

ABSTRACT

Training Need for Paediatric Basic Life Support

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THE present study was designed to evaluate "the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on 'Paediatric Basic Life Support, in Terms of Knowledge and Skill of Nursing Personnel of a Selected Hospital in New Delhi' with the following objectives:

- * To assess and evaluate the knowledge and skill of Nursing personnel in providing basic life support to children between the age group of 1-8 years of age, before and after conducting the planned teaching programme.

- * To determine the relationship between the knowledge and skill of Nursing personnel, before and after the administration of planned teaching programme.

The study was conceptualised on System's Model consisting of Input, Process and Output.

Materials and Methods

- * Research approach evaluative with one group pre-test, post-test design.

- * Convenient sampling technique used to obtain 30 Nursing personnel from all the departments, except neonatology in Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi.

- * Tools used were knowledge questionnaire, comprising 55 items carrying a score of one each and observation checklist comprising 22 steps having a score of one each.

Results

Maximum number of the participating subjects (43.33%) were in the group of 21-25 years and 96.67% pos-

sessing GNM as basic professional qualification. 30% had professional experience between 2 & 5 years and the remaining above 11 years. 83.34% were never exposed to inservice education programme on paediatric resuscitation.

The evaluation was based on the analysis of skill score in various content areas, which was based on pre-test after Planned Teaching Programme.

The maximum deficit was found in the pre-test knowledge in the area of resuscitative measures (33.8%), followed by Airway obstruction (34.3%). The knowledge deficit in the vital areas in pre-test showed a remarkable gain after the post-test scores were evaluated, which were 99.2% and 97.6% respectively after the Planned Teaching Programmes I & II (Lecture & Demonstration).

The mean percentage gain as found between the pre-test and post-test scores also improved all the nine content areas of Planned Teaching Programme thus indicating the importance of such programmes.

The mean post-test knowledge score (51.36) was found to be significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (26.13) with 't' value of (29) 27.86 significant at 0.05 level.

Description of Skill Scores

Mean post-test skill score (18.66) was found to be significantly higher than the pre-test scores (1.5) with a 't' value of (29) 51.63 significant at 0.05 level, suggesting the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme II.

The Co-efficient of Correlation between the pre-test knowledge and pre-test skill score r was found to be 0.407 at 0.05 level indicating positive

correlation between the knowledge and skill. Similarly, a positive correlation of the post-test knowledge and post-test skill scores was also found with r value of 0.416 and 0.05 level of significance.

Keeping in view the above findings, following are the offered recommendations:

- Replication of similar study on a large sample from various hospitals, Schools and Colleges of Nursing with a control group design.

- Similar study on the final year students of the Nursing programme (B.Sc. as well as GNM).

- Study on attitude of Nursing personnel towards the needs for developing skill on Basic Life Support.

- Study to determine the relationship of selected factors, i.e., years of experience, professional qualifications, etc.

- Study to review periodically the standards for cardiopulmonary resuscitation as per the requirements.

Conclusion

The major conclusion drawn from the findings of the study was deficit in knowledge and skill regarding Paediatric Basic Life Support, which was enhanced after a Teaching Programme. The staff development programme for Nursing personnel in a clinical area is inadequate in the existing health care system. In the event of ever growing challenges in Nursing, Nurse educators, and administrators should facilitate and encourage Nursing personnel to update by providing inservice education programme from time to time as an ongoing process.

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