



## Knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among staff nurses

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### Abstract

**Back ground:** The various child health programs were integrated in 1992 under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Program and have continued to be a part of the Reproductive & Child Health Programme implemented since 1997. Integrated Management of Neonatal & childhood illness (IMNCI) is a Child Health Intervention to be implemented as part of NRHM/RCH-II to bring down neonatal, infant & child mortality rate. During the mid-1990s, the World Health Organization (WHO), in collaboration with UNICEF and many other agencies, institutions and individuals, developed strategy known as the Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness (IMNCI).

**Aim:** To assess the knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among staff nurses.

**Material and method:** Study conducted by using the quantitative research approach by using descriptive research design was adopted to assess the knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based On IMNCI guidelines among staff nurses.

**Statistical Analysis Used:** The collected data was organized, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study.

**Results and Conclusion:** The study result shows that with regard to level of knowledge out of 30 staff nurses, 1(3.3%) had A+ grade, 1(3.3%) had A grade, 3(10%) had B+ grade, 14(46.7%) had B grade, 4(13.3%) had C grade, and (23.4%) had D grade.

**Keywords:** knowledge, under five children, IMNCI

### 1. Introduction

The various child health programs were integrated in 1992 under the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Program and have continued to be a part of the Reproductive & Child Health Programme implemented since 1997. Integrated Management of Neonatal & childhood illness (IMNCI) is a Child Health Intervention to be implemented as part of NRHM/RCH-II to bring down neonatal, infant & child mortality rate. During the mid-1990s, the World Health Organization (WHO), in collaboration with UNICEF and many other agencies, institutions and individuals, developed strategy known as the Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness (IMNCI). Although the major reason for developing the IMNCI strategy stemmed from the needs of curative care, the strategy also addresses aspects of nutrition, immunization, and other important elements of disease prevention and health promotion. But since new born care is an important issue for bringing down the infant mortality rate in India, this aspect has been included in the IMNCI package adapted by India. This strategy has been expanded in India to include all neonates and renamed as 'Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI).

Over the last three decades, the annual number of death among children less than 5 years of. Every year more than 10 million children die in developing countries before they reach their fifth birthday. Seven in 10, out of these deaths are due to respiratory infections (mostly Pneumonia), diarrhea, measles,

malaria or malnutrition, and often to a combination of these illnesses. The major reason for developing the IMNCI strategy also addresses aspects of nutrition, immunization, and other important elements of disease prevention and health promotion.

Depending on a child's age, various clinical signs and symptoms differ in their degrees of reliability and diagnostic value and importance. Therefore, the IMNCI guidelines recommend case management procedures based on two age categories: Young infant's age up to 2 months, Children age 2 months up to 5 years.

### 2. Objectives of the Study

- To assess the knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among staff nurses.
- To associate the level of knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under-five children based on IMNCI guidelines among staff nurses with their selected demographic variables.

### 3. Detailed Research Plan

- **Research Approach:** Quantitative Approach.
- **Research Design:** Descriptive research design.
- **Research Setting:** The setting of the study was neonatal intensive care unit, pediatric ward and pediatric emergency, in Narayana medical college Hospital, Nellore

- **Sampling Technique:** Non probability convenience sampling techniques was adopted for selection of the subjects.
- **Sample Size:** The sample size is 30 staff nurses.

**Description of the tool**

**PART 1**

It deals with demographic data of staff nurses is Age, Gender, Income, Educational qualification, Years of experience, Area of working.

**PART 2**

It deals with the semi structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among staff nurses in NMCH, NELLORE.

**Score Interpretation**

**Table 1**

Grade	Score
A+	More than 85%
A	More than 75%
B+	More than 65%
B	More than 55%
C	More than 50%
D	Less than 50%

**4. Results and Discussion**

**Description of demographic variables of staff nurses**

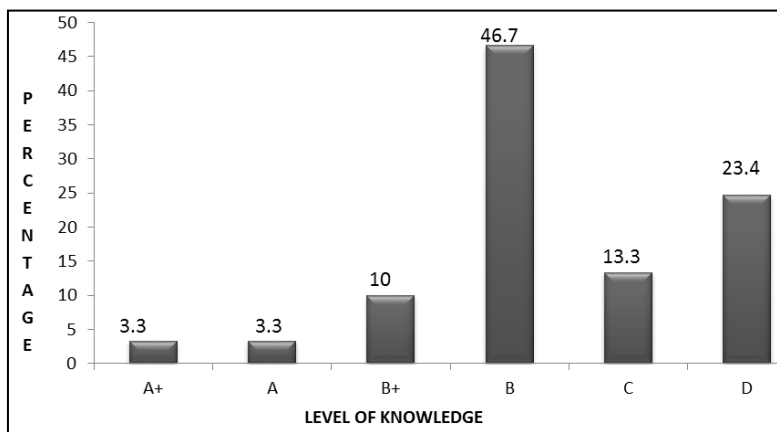
- 17(56.7%) of the respondents belongs to the age group of 21-25 years, 13(43.3%) of his respondent belong to the age group 26-30 years.
- 24(80%) of samples were females and 6(20%) of samples were males.

- 14(46.6%) of participants earned 50001-7000 RS/ month, 7(23.3%) of participants earns 7001-9000RS/ month, 5(16.7%) of participants earns >11000RS/ month, 3(10%) of participants earns 9001-111000RS/month, and 1(3.3%) of participants earns < 5000RS salary.
- 17(56.7%) of respondents had 1-2 years of experience, 7(23.3%) of had less than 1 year of experience, 5(16.7%) of had 2-3 years of experience and 1(3.3%) of had > 3 years of experience.
- 21(70%) of samples were studied B.sc (N), and 7(23.3%) of samples were studied GNM (n) and 2(6.7%) of samples were studied ANM.
- 17(56.75%) of participants were working in general ward, 9(30%) of participates were working in PICU, 3(10%) of participants were working in OT and 1(3.3%) of participants were working in special room.

**Table 2:** Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among staff nurses. (N=30)

Level of knowledge	Staff nurses	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
A+	1	3.3
A	1	3.3
B+	3	10
B	14	46.7
C	4	13.3
D	7	23.4
Total	30	100

Table 2: shows that with regard to level of knowledge out of 30 staff nurses, 1(3.3%) had A+ grade, 1(3.3%) had A grade, 3(10%)had B+ grade, 14(46.7%) had B grade, 4(13.3%) had C grade, and (23.4%) had D grade.



**Fig 9:** Percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding staff nurses

**5. Implications of the Study**

The findings of the study recommends the implication on nursing practice, nursing research and nursing administration.

**Nursing Education**

- Nursing education helps staff nurses to develop more insight on new concepts which will enable them to

assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines.

- Nursing curriculum should provide opportunity to the staff nurses to plan and conduct health education regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines in a variety of setting that is hospitals and other health care agency.

### **Nursing Administration**

- Make provision for self-instructional materials for staff nurses to gain knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines.
- Nursing administration should facilitate acquisition of knowledge and help to develop positive attitude in nursing by providing opportunities to attend the specially training, attending professional meetings, seminars, conferences, etc.
- Necessary administrative support along with financial support should also provided for conducting health education regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines.

### **Nursing Practice**

- Health care providers should have the responsibility to increase the level of knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI among staff nurses.

### **Nursing Research**

- Extensive research can be carried out to assess the knowledge regarding assessment and treatment of under five children based on IMNCI guidelines among staff nurses and the finding will become part of quality assurance to enhance profession.
- The essence of the research is to build up the knowledge in nursing as evolving profession.

## **6. Conclusion**

The findings of the study concluded that among 30 staff nurses 1(3.3%) had A+ grade, 1(3.3%) had A grade, 3(10%) had B+ grade, 14(46.7%) had B grade, 4(13.3%) had C grade, and (23.4%) had D grade. Hence the study findings concluding that majority of staff nurses had adequate knowledge and lacking in some aspects such as assessment, identifying treatment in all the classifications of danger signs and in referring to hospital based on colour coding as per IMNCI guidelines. Hence it is necessity for staff nurses to improve their knowledge and practice as per IMNCI guidelines by attending educational programme

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