

PROBLEMS OF ASTHMA IN CHILDREN IN ASIA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Dr. Madhuri S Shelke¹, B. Uvarani², Nitesh Dhiman³

¹Principal, Institute of Nursing Education and Research, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.

²Professor, Ph.D Research scholar, MNR Educational Trust, MNR College of Nursing, Sangareddy, Telangana, India.

³Nursing Tutor, College of Nursing, AIIMS Rishikesh.

*Corresponding authors

DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2022.13.507.697

Abstract

The non-communicable illness of asthma affects people all over the world and has serious negative effects on both children's and adults' health, including high morbidity and, in extreme situations, fatality. One of the major reasons for hospitalization, especially for children under the age of 5, is asthma, whose incidence has grown over the last 20 years. Since they are associated with worse quality of life, restrictions on physical activity, and poor academic achievement, intangible costs are impossible to quantify. The published research that addressed the issues and risk factors associated with asthma prompted the development of the aforementioned review. Online databases such as Pubmed, Cinhal, and Medline were searched, and all relevant studies are also included without regard to language. After that, databases being accessed to allow for a more thorough literature search utilizing key terms and Logic operators to produce articles pertinent to the subject. To reduce the findings to eight manageable articles, these papers were chosen using an inclusion/exclusion criterion. These eight publications were examined, and the findings showed that nutrition, eating habits, air pollution, and plastic bottles all increased the likelihood of developing asthma. Asthma prevalence has increased as a result of these behaviors. As a result, the present review research has identified a number of host-related and environmental risk factors for asthma in the Asian population.

Keywords: Asthma, Child, Children, Problem, Burden

Introduction

For both youth and adolescents, asthma is a serious non-communicable illness with large negative effects on public health, including high morbidity and death in severe instances (Dharmage et al., 2019). Although childhood asthma is not a separate illness from adult asthma, children have special difficulties. The disorder is a major contributor to trips to the ER, hospital stays, and lost school days. Unfortunately, there is no known treatment for childhood asthma, and symptoms may last well into adulthood. However, with the appropriate care, both you and your kid may manage symptoms and guard against harm to developing lungs ("Childhood Asthma," 2021).

Children with asthma might be challenging to diagnose. Upon having an asthma attack, many kids would go for extended periods of time without experiencing any symptoms. Asthma symptoms might be mistaken for with that other respiratory conditions. Additionally, it could be challenging for your kid to articulate his or her symptoms depending on their age.

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Teaching with Concept Map Regarding Knowledge on Cerebral Palsy among III B Sc Nursing Students in a Selected Nursing College

Urmila Chaudhari

Professor

Introduction:

Each child is a unique person, a person whose future will be affected for better or worse by the influences that mould his or her life during the early years. One child will grow up to become a joy to parents and a blessing to others. Whereas special ones will grow up and become a burden, sorrow and challenge to society.

Many tender ones are there who cannot stand on their own foot or cannot achieve their activity of daily living and are totally depended. Raising and taking care of such a gifted child is both a joy and a challenge, yet parents of gifted children have few resources for reliable parenting information. Awareness for the need of the services to take care of those disabled children and provision of the services are still far beyond the standard or basic requirement. Little attention to our special ones will prove much more than expected.

Cerebral palsy is a common developmental disability first described by

-William Littlel in the 1940s.

In the term cerebral palsy (CP), 'Cerebral refers to the injured Central Nervous System (CNS) and Palsy describes the lack of voluntary muscle strength or control. Though the term cerebral palsy (CP) was originally coined more than a century ago and loosely translates as "brain paralysis, a precise definition

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Children dream dreams without limits...

If you ask a child what their dreams are, they will tell you -I'm going to fly aero planes —when I grow up I will visit the Moon and then Marsl etc...

Then turn and ask our children, our beautiful children affected by cerebral palsy, what their dreams are? They also have dreams, but these children's dreams are slightly different...more limited... Wouldn't it be worthier to help someone to dream their dreams without limits?

The incidence of cerebral palsy has not changed in more than 4 decades, despite significant advances in the medical care of neonates and children

A study conducted in Bangalore children hospital. 75% out of approximately 1000 cases of loco-motor

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Nesting on Bio-Physiological Parameters

Urmila Chaudhari

Professor

Key words: Nesting, Effectiveness, Bio-Physiological, Parameters, Low Birth.

Introduction

“Children are a gift from the Lord; they are a reward from him”
- Psalm 127 : 3

Human Birth is the most miraculous, transformational and mysterious event of life. It is also an experience that is shared by every single member of the human race. The birth experience indelibly imprints itself in the lives of both the mother who is giving birth and the baby who is being born (Barbara Harper, 2005).

Newborns are the most vulnerable group in getting adjusted to the new environment. Following the birth, the first few months will act as a transition period during which the baby adjusts from the aquatic to the aerial environment. Hence care method that facilitates better adaptation of neonates with early post-natal environment has an important role in the growth of newborns. As a result, the way in which baby has been positioned throughout this time is very important (Oyen N, Markestaad T 2011).

Birth weight is one of the significant predictors of child's mental development, future physical growth and survival. It is an important risk factor for child's morbidity and mortality. According to the WHO, low birth weight is defined as an infant birth weight of less than 2,500 grams. This group of children is considered to have higher risk of neonatal, post-neonatal death and morbidity (Daynia EB, Tobias FC, Peter AC, 2010).

Low Birth Weight babies have higher morbidity and mortality. A baby's LBW is due to Preterm birth or due to IUGR or both. IUGR may present in both term and preterm infants. They have loose skin folds, absence of subcutaneous fat and peeling of skin. LBW is a global and alarming problem and their major problem is inability to control body temperature (OP Ghai, 2012). LBW can affect nearly every organ in the body. Some LBW babies need special care in the hospital after birth. They may need help with breathing, staying warm, protection against infection and getting enough nutrition. They may have problems with their lungs, intestinal tract, vision and hearing and also developmental delays in future (Carlo WA, Nelson 2011)

Positioning and handling techniques promote comfort and minimize stress, while creating a balance between nurturing care and necessary interventions. Using the developmental model of supportive care, the nurse closely monitors physiologic and behavioral signs to promote organization

Post operative pain assessment and pain management among patients undergoing cranioplasty

Mrs. Shilpa Bakal

M.Sc. Medical Surgical Nursing

Abstract

Pain assessment and pain management is the most crucial job of critical care nurses. Pain assessment and its management in patients undergoing cranioplasty, especially those with communication barriers, continue to present challenges to nurses in the critical care areas. The present study was undertaken to assess the level of post-operative pain suffered by patients after cranioplasty, to identify the activities that increases/relieve pain and to find out association between pain score of patients and selected variables. This study has used the following tools, a self-prepared validated questionnaire and Wong Bakers Faces pain scale. As per the findings, the post-operative pain was mild to moderate and decreased from first to third postoperative day. Patients Pain relief was adequate with the combination therapy of pain medications like non-narcotic analgesics and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

The study revealed that there was no significant difference between the pain perception and age or gender of the patient. It is found that the activities that increased pain were surgical dressing removal and patient's position changing. Critical care nursing staff should focus on assessing and managing post-operative pain to improve quality of nursing care in order to improve the comfort of cranioplasty patients.

Objectives -

1. To assess the level of post- operative pain suffered by patients after cranioplasty.
2. To identify the activities that increase or relieve pain.
3. To find out association between pain score of patients and selected demographic variables.

Literature Review

- Studies on pain assessment and analgesic usage in neurosurgical patients revealed that frontal craniotomy patients experienced the lowest pain and required less opioid than patients undergoing posterior fossa interventions- Thibault 2007
- Age was an independent factor with lower pain scores observed with increased age- Mordhorst 2010.

Impact of Prolonged working hours, work stress and fatigue among Nurses

Mrs. Shilpa Bakal

M.Sc. Medical Surgical Nursing

BACKGROUND:

Job stress can endanger the physical and mental health of nurses, decrease energy and work efficiency, and fail to provide proper nursing care, which ultimately has a negative impact on patient outcomes. Therefore, it is required to investigate the stressors and effective planning to eliminate these factors. Fatigue can impair the ability to think clearly, make sound judgments and act decisively. While it is the nurse's and employer's responsibility to find the right balance between work and time off, only the nurse can determine her or his tolerance level for stress, anxiety and fatigue.

Prolonged and Extended working hours and those periods without rest can seriously impair cognitive and motor performance at work, decrease alertness and productivity and increase risk of adverse events and outcomes such as tiredness, fatigue, poor performance, and safety and health care errors.

A study conducted across many countries has revealed that chronic psychosocial work stressors such as low job control (low skill discretion and low decision authority), high level of psychological job demands, lack of supervisor and co-worker support at work, bullying or harassment at work, a lack of social interactions with co-workers, job insecurity, and long working hours per week, etc. cause severe adverse effects on both physical and psychological health of the workers, which sometimes even could lead to suicidal ideation in the workers.

OBJECTIVES:

- i. To identify the causes of prolonged working hours, work stress and fatigue among nurses.
- ii. To find out the effects of above mentioned on quality of patient care.

MATERIALS:

- TYPE OF STUDY: Exploratory study
- SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: Stratified Random Sampling
- SAMPLE SIZE: 60
- Tool: structured questionnaire to assess prolonged working hours and its relevant causes. Rating scale to assess causes of work stress and fatigue and adverse events.

USING E HEALTH TO RETAIN THE HIV PEOPLE IN TREATMENT IN ASIA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF ASIA

Madhuri Machchhindranath Kotkar¹, Dhanraj Babu², Dr Gargee Karadkar³

¹ Assistant Professor, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Institute of Nursing Education and Research, Pune.

² Professor Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), College of Nursing Navi Mumbai.

³ Associate Professor Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed To Be University), College of Nursing, Navi Mumbai.

Corresponding Author: Madhuri Machchhindranath Kotkar, Assistant Professor, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth
Nursing Education and Research, Pune.

DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2022.13.507.689

Abstract

Text messaging interventions have been shown to improve health outcomes in people living with HIV. Global evidence supports the use of text messaging as a tool to improve adherence to medication and attendance at scheduled appointments. While there are some studies that show an effect of mobile phone reminders on adherence to ART, none has reported on the costs of such reminders for national AIDS programmes. The presented meta-analysis was developed in response to the publication of several studies addressing Using e health to retain the HIV people in treatment in Asia. Online database search was performed in Pubmed, Cinhal, Medline and relevant studies were included with no language restriction. Following on from this, databases were accessed to enable a more in depth search of the literature using key words and Boolean operators to generate articles relevant to the topic. These articles were filtered using an inclusion /exclusion criteria in order to refine the results to a manageable level or eight articles. These eight articles were analyzed and the results showed that there is momentous deficit in Using e health to retain the HIV people in treatment in Region of Asia studies support for use of e health tremendously for People living with HIV treatment and also the testing of HIV in Priority population in Region of Asia. The study findings support the use of e health boost prevention of HIV, testing of HIV, includes treatment plan for HIV and also the care. The use of e health to retain the HIV People in treatment is appropriate and relevant in the Region of Asia- where the use of internet and mobile phone up- take is in height.

Keywords: e health, Retain, HIV, PLHIV ART, Treatment Asia.

Introduction

Mobile phone applications (apps) provide a new platform for delivering tailored human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention and care. Most available HIV/STD apps have failed to attract user attention and positive reviews. Public health practitioners should work with app developers to incorporate elements of evidence-based interventions for risk reduction and improve app inclusiveness and interactivity. (Muessig et al., 2013)

Strong international commitment and the widespread use of antiretroviral therapy have led to higher longevity for people living with human immune deficiency virus (HIV). Text messaging interventions have been shown to improve health outcomes in people living with HIV. Global evidence supports the use of text messaging as a tool to improve adherence to medication and attendance at scheduled appointments. Given the similarities between HIV and other chronic diseases (long-term medications, life-long care, strong link to behaviour and the need for

A Study to Assess the Effect of Health Teaching on Knowledge Regarding COVID 19 among Care Taker in Selected Hospital

Ms.Heera Bhalerao

M.Sc.Child Health Nursing

ABSTRACT

Background: Covid in children-s the number of people across India testing positive for the COVID-19 has increased, the number of children contracting the virus has also increased. However, we have not seen a sudden spike in the overall percentage of children affected by COVID-19 in India.

One feature of the new wave is that now entire households are becoming infected with the virus, more so than in the first wave.

We still need to be cautious and continue to follow COVID-19 appropriate behaviours strictly. It's also important to be aware how children are feeling each day.

Objective:

- To determine the care taker knowledge regarding COVID 19
- To identify the effect to care taker knowledge regarding COVID 19
- To find an association of Care taker knowledge with selected demographic variables.

Material and Method: The study is an evaluative study with pre experimental one group pre and post test research design. 60 samples were selected for the study by Non-probability purposive sampling technique. The pre-test was done first and then health teaching was given to the care taker. Then post-test was provided to group after a gap of 7 days for the knowledge assessment. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result: The findings of the study revealed that, pre-test scores shows 43.33% of the care taker, 28.33% had very poor knowledge and 28.34% had average knowledge regarding COVID 19. After health teaching is provided, post-test scores showed 90% mothers of under-five children had good knowledge and 40% had average knowledge of dehydration. This indicates that, there is a remarkable improvement in the knowledge among mothers regarding assessment and management of dehydration in children.

Conclusion: As the current emphasis of health care nowadays is on health and wellness of children, mothers of under-five children to know about the Precisions in the hospital and management. Hence, care taker require continuous and adequate knowledge about COVID 19. One method that can help in improving their knowledge by conducting health teaching. As the study itself was shown, health teaching is an effective tool that can be adopted as one of the method in improvising the knowledge of Care take toward providing adequate Precaution. of evidence- based practice guidelines Social distance and using face mask and sanitizer.

**“A study to assess the knowledge regarding Hospital acquired Infections
among Staff Nurses of selected hospital.”**

Mrs. Heera P.Bhalerao

Clinical Instructor,

Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth,Pune

OBJECTIVES

1. To identify the knowledge of Staff Nurses.
2. To determine the effect of Teaching Method.
3. To Find out the association of knowledge regarding Hospital acquired Infection with selected demographic variable.

HYPOTHESIS

H₁: There will be a significant difference in the post test of knowledge scores than the pretest knowledge scores on HAI among Staff Nurses.

H₂: There will be significant association with the knowledge scores among Staff Nurses of their selected demographic variables.

ASSUMPTION AND CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

Hospital Staff Nurses may have knowledge regarding HAI.

The conceptual framework selected for the study is based and designed on the concept of General System Theory by Ludwig von Bertalanffy; General System Theory explains that a system is a set of interrelated elements.. A conceptual framework states functional relationships between events and is not limited to statistical relationships.

INTRODUCTION

Patient care is provided in facilities which range from highly equipped clinical and technologically advanced university hospitals front-line unit with only basic facilities. Despite progress in public health and hospital care , infections continue to develop in hospitalized patients, and may also affect hospital staff .Many factors promote infection among hospitalized patients; decreased immunity among patient ; the increasing variety of medical procedure and invasive techniques creating potential routes of infection; and the transmission of drug resistant bacteria among crowded hospital populations, where poor infection control practices may facilitate transmission. A committee headed by Dr. K.N. Rao in 1968 emphasized the importance of aseptic precautions and recommended that the reservoirs of infection in hospitals must be attacked, carriers dealt with rigorous aseptic be introduced in operation theaters and wards. Clean bed, clean air, and hygienic method of dust removal should be recognized as basic requirements for control of infections.

Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding Breast Cancer among Post Menopausal Women Residing in Selected Community Areas

Ms. Radha Shinde

M.Sc. Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing

INTRODUCTION

“Breast cancer changes you and changes can be beautiful.”

Jane Cook,

Breast Cancer Survivor

Cancer begins when healthy cells in the breast change and grow out of control. Forming a mass or sheet of cells called a tumor. A tumor can be cancerous or benign a cancerous tumor is malignant, meaning it can grow and spread to other parts of the body. A benign tumor means the tumor can grow but will not spread. Breast cancer spreads when the cancer grows into other parts of the body or when breast cancer cells move to other part of the body through the blood vessels and /or lymph vessels .¹

BACKGROUND

The general approach to evaluation of breast cancer as become formalized as triple assessment; clinical examination, increased public awareness and improved screening have led to earlier diagnosis, at stages amenable to complete surgical resection and curative therapies. Improvement in therapy and screening has led to improved survival rates for women diagnosed with breast cancer. Surgery and radiation therapy along with adjuvant hormone or chemotherapy when indicated, are now considered primary breast cancer. For many patients with low-risk early- stage breast cancer, surgery with local curative.¹

NEED OF THE STUDY

Among 100 female patient taken up for the study, 48 were pre menopause in 52, pots menopause patient 42% attained menopause at age < 42 years and 58% attained menopause at age > 45 years In this study the age at diagnosis ranged between 24 and 80 years with a mean age of 47.7 years more than half of the patient (54%) were diagnosed between the age at 40 and 60 years about 26% were aged younger than 40 years and 20% were aged older than 60 year at presentation¹.

Breast cancer is the most common female cancer worldwide, global burden of breast cancer will increase to over 2 million new cases by 2030, the incidence of breast cancer is rising in India (22.9%) and is now the second most commonly diagnosed².

Cancer in women after cervical cancer the age standardized mortality rate for breast cancer in India was found to be 11.1/100,000 where globally it was 12.5/100,000 according to international agency for research on cancer report in 2008².

A Study To Assess the Effectiveness of Structure teaching programme on Knowledge regarding the Selected Care of Pre-Eclampsia Patient Among Nurses in Selected Hospitals of Pune Region

Ms. Dhansampada Tapkire

Introduction

Pre-eclampsia is a condition that occurs during pregnancy that is characterized by high blood pressure and the presence of proteins in your urine. Pre-eclampsia usually occurs, if at all, after the 20th week of pregnancy. Also known as “toxemia” or inaccurately called “pregnancy related hypertension” the pre-eclamptic patient there is a risk of repeated miscarriages and hormone and infertility. In first time pregnant women. It is specific multi system disorder of unknown aetiology. The disorder affects 5-7 of pregnancies with an incidence of 236 cases per 1000 deliveries. Pre-eclampsia is the single identifiable risk factor in still birth and strongly associated with fetal growth retardation, low birth weight, preterm delivery, respiratory distress, it has been shown that 65% of fetal deaths occur due to non managed pre-eclamptic mothers. The nursing care differs from patient to patient. The health need of patients change according to their health condition. Pre-eclampsia mothers are more dependent on nurses to meet their basic needs than other Antenatal mothers who can independently perform their activities.

Objectives of The Study.

- To assess the existing knowledge regarding selected care of pre-eclampsia among the Nurses.
- To assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on selected care of Pre-eclampsia patients.
- To associate the post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Methodology

Research Design: Is a Quasi experimental” one group pre-test, post-test” research design.

Setting: The research setting selected for the study were A.V.B.R. Hospital, Sawangi, Wardha & B.J.W Government Hospital, Gondia.

Population: Population for the present study comprised of staff nurses working in obstetric department.

Sample Size: The total number of 60 nurses was selected

Sampling Technique: In the present study non probability convenient sampling was used for selecting the subject.

Description of Tools:

A structured questioner schedule to assess the knowledge of nurses regarding the selected care of pre-eclampsia.

Description of questioner:

Section I- Consists of demographic variables of the subject to be participated in the study e.g. Age, Gender, Professional qualification, Working experience etc.

EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF VARICOSE VEINS AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHERS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS.

Ms. Kumbhar Kanchan Ramesh

1. Clinical Instructor ,Tilak Maharashtra vidyapeeth Institute Of Nursing Education And Research

Abstract

There are many reasons for the development of varicose veins during pregnancy. The principal cause is the hormonal changes that occur during pregnancy. Increased levels of the hormone, progesterone cause blood vessels to relax. This may allow the two halves of the valves in the vein to separate slightly, thus disrupting their function of preventing the backflow of blood. Secondly, the growing uterus puts pressure on the pelvic veins and on the inferior vena cava. This increases blood pressure in the leg veins, which then tend to be prone to varicose. With the growth of the baby, the uterus enlarges and the veins become even more prominent. Hereditary factors also influence the condition. A family history of varicose veins leads to a greater chance of contracting the condition. Lastly, women with excessive weight show a higher prevalence of varicose veins. **Dordje Radak, Slobodan Tanaskovic (2019)** Conducted study on the treatment of venous disorder during pregnancy and postpartum period. Chronic venous insufficiency represents one of the most frequent medical conditions that could be observed in the general population. Pregnancy is one of the major predisposing factors for developing venous insufficiency due to an enlarged gravid uterus, which obstructs pelvic venous outflow, and an increase in hormone secretion, which weakens the vein wall. A clinical examination and Doppler ultrasound evaluation are used to diagnose venous insufficiency during pregnancy; these clinical findings can vary from insignificant telangiectases to severe varicose veins and skin damage. The relative risk of a venous thromboembolism (VTE) is increased by approximately 4 to 6 fold during pregnancy, and this risk is increased further during the postpartum period. In the first trimester, many fatal antenatal VTE events could occur; therefore, early prophylaxis for women with a previous VTE is necessary. In woman with a previous VTE, thromboprophylaxis should begin as early during pregnancy as practical, while women without a previous VTE, but with other risk factors, can start antenatal prophylaxis at 28 weeks of gestation. This article reviews and discusses the current guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of chronic venous insufficiency during pregnancy and the prevention of a VTE. This article also discusses the current role of low molecular- weight heparin, warfarin, venotonic agents, and compression stockings in preventing a VTE and treating venous insufficiency during pregnancy.¹⁷ Varicose veins may itch or even hurt but the biggest problem women face comes as an effect on one's vanity. During pregnancy, varicose veins called hemorrhoids can also form in the vagina or around the anus. Serious issues could arise on formation of blood clots in the veins that in turn may cause chronic circulatory problems. A rapid heartbeat or shortness of breath could be signs of a pulmonary embolism, which requires immediate medical attention.) **Conclusion:** The findings of the present study indicated that study subjects had inadequate knowledge scores regarding prevention of varicose vein in pre-test. After the Self-Instructional Module, their knowledge score had increased in the post test. Hence the Sel-Instructional Module on prevention of varicose vein was effective in rendering knowledge and bringing awareness among the antenatal mothers.

A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Organ Donation among Undergraduate Students in Selected Colleges of City with View to Prepare an Information Booklet

Miss. Priyanka S. Sable

M.Sc. Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the level of knowledge and attitude among the undergraduate students regarding the organ donation
2. To find the relationship between level of knowledge and attitude towards organ donation
3. To find the association between knowledge and attitude of undergraduate students regarding organ donation and selected demographic variable

HYPOTHESIS:

H_0 : There is no significant association between knowledge and attitude regarding organ donation among undergraduate students in selected colleges.

INTRODUCTION:

For all those who are born, there is one event which is certain and inevitable and that is death. Yet we all live as we are immortal when faced with death in the family or in the cause of professional work we are completely unprepared and rudely shocked out of our illusions. Organ donation is a born to medical industry as it has helped in saving the lives of those who would have died otherwise. There is a great need for human organs for transplantation. In fact, the need for exceeds the supply of transplantable organs. There are several reasons for the shortage of organs. Perhaps the most common is that people are hesitant to donate organs because they don't have adequate knowledge regarding it. In other case people don't wishes to donate his or her organs may be due to the false beliefs surrounding organ donation. There has been lack of initiative from the government after the organ transplantation act was passed so there is a great need for education and motivation both from the part of people as well as government since main reason for organ shortage is just because of improper or incomplete knowledge of people in donating their organ.

NEED FOR STUDY

Adolescence is a period of tremendous opportunity as well as of risk, characterized by physical, psychological and social change. This is a crucial, stressful yet fascinating period in an individuals' life.

A study to assess the knowledge regarding medication errors among nursing students in selected colleges of the city in view to prepare information booklet

Mrs. Princy Vinod

Introduction:

The National Coordinating Council for Medication Error Reporting and Prevention (NCCMERP) has defined medication errors as, "Any preventable event that may cause or lead to inappropriate medication use or patient harm, while the medication is in the control of the health care professional, patient, or consumer." American Society of Hospital Pharmacists guidelines for MEs stated that incidence of MEs is not exactly known because of variations in different definitions of ME, different methods, or subject populations. In India, studies done in Uttarakhand and Karnataka have documented ME rate to be as high as 25.7% and 15.34%, respectively, in hospitalized patients. Unfortunately, most of the MEs remain undetected, if clinical significance or outcome does not adversely affect the patient. While some of the MEs also result into serious morbidity or mortality and have a significant economic impact on the patient and health care system. The Institute of Medicine estimated costs due to medical errors in the US of was approximately \$37.6 billion/year. About \$17 billion of it are associated with preventable error. Overall, MEs increase morbidity, mortality, and economic burden to health care system.

Drug-drug interactions (DDIs) are defined as combining two or more drugs in such a way that the potency or efficiency of one drug is significantly modified by the presence of another. DDIs account 6–30% of all adverse drug events and can increase occurrences of ME. Furthermore, self-medication, poor communications between the prescriber and the patient, and even demand of the patient for medicine for each symptom, unethical drug promotion and inducements increases irrational prescribing. This increase the number of drugs per prescription which may lead to ME and DDIs. Hence, monitoring of DDI rationality plus ME would be an essential element of high quality of medical care. DDIs are lacking in our hospital, hence the present study was carried out with the objective to study the demography about MEs, DDIs, and rationality of prescriptions.

Objective:

- To assess the knowledge regarding medication errors among nursing students in a selected college of the city.
- To find association between demographic data and knowledge regarding medication errors among nursing students in a selected college of the city.
- To prepare information booklet regarding medication Error.

Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Hypothermia In Neonates among Mothers of Neonates At Selected Hospitals of Pune City

Ms. Sunita P. Navghane

INTRODUCTION

A newborn baby is a god's divine precious gift given to a mother. Hence the birth of an newborn is one of the most awe inspiring and marvellous joyful events that occurs in every women's life time. The WHO stated that approximately 125 million infant born every year, 8 million die before reaching one year of life due to various complications among that about 2.5% newborn die due to hypothermia .

The cry of newborn is the only means of communication and brings a message that, I need care. The newborn babies need special care to meet the basic physiological and psychological needs. This also aims at keeping the newborn safe from the environmental and practical harm such as maintaining the normal body temperature. One of the most critical factors in the survival of newborn babies is the satisfactory maintenance of their body temperature. Birth is a major challenge to the newborn to negotiate successfully from Intrauterine to extra uterine life. At birth, the newborn must adopt to transition from warm uterine environment to the cooler extra uterine environment to maintain stable body temperature. Dr. Abdul Kalam says, Today's children are tomorrow's citizens and leaders. The resources spent on the care and health of the young are an investment for the future.⁸

BACKGROUND

Hypothermia describes a state in which the body mechanism for temperature regulation is overwhelmed in the face of cold stressor. Hypothermia is classified as an accidental or intentional primary or secondary and by the degree of hypothermia. Many newborns are recovered from severe hypothermia early recognition and promote initiation of optimum treatment.² "A baby is born with a need to be satisfied & never out grows it. Maternal & child health has always been a topic of concern for the health professionals our country has always given mother and children the place of importance in societies. Newborn are the most vulnerable group in the community. As per IMNCI 2009 they have been shown that the neonatal mortality rate continuous to be over 64% of infant death. As the infant mortality in India continuous to be high at 68/100 live birth and under five mortality at 95/100 live birth and most of the first week of life."²

NEED OF STUDY

A study conducted on prevention of neonatal hypothermia in the childbirth ward. at birth ,the newborn infant emerges from the warm ,heat regulated environment of a mother womb into a comparatively harsh, extra uterine environment. the newborn infant's immature thermoregulatory mechanisms can permit hypothermia as core body temperature is allowed to fall. such hypothermia among newborns is a serious condition contributing to neonatal mortality and morbidity, all efforts must therefore be made to prevent the onset of infant hypothermia in both the delivery ward and during transfer to a neonatology ward.to



Received: 11-12-2022
Accepted: 21-01-2023

International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies

ISSN: 2583-049X

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding Child Abuse and its Prevention among Mothers at Selected Rural Area, Maharashtra

Seema Suryakant Jadhav

Clinical Instructor, MES College of Nursing, Lote, Delhi, India

Corresponding Author: Seema Suryakant Jadhav

Abstract

Objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention among mothers in a selected rural area.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention among mothers in a selected rural area.
3. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge scores on child abuse and its prevention among mothers in selected rural area with the selected demographic variables.

Material and methods

Quantitative evaluative research approach was considered appropriate research approach for the present study. Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research designed is selected for present study.

The sampling technique used in this study was non-probability convenient sampling. sample size was 60.

Results

1. Assessment with the level of pre-test knowledge score depicts that 36.6% of the mothers had poor level of knowledge score, 50% had average, 8.3 % had good knowledge score, 3.3% of the mothers had very good level of knowledge score and 1.6% of the mothers had excellent level of knowledge score.
Minimum knowledge score in pre-test was 03 and maximum knowledge score in pre-test was 18. Mean knowledge score in pre-test was 07 and mean percentage of knowledge score in pre-test was 11.6%.
2. Assessment with level of post-test knowledge score shows that 21.67 of the mother's good level of knowledge score, 65% had very good level of

knowledge score, 13.33% of the mothers had excellent. Minimum knowledge score in post-test was 12 and maximum knowledge score in post-test was 25.

3. Comparison of pre-test and post- test knowledge scores of mothers from selected rural area of Maharashtra. Mean, standard deviation and mean difference values are compared and student's paired 't' test is applied at 5% level of significance. The tabulated value for $n=60-1$ i.e., 59 degrees of freedom was 59. The calculated 't' value i.e., 7.108 are much higher than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance for overall knowledge score of mothers which is statistically acceptable level of significance. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the Planned Teaching Program on overall knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention among mothers from selected rural area of Maharashtra was effective. Thus, the H_1 is accepted.
4. Demographic variable such as age, education, monthly family income, no. of children, any source of information had shown statistically non-significant association with pre- test level of knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention at P whereas occupation, religion and previous knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention are statistically significant association with pre- test level of knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention at p.

Conclusion

From the findings of the study the investigator concluded that structured teaching program has an important role in increasing the level of the knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention among mothers at selected rural area.

Keywords: Child Abuse, Prevention, WHO, Maharashtra

Introduction

Child abuse or child maltreatment is physical, sexual or psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child or adolescent by a parent or a caregiver. It results in actual or potential harm to a child, and can occur in a child's home, or in the organizations, schools or communities [1].



Effect of Handgrip Isometric Exercise on Level of Blood Pressure among Hypertensive Patients at Selected Hospitals of City

Ms. Pratiksha Suresh Aidale
MSc. Nursing [MSN (CVT'S)]

ABSTRACT

A study conducted on 'Effect of handgrip isometric exercise on level of blood pressure among hypertensive patients at selected hospitals of city'.

The research design selected for the present study was Quantitative Evaluatory Approach. Study was conducted at selected hospitals. In the present study the sample comprises of hypertensive patients that fulfill the inclusion criteria of the study. Sample consists of 60 hypertensive patients (Experimental group: 30 hypertensive patients. Control group: 30 hypertensive patients). Non probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the samples. Result indicates that there is remarkable improvement in the systolic as well as diastolic blood pressure level among hypertensive patients after handgrip isometric exercise.

Conclusion: In experimental group, average change in SYSBP was 2.8, 7.2 and 12.8 on day 1, day 4 and day7 respectively. In control group, average change in SYSBP was 1.8, 1.3 and 1.9 on day 1, day 4 and day7 respectively. The corresponding p-values were small (less than 0.05) for all the time points. Experimental group has significantly higher improvement in systolic blood pressure as compared to the control group. The handgrip isometric exercise was found to be significantly effective in reducing the systolic blood pressure among hypertensive patients.

In experimental group, average change in DIABP was 3, 6.3 and 11.3 on day 1, day 4 and day7 respectively. In control group, average change in DIABP was 1.1, 1.5 and 1.7 on day 1, day 4 and day7 respectively. The corresponding p-values were small (less than 0.05) for all the timepoints. It is evident that the experimental group has significantly higher effect in DIABP as compared to control group.

INTRODUCTION

Increasing prevalence of hypertension in developing countries is of great concern. According to a report from the World Health Organization (WHO 2010), there was an estimated 972 million people with hypertension in the year 2000. 65% lived in developing world with the number predicted to grow to 1.5 billion by 2025. The increasing prevalence is well reflected in the increase in cardiovascular disease mortalities. This is especially in developing countries with high illiteracy rates.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

'Effect of handgrip isometric exercise on level of blood pressure among hypertensive patients at selected hospitals of city'.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of blood pressure before providing handgrip isometric exercise among hypertensive patients at selected hospitals.
2. To determine the effect of handgrip isometric exercise on level of blood pressure among hypertensive patients at selected hospitals of city.
3. To find association of pre intervention study findings with selected demographic variables.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- a. Literature related to hypertension.
- b. Literature related to effect of handgrip isometric exercise on level of blood pressure.

Effectiveness of Education on the Diabetes distress of patients with type 2 diabetes.

Dr. Perpetua Fernandes

Prof cum Vice-Principal

Institute of Nursing Education and Research, TMV, Pune.

Corresponding author: Fernandes Perpetua

Date of Submission: 14-04-2023

Date of acceptance: 30-04-2023

I. Introduction

Diabetes Mellitus is an endocrine disorder and the prevalence in India has increased in the past decade. 77 million people are diagnosed with diabetes and the number is estimated to be 134.2 million by the year 2045.¹⁻² World Health Organization defines diabetes as a chronic metabolic disease which has elevated blood sugar and cause serious damage to the major organs.³

A study conducted on 76 patients assessed the knowledge, attitude and glucose control. It was found that 43% had poor glucose control because of unhealthy dietary habits whereas 67% had poor knowledge about glucose control.⁴ There is a need for education intervention to bring about glycemic control in patients with diabetes. A multicentre study conducted in India by ICMR-INDIAB in its phase II highlighted some important findings on awareness and knowledge about diabetes. The study was conducted in urban and rural population which revealed that 43.2% of the overall population had heard about the term diabetes. On the awareness about diabetes aspect the urban population were had better understanding about diabetes as compared to rural population. Moreover, it also stated that women displayed less knowledge in comparison of the males.⁵

India is making a transition as a developing country and as a matter of fact it is also leading to growth associated with non-communicable disease and diabetes is one of them. To deal with diabetes one has to have knowledge and lifestyle modification to achieve the glycemic control and education is the only means.

In the "standards of medical care 2017", the American diabetes association (ADA) has highlighted on mainly modification of lifestyle to improve the outcomes and overall health status. In addition, it also stressed upon Psychosocial care of people with diabetes.⁶ A study on 40 women revealed that diabetes had a psychosocial impact on their daily living. The common emotion experienced was anger and frustration towards self, family members as well the care providers.⁷ constant worrying leads to diabetes distress dietary adherence, glucose monitoring, anxiousness or scared feeling led to struggle and pain.⁸

In the southern population of India, diabetes related distress was highly prevalent. Majority were females 71.8% and 32.8 % had BMI more than 25 kg/m². 27.9% experienced diabetes distress. 5.7 % experienced high distress whereas 22.2% experienced moderate distress. There was significant association of the distress with A1C, insulin, and duration of illness.⁹

A cross sectional study in Uganda found that prevalence of depression was 34.8%, poor quality of life and mostly in psychological domain.¹⁰

II. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS.

Design:-

A quantitative approach was adopted and Quasi-Experimental one group pretest posttest design was used.

Participants and setting:

People with type 2 diabetes were selected from a outpatient department of a hospital with the use of non-probability convenience sampling. Inclusion criteria comprised the following diagnosed with type 2 diabetes and able to speak and understand Marathi. Participants who had impaired vision, impaired hearing or any associated complications like diabetic ketoacidosis, depression or any psychiatric illness were excluded. The sample size selected for the study was derived on the basis of prevalence of diabetes in Pune. The total sample size estimated was 44. For the study 58 study participants were included keeping in mind the attrition rate. As there were dropouts, finally analysis of 56 patients was done at the end of the study.

To assess the diabetes distress a standardised Diabetes distress scale DDS-17 developed by William Polonsky was used. It is a 6 point Likert scale with 17 items. The scale has 4 subscales i.e emotional distress,