

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DISTRACTION TECHNIQUES UPON PEDIATRIC IMMUNIZATION PAIN AMONG STAFF NURSES AT SELECTED HOSPITALS, CHENNAI. ”

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ABSTRACT

Treating the pain is essential with the help of non-pharmacological technique such as distraction technique which is having the property of analgesic effects for the toddlers who are receiving immunization injections or other invasive procedures. A descriptive research approach with non-experimental research design was used to assess the knowledge regarding distraction techniques upon pediatric immunization pain among staff nurses knowldistraction techniques upon pain among children (1-2 years) receiving immunization at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai. The instrument worn-out for this investigation conforms of demographic data, FLACC behavior pain assessment scale and WONG-BAKER faces pain rating scale. The populations of this study were 50 staff nurses. Samples for the study were selected through convenient sampling technique. Setting was selected hospitals, Chennai. The information were assayed applying descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. A structured knowledge questionnaires was used to collect the data regarding distraction technique upon pediatric immunization pain among staff nurses. Majority of the staff nurses was B. Sc. Nursing and working in general ward. Knowledge assessment result reveals that moderate knowledge was (50%), adequate knowledge was (12%) and inadequate knowledge were (13%). The exploration completes that the nursing personnels have moderate range of knowledge in relation to pediatric intravenous (IV) procedure.

Keywords: Assess, Knowledge, Distraction technique, Pediatric immunization pain, Staff Nurses.

INTRODUCTION

“Children’s are our most valuable natural resource”

-Herbert Hoover

Immunization is a universal health right-of-way for each child. It is regarded as one of the significant medical achievements of all time. According to Tadde. A et al (2009) relieving pain during childhood immunization has reduced distress during the procedure and greatly improves satisfaction with the immunization experience to children and their families. A child’s anxiety and fear of a procedure and actual pain experience during the procedure often are manifested by the child’s distress behaviour such as crying, flailing and refusal to co-operate. Pediatric nurses are always entrusted with a practical challenge with specific strategies such as play, preparation for hospitalization and preparation of procedures to make hospitalization and procedure a less stressful situation. Distraction technique was chosen as the primary intervention because it provides a simple approach in reducing pain and anxiety that has been shown to be effective in a number of settings, requires little training only.

Periodic immunization is an nearly all around acquaintance for children. Although it is a relatively minor painful procedure, the fear of the “shot” is widespread, fear of injection is most frequent in children and persists in 140/1000 people at age 20. Immunization is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert 2 million deaths each year. Distraction technique helps the child’s attention away from pain by blowing bubbles, listening to a story or playing videogames. Play in health care infrastucture can happen only for the period that children are petty endangered. So the investigator felt the need that the distracter should be cheap, easily available, easily usable without any additional training, and less time consuming.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A study to assess the knowledge regarding distraction techniques upon pediatric immunization pain among staff nurses in selected hospitals, Chennai.”

OBJECTIVES :

1. To assess the knowledge level regarding distraction technique upon pediatric immunization pain among staff nurses working at selected multi-center hospitals.
2. To find out the association between the selected demographic variables and knowledge of staff nurses regarding distraction technique upon pediatric immunization pain pediatric intravenous therapy among children at selected multi-center hospitals.

HYPOTHESIS:

HI: There will be a significant association between the knowledge level of staff nurses regarding knowledge of staff nurses regarding distraction technique upon pediatric immunization pain and their selected demographic variables (age, gender, education, occupation, religion, marital status, working department, years of experience, any previous training regarding immunization, monthly income & working experience).

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Research Approach – In this current analysis an evaluative research approach was considered as appropriate for the present study.

Research Design – The study outline is concerned with the complete frame work for supervising the research. Quasi experimental One Group Pre and Post-test design ($O_1 \times O_2$) was adopted for this study.

Variables – Variable is a feature of an individual, thing or place and with use of various techniques we can measure the value of it.

Independent variables: - In this study the independent variable is the distraction techniques and the objects of distraction are sound-producing toy and music.

Dependent variables: In this study, dependent variable is knowledge regarding distraction technique among children.

Demographic variables: - In this research the back ground variables are age, gender, education, occupation, religion, marital status, working department, years of experience, any previous training regarding intravenous therapy, monthly income & working experience.

Setting of the study – The study was conducted at selected hospitals, Chennai.

Population – The population refers to the entire set of human beings or objects containing the same characteristics that fulfill a few criteria for incorporation in the study.

Target population – The target population for the present study comprised the staff nurses who are working in selected hospitals, in Chennai.

Accessible Population – In this research project, the accessible population comprises staff nurses working at selected hospitals, in Chennai.

Sample and Sample size – In this study, the sample consisted of staff nurses who are working at selected hospitals, in Chennai and who fulfill the inclusion criteria. The sample consists of 50 staff nurses who are working at selected hospitals, in Chennai,

Sampling Technique – In this study, the investigator selected a convenient sampling technique which was assumed in this study.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING THE SAMPLE:

The study samples were selected using the following criteria:

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Staff nurses who are available at the time of data collection.
2. Staff nurses who are willing to participate in this project.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Staff nurses who are unable to read and speak English.

SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOOL:

A structured knowledge multiple choice questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge level of distraction techniques to reduce pain among staff nurses regarding mental illness.

Description of the tool:

The structured knowledge questionnaire comprised two parts.

Part I:

It consists of 8 selected demographic variables like age, gender, religion, type of family, family income per month, occupation of the head of the family, a previous source of information, and place of residence.

Part II:

Closed ended Multiple Choice Questionnaire consists of 25 items pertaining to knowledge regarding mental illness.

SCORING OF THE ITEMS:

There were 25 items to assess knowledge. Each item has 4 options with one correct answer. The score for the correct answer to each question was “one” and for the incorrect answer was “zero”. Thus for 25 items maximum obtainable score was 25 and the minimum score was zero.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

The data was collected from selected hospitals before the data collection the investigator obtained prior permission from the selected hospitals to conduct the study in their hospitals. Written consent was taken from the sample interview to collect data from the subject.

The study aimed to assess the knowledge level regarding mental illness among school students.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA PRESENTATION OF DATA:

The analysis of data is organized and also represents the findings of the sample which are preserved in the table.

Section A: - Percentage-wise distribution of knowledge level regarding distraction technique among staff nurses in selected hospitals, Chennai.

Section B: - Associate the knowledge level regarding distraction technique with demographic variables among staff nurses.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data Presentation of data:

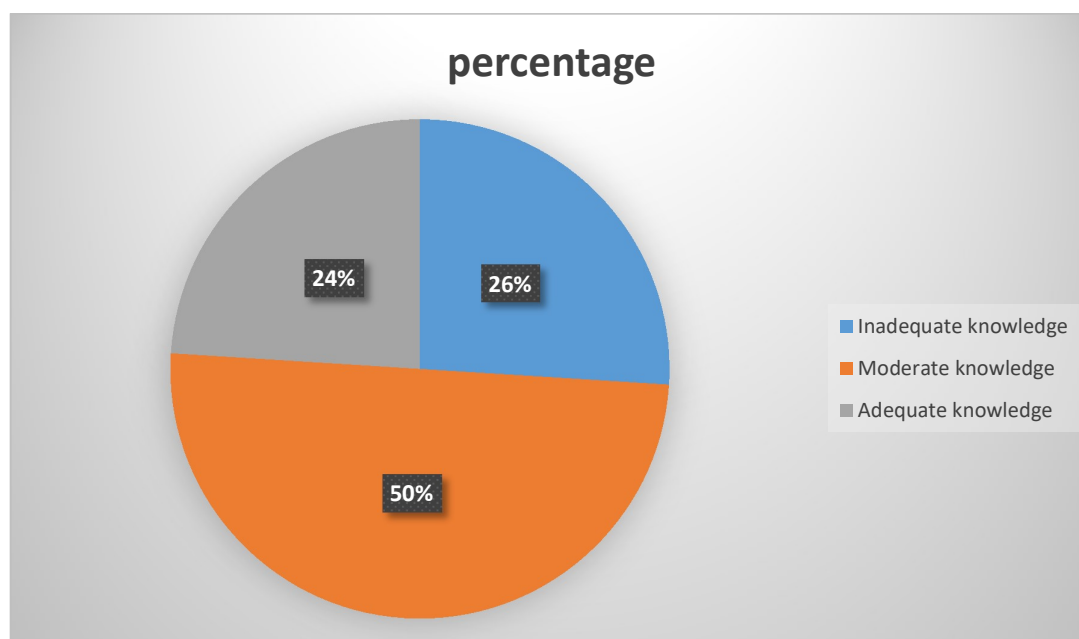
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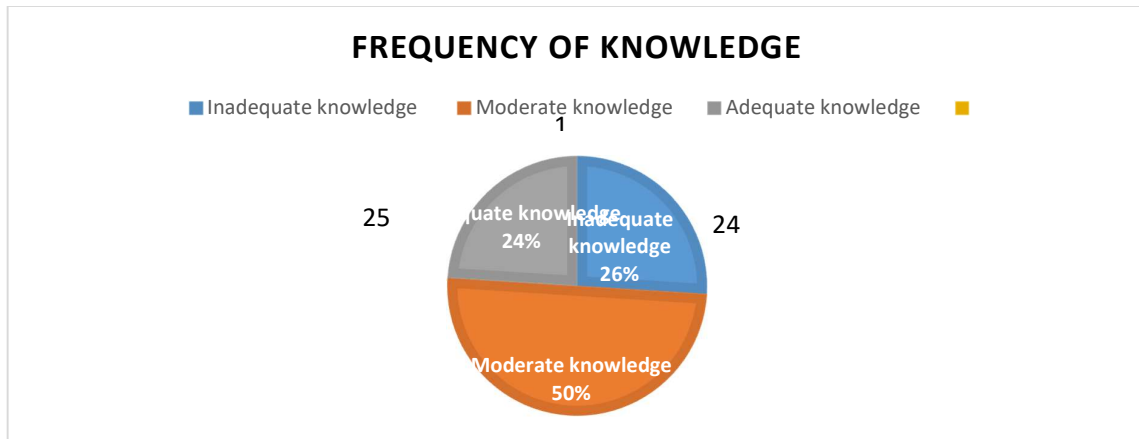
RESULTS**SECTION: A****Table 2: Frequency and Percentage wise distribution of level of knowledge on pediatric intravenous therapy among the staff nurses**

Sl. No.	Level of knowledge	Frequency (f)	N=50
			Percentage (%)
1.	Inadequate knowledge	13	26%
2.	Moderate knowledge	25	50%
3.	Adequate knowledge	12	24%
	TOTAL	100	100%

Fig 1: Pie-Graph showing percentage-wise distribution of knowledge level among staff nurses

(Table No. 2 Fig No. 1) shows that the Level of knowledge 13 samples (26%) had an inadequate knowledge level, (50%) 25 nurses had a moderate knowledge level and an adequate knowledge level were 24 (48 %).

Fig 2: Pie-Graph showing frequency-wise distribution of knowledge level among staff nurses



(Table No. 2 Fig No. 2) shows that the level of knowledge 13 sample having inadequate knowledge level, 25 nurses having moderate knowledge level and 12 sample have adequate knowledge level.

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation of knowledge level regarding pediatric intravenous therapy among staff nurses

Level of knowledge	N=50	
	Mean	Standard Deviation
	16.66	7.23

The above table 3 shows that the mean and standard deviation value of level of knowledge of staff nurses were 16.66 and 7.23 respectively. There are majority of staff nurses have moderate level of knowledge regarding distraction technique upon pediatric immunization pain.

Section B

There is no significant association between the knowledge level regarding distraction technique upon pediatric immunization pain with selected demographic variables among staff nurses.

DISCUSSION

The findings of the present study showed that the majority of the staff nurses have a moderate level of knowledge regarding distraction techniques in pediatric immunization

pain. This result might be referred to as a distraction technique upon pediatric immunization pain that requires more professional practice among staff nurses to overcome the further barrier distraction technique. In addition, the results of the present study are inconsistent with the findings that staff nurses had low and good levels of knowledge regarding distraction technique upon pediatric immunization pain respectively.

NURSING IMPLICATIONS:

The implications of the study can be seen in the areas of nursing services, nursing education, nursing administration, and nursing research.

➤ **Nursing Services:**

- The nursing services imply that the nurses play an important role in the promotive, preventive, and creative aspects of the health care system.
- The findings of the study can be disseminated to motivate nurses to plan teaching programs for staff nurses regarding distraction techniques upon pediatric immunization pain.

➤ **Nursing Administration:**

- Nursing administration can allocate resources and motivate further study regarding safe intravenous techniques and evidence-based practice.
- Continuous quality assurance can be done to assess the knowledge level and practice regarding distraction technique upon pediatric immunization pain.

➤ **Nursing Education:**

- The nurse has an essential role in providing education. Teachers can find the need for knowledge regarding intravenous therapy among staff nurses to update the knowledge of the staff nurses in clinical settings.
- The finding will help the nursing students to understand the need for knowledge regarding distraction techniques upon pediatric immunization pain.
- The findings will help the nursing students to understand the need to be equipped with adequate knowledge.

➤ **Nursing Research:**

- Nursing practice needs to be based on scientific knowledge because nurses face lots of challenges while delivering health services to patients.

LIMITATIONS

Several limitations could limit the generalization of the present study.

First are the time limitations, as this study was conducted in a short period which affected recruiting higher numbers of staff nurses. A second limitation is the researchers' experience in providing critical analysis of the findings of the previous studies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the present study, the researchers would like to highlight that:

1. Assessing student nurses' knowledge regarding distraction technique upon intravenous therapy
2. This study also recommends conducting further research to assess the correlation between staff nurses' demographic characteristics and their levels of knowledge of distraction techniques upon pediatric immunization pain.
3. Increasing the staff nurses' knowledge regarding distraction techniques upon pediatric immunization pain significantly improves the clinical practice of the staff nurses, which will be reflected in the quality of healthcare services provided for pediatric patients.

CONCLUSION

Distraction technique upon pediatric immunization pain is a way to depict the lower pain score in response to vaccination in test group which indicates distraction technique i.e. light & sound producing toys and cartoon movies are practical ways to reduce pain during routine medical interventions in toddlers. This study was conducted to assess the knowledge level of staff nurses regarding distraction techniques for pediatric immunization pain.

Hence the nurses should take the initiative to obtain necessary information regarding distraction techniques upon pediatric immunization pain if the child is hospitalized.

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Conflict of interest: There is no conflict.

Source of Funding: Self

Ethical Clearance: From the Institutional Ethical Committee Ethical Clearance has taken.

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