

Effect of Ethical Practice Intervention Program Regarding Pediatric Care Among Staff Nurses with Varied Nursing Experience

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ABSTRACT

AIM;

To assess the knowledge and practice regarding ethical aspects of pediatric care among staff nurses in Experimental and control group in selected hospitals of Maharashtra.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

In this study, quasi experimental pre-test post-test control group design is adopted to evaluate the effect of ethical practice intervention program regarding pediatric care among staff nurses in selected hospitals of Maharashtra. Study Conducted among 36 staff nurses who were in the selected hospitals of Maharashtra. Purposive sampling technique for selection of samples from the population of the study. A validated semi-structured questionnaire and observation check list assessed the staff nurses knowledge and practices before and after the intervention. The ethical practice intervention programme consisted of a 45-minute session that combined lecture discussions, PowerPoint presentations, and hand-outs. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.

RESULT:

Results showed significant improvements in knowledge and practice post-intervention, with pre and post- test knowledge mean Score on an average improved from 9.67 to 21.47 after the administration of ethical intervention programme. Practice mean Score on an average, staff nurses are improved their practice score from 9.27 to 20.73.after the ethical intervention programme. This difference is statistically significant. Statistical significance was calculated by using student's paired „t“ test Effectiveness of Ethical intervention programme regarding pediatric care on Knowledge and Practices were analyzed by using t test at $P > 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Suggesting that such educational initiatives could substantially enhance patient care and reduce ethical dilemmas.

Keywords: Assess ethical practice intervention, knowledge and practice regarding ethical aspects, pediatric care

1. INTRODUCTION

Children are the major consumers of healthcare. In India about 35 percent of the total population are children below 15 years of age. They are not only large in number but vulnerable to various health problems and considered as a special risk group. Recent statistics from the World Health Organization (WHO) indicate that around 10% of hospital admission for children involve legal or ethical problems, including issues related to consent and violation of confidentiality. Based on a survey conducted in 2023 by the Paediatric Nursing Certification Board, it was found that only 65% of paediatric nurses had received official training on the legal elements of care. Furthermore, a mere 55% of them felt sufficiently prepared to handle ethical difficulties. In pediatrics, when children are unable to cooperate, for health professionals, it is difficult to make decisions that have implications for their life or death, and such situations often generate ethical issues and disagreements about treatment,

procedures to adopt and healthcare choices. Therefore, pediatric nurses need to continually keep abreast of new knowledge and technical innovations, which however can generate new ethically challenging situations, and pediatric nurses need specific ethical competences to overcome these new challenges. Therefore, nowadays ethical knowledge is more essential

than ever to paediatric nursing since the discipline has a moral obligation to provide services to children and their families. Pediatric nurses are responsible for conserving children's lives, alleviating suffering and promoting health (Noureddine, 2001). So working with children presents a unique set of ethical challenges. Not only must nurses consider the best interests of the patient, but they must balance this against the wishes, beliefs and values of a family (Loyola University New Orleans, 2016)..

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology of the study indicates the general pattern of the research approach and research design that includes the steps of procedures, strategies and analyzing the data in the investigation. In this section, the researcher discusses the research approach, research design, and setting of the study, sample size, sampling technique and criteria for selection of the sample, description of the tool, content validity, reliability, pilot study, data collection procedures, and plan for data analysis.

Research Approach

In order to accomplish the objectives of this study, a quantitative approach was adopted to evaluate the effect of ethical practice intervention program regarding pediatric care among staff nurses with varied Nursing Experience.

Research Design

In this study, quasi experimental pre-test post-test control group design is adopted to evaluate the effect of ethical practice intervention program regarding pediatric care among staff nurses with varied Nursing Experience. It is assessed by the notations as follows:

Experimental group	O1	X	O2
Control group	O1	-	O2

O1- Pre- test knowledge and practice before Intervention programme

O2- Post-test knowledge and practice after Intervention programme

X- Intervention (Ethical practice intervention programme)

Variables

Independent variables; Ethical practice intervention program regarding ethical aspects of pediatric care

Dependent variable; knowledge and practices regarding ethical aspects of pediatric care.

Setting of the Study

The study will be conducted in a selected private hospitals, Maharashtra state.

Population

The population of the study includes staff nurses working with varied nursing experience in selected private Hospitals, Maharashtra state during the data collection period.

Target Population

The Staff nurses who are working in at selected private hospitals of Maharashtra state.

Accessible Population

The staff nurses who fulfills the inclusion criteria.

Criteria for the Selection of Sample

Inclusive Criteria

- ❖ Nurses who are working in selected hospitals during intervention
- ❖ Nurses who are registered nurses
- ❖ Nurses those who are willing to participate in the study.
- ❖ The nurses who are available at the time of data collection.

Exclusive Criteria

Staff nurses who don't get exposure to various pediatric care unit in their rotation.

Sample Size

The sample size included for the pilot study consist of 36

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Table 1: pre and posttest knowledge and practice score of Experimental Group

	Pre Test (Mean \pm SD)	Post Test (Mean \pm SD)	df	Calculated value	Table value	significance
Knowledge Score	9.67 \pm 2.19	21.47 \pm 1.51	14	19.56	2.14	P<0.05 S
Practice Score	9.27 \pm 3.89	20.73 \pm 0.7	14	13.48	2.14	P<0.05 S

Results showed significant improvements in knowledge and practice after the ethical practice intervention programme, with pre and post- test knowledge mean Score on an average improved from 9.67 to 21.47. Pre and post-Practice mean Score on an average, improved from 9.27 to 20.73. This difference is statistically significant.

Table 2: pre and posttest knowledge score practice score of control group

	Pre Test (Mean \pm SD)	Post Test (Mean \pm SD)	df	Calculated value	Table value	significance
Knowledge Score	9.6 \pm 3.66	9.93 \pm 2.86	14	0.81	2.14	P>0.05 NS
Practice Score	8 \pm 4.31	8.33 \pm 4.05	14	0.92	2.14	P>0.05 NS

Results showed pre and post- test knowledge mean Score on knowledge is 9.67 to 9.93 and Practice mean Score , is 8 to 8.83 and the score remain same.

Table 3: comparison of posttest knowledge and practice score between control and exp. Group

	Experimental Group (Mean \pm SD)	Control Group (Mean \pm SD)	df	Calculated value	Table value	significance
Knowledge Score	21.47 \pm 1.51	9.93 \pm 2.86	28	13.8	2.048	P<0.05 S
Practice Score	20.73 \pm 0.7	8.33 \pm 4.05	28	11.69	2.048	P<0.05 S

Results showed significant improvements among experimental group in knowledge and practice post-intervention, with pre and post- test knowledge mean Score whereas knowledge and practice score of control group remain same.

3. DISCUSSION

Hence, the ethical intervention programme was instructionally effective, appropriate and feasible. It would help the staff nurses to prevent ethical issues in care of the children in their clinical practice. To avoid ethical issues, a staff nurses should follow the standards of care, to provide competent care, communicate with other health care workers and develop a good therapeutic caring relationship during their clinical practice. This study underlines the effectiveness of teaching programme in closing the gap in ethical training among staff nurses

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