.1. Inclusion criteria:**

- Those who are available at the time of the study.
- Those who are willing to participate.

### **9.2. Exclusion criteria:**

- Staff nurses who are sick at the time of data collection

### **9.3. Data collection tool:**

It consists of two sections.

#### **Section - A**

Demographic variables consist of Age, Gender, Qualification, Years of experience, Religion, areas of working experience and previous training on CPR

#### **Section- B**

Structured interview schedule consisting of 20 questions to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation in selected hospitals, Lucknow.

## **10. Pilot study:**

A pilot study was conducted on Sherwood Hospital, Barabanki. The prepared tool was administered to 2 staff nurses. The values felt that the tool was feasible and appropriate. The Researcher felt that the tool can be proceed for main study.

### **10.1. Reliability:**

The reliability was tested by test re-test method. The reliability score obtained is ' $r^2 = 1$ ', which indicates that the tool was reliable.

## **11. Scoring procedure:**

The correct response for each item was given the score of 1 and wrong response was given 0. The maximum score is 20. The interpretation of the score is as follows:

**Table. 1:**

<i>S.no</i>	<i>Scores</i>	<i>Level of knowledge</i>
1	Less than 10	Inadequate knowledge
2	10-13	Moderate knowledge
3	14-20	Adequate knowledge

### 11.1. Plan for data analysis:

The obtained data was analyzed in terms of the objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics .The data was organized in a master sheet. Demographic variables was analysed in terms of frequency and percentages and present in the form of bar/pie graphs. The reliability is calculated by test re-test formula. The level of knowledge is calculated by mean percentage. The effectiveness of planned teaching programme is calculated by t-test and association between pretest knowledge and selected demographic variables by using chi-square test.

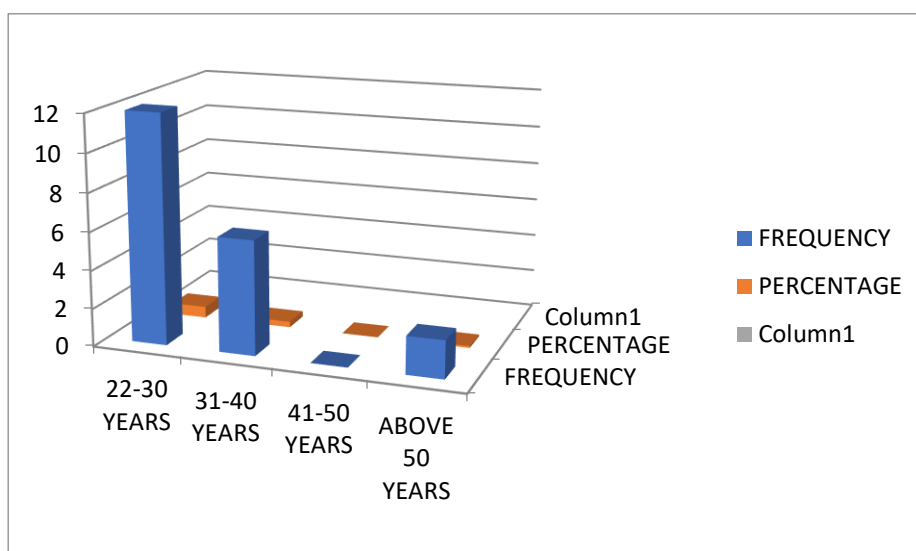
## 12. Result:

### Section-1:

**Table. 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of staff nurses according to selected demographic variables**

<i>S.no</i>	<i>Demographic variables</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	<b>Age in years</b>		
	22-30 years	12	60%
	31-40 years	6	30%
	41-50 years	0	0%
	above 50 years	2	10%
2	<b>Gender</b>		
	Male	7	35%
	Female	13	65%
3	<b>Qualificaion</b>		
	Gnm	15	75%
	Bsc. nursing	5	25%
	Msc. nursing	0	0%

4	<b>Years of experience</b>		
	Fresher	12	60%
	1-5 years	6	30%
	6-10years	1	5%
	above 10 years	1	5%
5	<b>Religion</b>	18	90%
	Hindu	1	5%
	Muslim	1	5%
	Christian	0	0%
	Others		
6	<b>Areas of experience</b>		
	Pediatric ward	11	55%
	General ward	3	15%
	I.C.U.	6	30%
	O.P.D.	0	0%
7	<b>Have you under gone any training on cpr</b>		
	Yes	6	30%
	No	14	70%



*Figure. 1.1: Percentage distributions according to age*

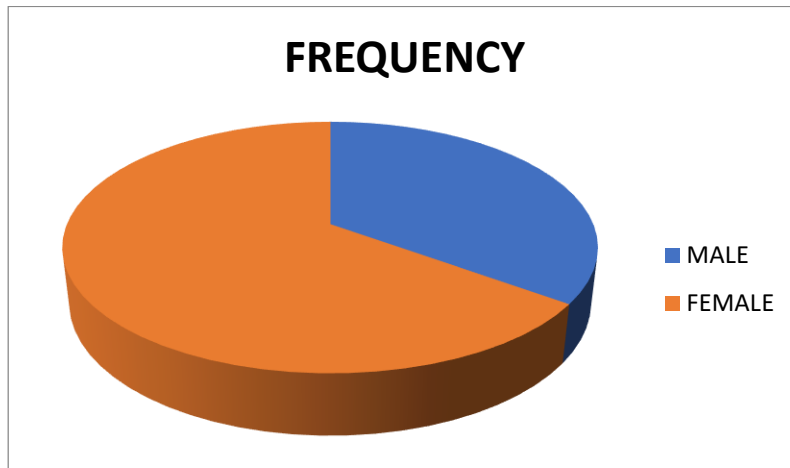


Figure. 1.2: Percentage distribution of according to gender

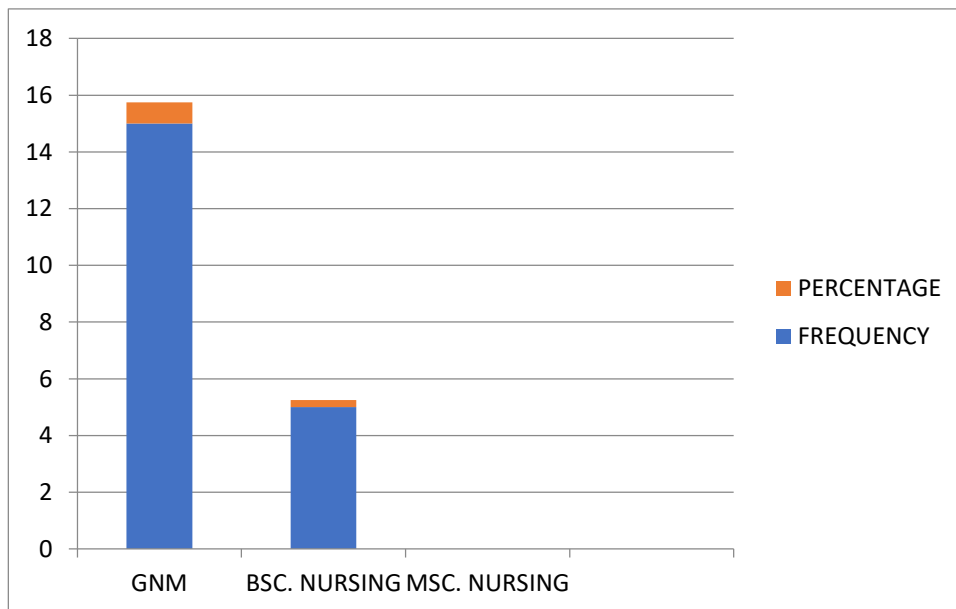


Figure. 1.3: Percentage distribution according to qualification

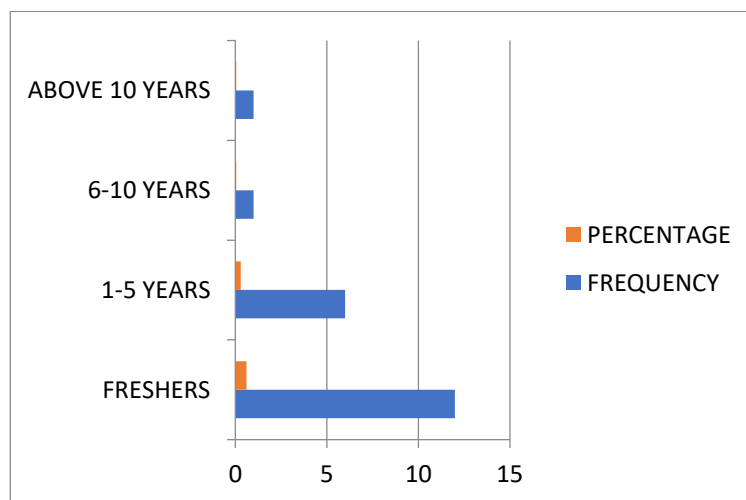


Figure. 1.4: Percentage distribution of according to years of experience

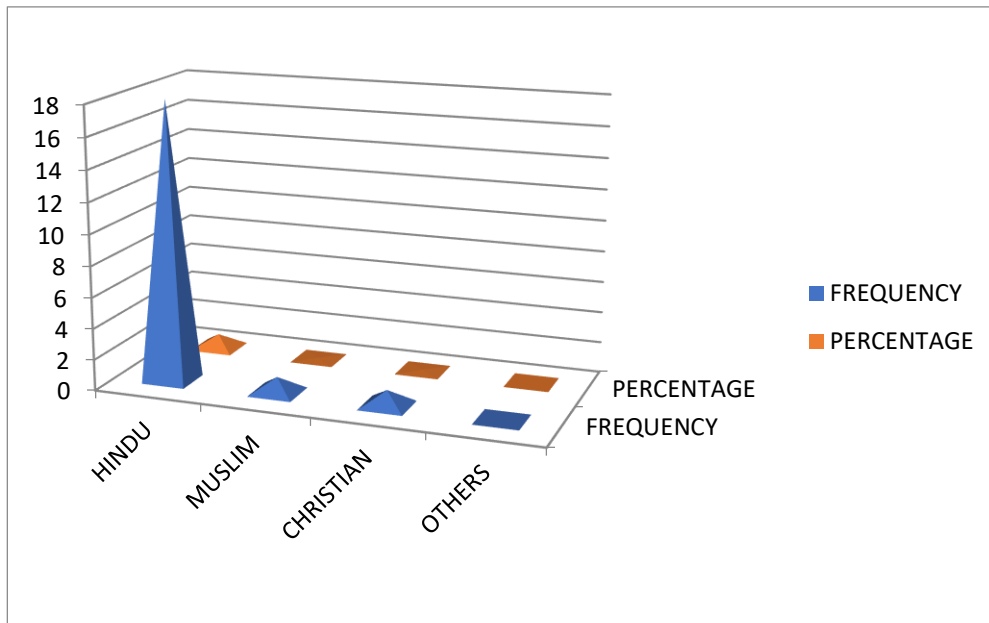


Figure. 1.5: Percentage distribution according to religion

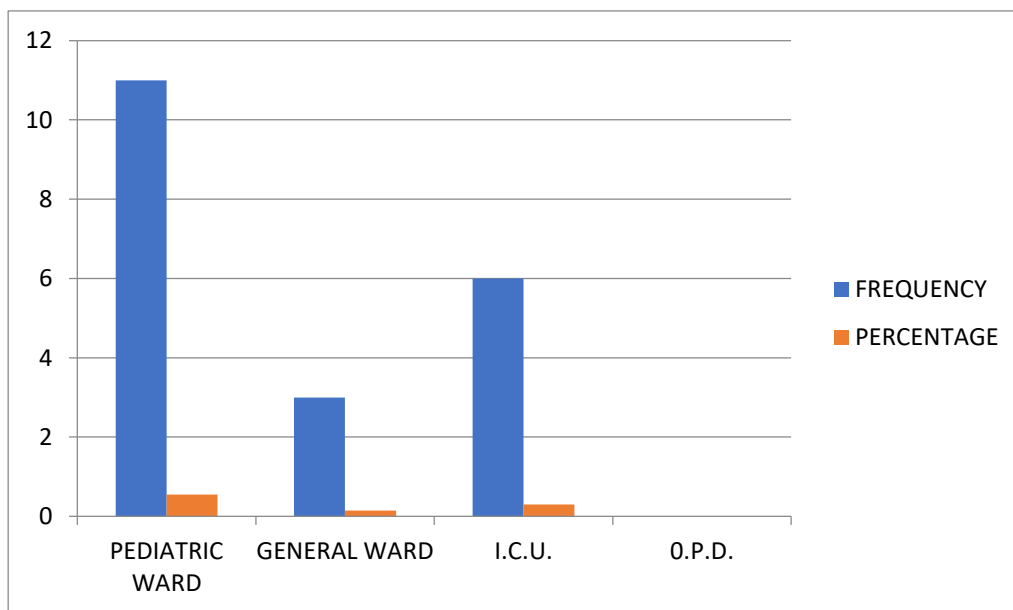


Figure. 1.6: Percentage distribution according to areas of experience

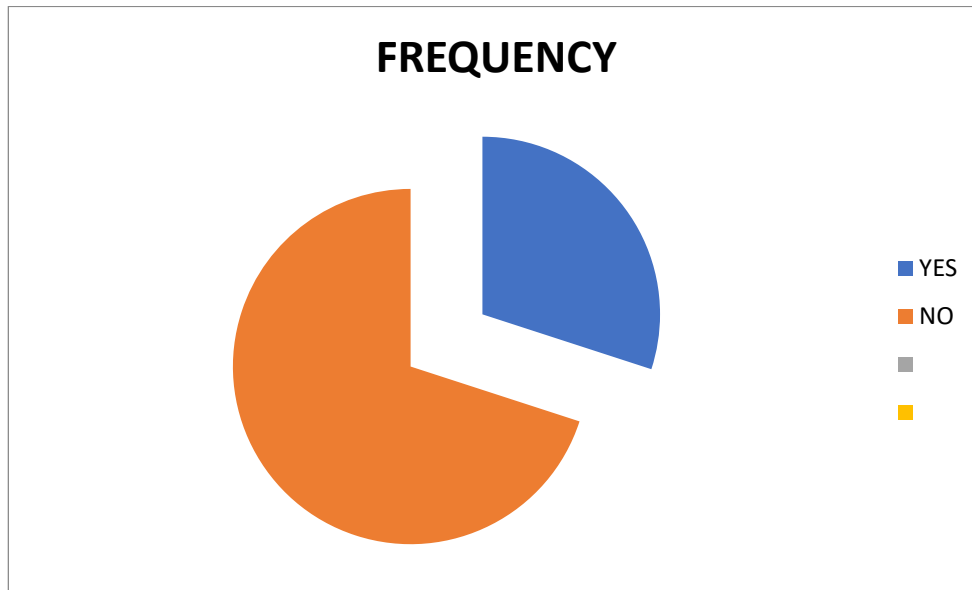


Figure. 1.7: Percentage distribution according to have you undergone any training on CPR

**Section -2**

Table. 3: Pretest level of knowledge regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses

Level of Knowledge	Number of Samples	Percentage
Inadequate	14	70%
Moderate	6	30%
Adequate	0	0%

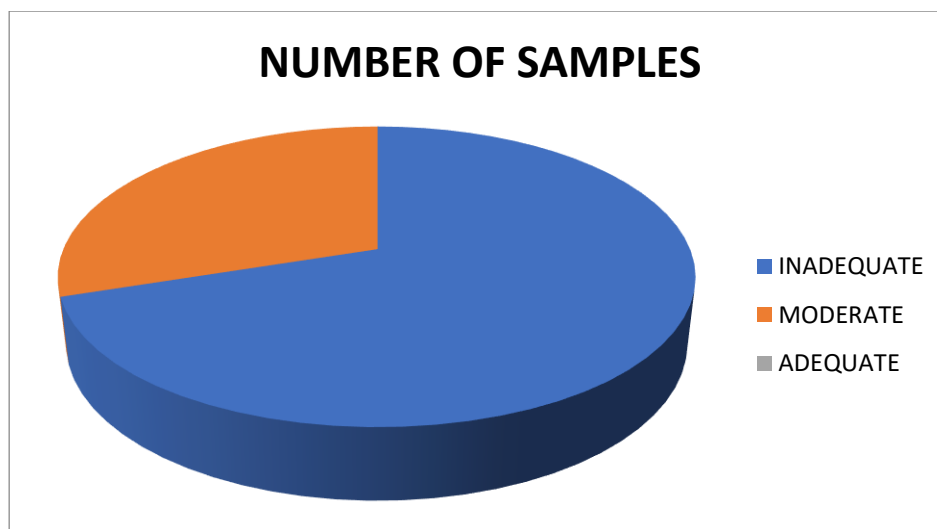
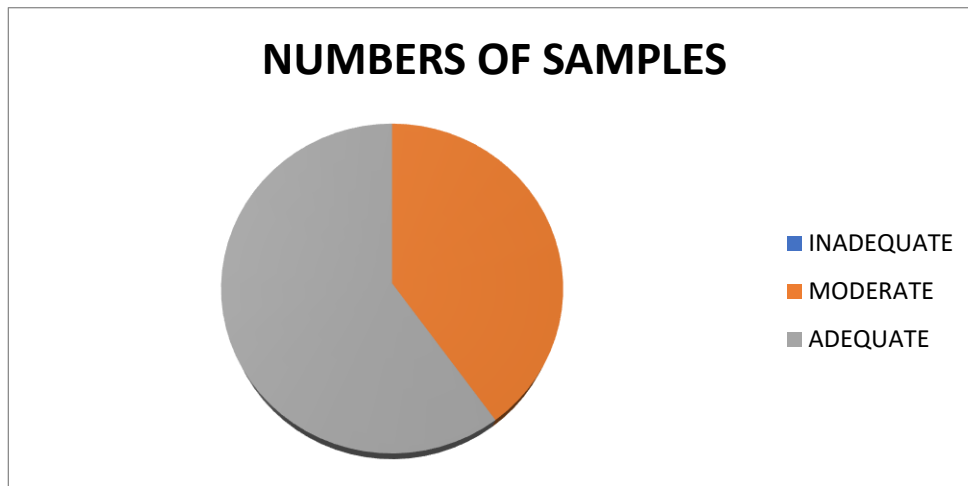


Figure. 2.1: Out 20 samples 14(70%) have inadequate knowledge, 6(30%) have moderate knowledge and 0 (0%) have adequate knowledge

**Section-3**

**Table. 4: Post- test level of knowledge regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses**

<i>Level of Knowledge</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Inadequate	0	0%
Moderate	8	40%
Adequate	12	60%



*Figure. 3.1: Out of 20 samples 0 (0%) have inadequate knowledge, 8(40%) have moderate knowledge and 12(60%) have adequate knowledge so that there is no any sample of inadequate knowledge*

**Section-4**

**Table. 5: Effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses**

<i>Components</i>	<i>Observation</i>	<i>mean</i>	<i>Mean difference</i>	<i>T- test</i>
Neonatal Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	pre-test	10.3	4.2	3.64**
	post-test	14.1		

Significant at 0.05 and 0.01 level.

**Section-5**

**Table. 6: Association between the pretest knowledge of staff nurses regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation with selected demographic variables**

<i>Demographic variables</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Inadequate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Adequate</i>	<i>Chi- square</i>
Age In Years	22-30	12	6	6	0	7.5 df= 6 N.S.
	31-40	6	6	0	0	
	41-50	0	0	0	0	

	above 50 years	2	2	0	0	
Gender	Male	7	5	2	0	1.04
	Female	13	9	4	0	df= 2 N.S.
Qualification	GNM	15	10	5	0	2.5
	Bsc.nursing	5	4	1	0	df=4
	Msc.nursing	0	0	0	0	N.S.
Years of Experience	Fresher	12	8	4	0	1.81
	1-5years	6	4	2	0	df=6
	6-10 years	1	1	0	0	N.S.
	above10 years	1	1	0	0	
Religion	Hindu	18	12	6	0	0.92
	Muslim	1	1	0	0	df=6
	Christian	1	1	0	0	N.S.
	Others	0	0	0	0	
Areas Of Experience	Pediatric ward	11	8	3	0	8.56
	General ward	3	2	1	0	df=6
	I.C.U.	6	4	2	0	N.S.
	O.P.D.	0	0	0	0	
Have You Undergone Any Training On CPR.	Yes	6	5	1	0	0.71 df =
	No	14	9	5	0	2 N.S.

S\*\* denotes significant at 0.01 and 0.05 level.

Above table indicates that there is no significant association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables such as Age, Gender, Qualification , years of experience, Religion, Areas of experience and Have you under gone any training on CPR .

### 13. Discussion:

The present study was aimed to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals, Lucknow.



A quantitative approach was used with quazi-experimental Research Design. The sample for the study selected is staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. In selected hospitals, Lucknow.

The sample was selected by convenient sampling technique. The total sample size consists of 20 staff nurses. In this study, data collection was made through structured interview schedule. The findings are discussed under the demographic variables and Objectives.

## **14. Distribution of demographic variables:**

### **14.1. Age:**

In relation to age, out of 20 samples, 12 (60%) belong to 22-30 years, 6 (30%) belong to 31-40 years, 2 (10%) belong to above 50 years, there is no any samples belong to 41-50 years.

### **14.2. Gender:**

In relation to gender, out of 20 samples, 7(35%) belong to male and 13(65%) belong to female.

### **14.3. Qualification:**

With regards to qualification out of 20 samples, 15(75%) belong to GNM, 5(25%) belong to Bsc. Nursing and there is no any sample from Msc. Nursing.

### **14.4. Years of experience:**

In the relation to years of experience, out of 20 samples, 12(60%) belong to fresher, 6(30%) belong to 1-5 years of experience, 1(5%) belong to 6-10 years of experience and 1(5%) belong to above 10 years.

### **14.5. Religion:**

With regards to religion out of 20 samples 18(90%) belong to Hindu, 1(5%) belong to Muslim, 1(5%) belong to Christian.

### **14.6. Areas of experience:**

With regards to areas of experience, out of 20 samples, 11(55%) belong to pediatric ward, 3(15%) belong to general ward, 6(30%) belong to I.C.U. and there is no any sample belong to the O.P.D. group.

### **14.7. Have you undergone any training on CPR:**

In relation to previous training on CPR, out of 20 samples, 6(30%) undergone training and 14 (70%) samples did not undergone any training

## **15. Objectives:**

**To assess the pretest knowledge score regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals in Lucknow.**

Result shows that 14 (70%) have inadequate knowledge, 6(30%) have moderate knowledge and 0(0%) sample have adequate knowledge.

**To assess the post test knowledge score regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals in Lucknow .**

Result shows that 0(0%) have inadequate knowledge, 8(40%) have moderate knowledge and 12 (60%) have adequate knowledge.

**To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals at Lucknow.**

Result shows that pretest mean is 10.3 , post-test mean is 14.1 then mean difference is 4.2 and t-test value is 3.64\*\* ,which is significant at 0.05 and 0'01 level that shows planned teaching programme is effective in increasing the knowledge among staff nurses.

**To determine the association between the pretest knowledge scores regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals in Lucknow.**

The analysis of association of selected demographic variables with level of knowledge regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals was calculated chi square test. It reveals that there is a significant association between level of knowledge and demographic variables such as age in years, gender, years of experience, qualification, areas of experience, religion and have you undergone any training on CPR. Since the obtained chi square value is greater than the table value at 0.01 and 0.05 level significance so the research hypothesis H1 stated that the mean post-test knowledge score of P.I.C.U. staff nurses regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation are significantly higher than mean pretest knowledge score is accepted and hypothesis H2stated that there is a significant association between the mean pretest knowledge score of the P.I.C.U. staff nurses regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation with their selected socio demographic variables is rejected.

## 16. Conclusion:

The study was done to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programmed regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals, Lucknow. In this study 20 staff nurses were selected using convenient sampling technique

The research approach adopted is quantitative approach with a view to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U in selected hospitals, Lucknow.. The data was interpreted by suitable appropriate statistical methods.

The chapter deals with the following conclusion

- Majority of staff nurses (60%) belong to 22-30 years of age.
- In regard to religion 18 (90%) belong to Hindu.
- In relation to gender 13 (65%) belong to female.
- With regards to qualification 15 (75%) belong to GNM.
- In relation to years of experience 12 (30%) belong to fresher.
- With regards to areas of experience 11(55%) belongs to pediatric ward.
- Majority of inadequate knowledge is 14(70%) in pretest.
- Majority of adequate knowledge is 12 (60%) in post-test.

### 16.1. Nursing implication:

The result of the study proved that there is a significance to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation. Hence it becomes the responsibility of the researcher to create knowledge about neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation. The finding of the study has scope in the following areas.

### 16.2. Nursing education:

- The present study emphasize on enhancement regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation in staff nurses. It includes nurses's education on neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation in the unit of child health nursing.
- Nursing home, primary health center, community health center and doctors should come forward and encourage the staff nurses to educate about neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation.

- The nursing supritendent can be given awareness about neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation at through group teaching.

### **16.3. Nursing practice:**

- Nurses are the key person of a health team, who play a major role in the health profession and maintenance ant it is are practicing profession so that the researcher felt to integrate finding into practice.
- Nurse can conduct teaching session for other staff nurses may it will help in improvement of knowledge for both nurses and student nurses.

### **16.4. Nursing administration:**

- Nursing leader should enhance nursing service through re enforcement of teaching.
- Professional interaction between doctor and nurses will help to improve professional standards and create better image in the community.
- Teaching programme can be given to rural people using various channels of communication regarding neonatal CPR.
- Nursing personal can after opportunity to create awareness among staff nurses through health education.

### **16.5. Nursing research:**

- The study helps the investigation to develop insight regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation through planned teaching programme.
- This study will serve as a valuable reference material for future investigations.

The research studies can be conducted considering the other domains.

## **17. Recommendations:**

- A similar study can be undertaken by utilizing other domains.
- A similar study can be under taken on large scale.
- A similar study can be conducted using self-instructions module.
- A similar study can be carried out using other set of population.

## **18. Limitations:**

- The sample size was limited to 20 staff nurses.
- The study is limited to 2 weeks duration.
- The study is limited to assess only the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

## **19. Summary:**

Neonatal Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is an emergency life saving measure; this is the combination of rescue breathing and chest compressions. It is performed in newborn with the unconscious, non- breathing and cardiac arrest and also in near drowning, asphyxiation and traumatic newborn. CPR conducts defibrillation, supports heart pumping for short duration, and allows oxygen to reach brain. It is more effective if perform as early as possible.

The study was descriptive study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals, Lucknow.

The objective study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals, Lucknow and to find out the association between the level of knowledge and selected demographic variables among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U.regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation in selected hospitals, Lucknow.

Hypothesis of the study was there will be a significant level of association between the level of knowledge and selected demographic variables among staff nurses.

In this study a quantitative approach was used with quazi-experimentalresearch design. Only 20 staff nurses were selected by using convenient sampling method .A structured interview schedule was used to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding neonatal cardio pulmonary resuscitation among staff nurses working in P.I.C.U. in selected hospitals. The data was interpreted by suitable appropriate statistical methods.

The final finding are 14(70%) samples out of 20 have inadequate knowledge, 6(30%) have moderate knowledge and none have adequate knowledge.

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