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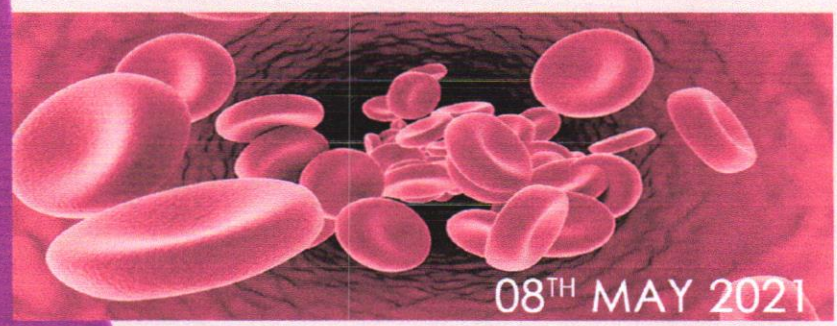
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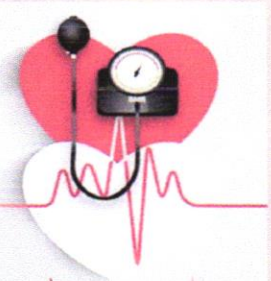
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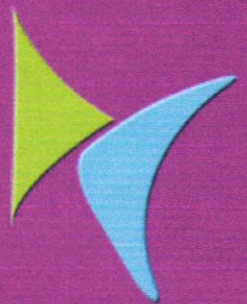
08TH MAY 2021

WORLD THALASSEMIA DAY

**WORLD
Hypertension
Day**
17TH MAY 2021



World Population Day
11TH JUNE 2021



B. Anuj
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003



Narayana College Of Nursing

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(or) Intermediate

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(or) Any Examination recognised as equivalent thereto..

B. Should have scored more than 45% of marks in PCBE.

GNM :-

A. Pass in Intermediate Examination any group

B. Should have secured more than 40% of marks in the optional subjects.



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A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Life Style Diseases among Elderly at Kamakshi Nagar, Nellore, AP.



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Mrs. V. Jayanthi,
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Abstract: Lifestyle diseases are ailments that are primarily based on the day to day habits of people. Habits that deviate people from normal habits and push towards a sedentary routine can cause a number of health issues that can lead to chronic noncommunicable diseases that can have near life-threatening consequences. **Objectives:** 1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding life style diseases among elderly. 2. To associate level of knowledge regarding life style diseases among elderly with selected demographic variables. **Maetrials and methods:** A descriptive research design was used in this study. 100 elderly in the age group of 60-75 years both men and women were selected by Non-probability convenient sampling technique. Structured questionnaire was used to collect data. The data were analyzed in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Results:** Knowledge on life style diseases among elderly revealed that, 15(15%) had B+ grade (good) and 24(24%) had D grade (very poor) knowledge .

Key words: Life Style Diseases and Elderly

Introduction: Lifestyle diseases are ailments that are primarily based on the day to day habits of people. Habits that deviate people from normal habits and push towards a sedentary routine can cause a number of health issues that can lead to chronic non-communicable diseases that can have near life-threatening consequences.

Non communicable diseases (NCDs) kill around 40 million people each year, that is around 70% of all deaths globally. NCDs are chronic in nature and cannot be communicated from one person to another. They are a result of a combination of factors including genetics, physiology, environment and behaviours. The main types of NCDs are cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases in

addition to cancer. NCDs such as cardiovascular diseases (CVD), stroke, diabetes and certain forms of cancer are heavily linked to lifestyle choices, and hence, are often known as lifestyle diseases.

Cardiovascular diseases that include heart attacks and stroke account for 17.7 million deaths every year, making it the most lethal disease globally. Cancer kills around 8.8 million people each year, followed by respiratory diseases that claim around 3.9 million lives annually and diabetes that has an annual morbidity rate of 1.6 million. These four groups of diseases are the most common causes of death among all NCDs. NCDs are caused, to a massive extent, by behavioural risk factors: tobacco use, unhealthy diet, insufficient physical activity, poor



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“A study to evaluate the effectiveness of nursing intervention in improving knowledge on self-care capability among elderly in selected urban areas, Bangalore , Karnataka.”



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Abstract: Background: Ageing is universal, biological fact, and natural process. It begins from the day we are born, or perhaps even before. No factor causes it and of course, there is no cure. In today's demographic change is a global phenomenon resulting from two almost universal trends: declining fertility and increasing life expectancy. In most developed countries fertility is below replacement level and the majority of countries report increase life expectancy. **Objectives:** 1. Assess the knowledge regarding self-care capability among the elderly. 2. Evaluate the effectiveness of nursing interventions on knowledge regarding self-care Capability among the elderly. 3. Determine the association between the post-test knowledge scores regarding self-care capability among the elderly with their selected demographic variables. **Materials and Methods:** One group pretest-posttest design and convenient sampling were followed including 60 samples. Data was collected using a knowledge questionnaire. Data analysis was done with SPSS. **Results:** Findings showed that the majority of subjects (31)51.66% has moderate knowledge and of the subject had inadequate knowledge (29)48.33% with a mean of 13.71 and standard deviation +3.67. The pretest knowledge mean score was 13.71 with SD 3.67 and the mean for the post-test level of knowledge score was 19.9 with SD 3.76. The paired 't' value was 11.57 was significant at the 0.05 level it is inferred that the nursing intervention was effective in improving the knowledge. Knowledge association between pretest and post-test shows that no significant association was found between the level of knowledge related to Age, Educational Status, previous knowledge at $p < 0.05$, and there was no significant association found between levels of knowledge related to elderly with their sex, religion. **Conclusion:** The present study concluded that the elderly have inadequate knowledge on self-care capability before intervention which effectively improved the level of knowledge on self-care capability. The result of the study shows that educational programs can help to enhance the level of knowledge on self-care capability. **Key words:** Nursing intervention, self care capability, elderly.

INTRODUCTION: Ageing is universal, biological fact and a natural process. It begins from the day we are born, or perhaps even before. No one factor causes it and of course there is no cure. Today demographic change is a global phenomenon resulting from two almost universal trends: declining fertility and increasing life expectancy. Most countries in the world experience declining fertility or have stagnating

fertility. In most developed countries fertility is below replacement level and majority of countries report increase life expectancy. As a consequence, most parts of the world will witness demographic aging - defined as a rise in median age of populations and a growing share of people above age 65 - during this 21st century.



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A study to assess the knowledge on Swatch Bharat among adults in Vavilla, Nellore.



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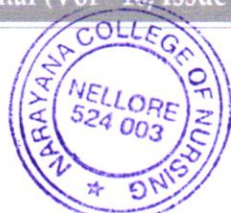
Abstract: Swatch Bharat is a national cleanliness campaign established by Government of India. This campaign is covering 14041 towns in order to clean roads, sheets. Infrastructure of the India. **Aim:** The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge on swatch bharat among adults in Vavilla, Nellore. **Objectives:** 1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding swatch Bharat among adults. 2. To find out association between the level of knowledge regarding swatch Bharat among adults with demographic variables. **Methodology:** A quantitative approach was used for this study the descriptive research design was adopted. A total 50 adults were selected by using Non probability convenience sampling technique. The data collection was done by using structured questionnaire for this study. **Results:** 5(10%) B grade, 16(32%) C and 29(58%) D grade. There was no significant association between socio demographic variables like age, gender, marital status, religion, occupation, types of family, family monthly income and education. **Key words:** Knowledge, Swatch Bharat, adult.

Introduction: Swatch Bharat was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 2nd October 2014 at Rajghat New Delhi with an aim to make clean India to provide Sanitation facilities to every family. Including toilets, solid and liquid waste disposal system, village cleanliness and safe and adequate drinking water supply by 2nd October 2019. The campaign of clean India movement is the biggest step taken over as a cleanliness drive till date. On the day of launch of campaigning around 3 million government employee including student from schools and colleges had participated in the event to makes it popularize globally and makes common public aware of it. **Need For Study:** Globally (2016) About 892 million people, or 12 percent of the global population, practiced open defecation in 2016. Seventy-six

percent (678 million) of the 892 million people practicing open defecation in the world live in just seven countries.

In Andhra Pradesh (2016) which has been faring well in terms of its sanitation coverage in the urban areas, but is lagging behind when it comes to rural areas. Despite the construction of over 19 lacks household toilets (19, 02,258) and around 5,325 villages declared ODF, the rural sanitation coverage of Andhra Pradesh still stands at 60.7 percent, witnessing an improvement of just 26 percent since the launch of Swatch Bharat in 2014. of the 13 districts, only two (West Godavari and Nellore) have managed to provide toilets to all households.

Statement of The Problem: A study to assess the



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A study to assess knowledge on prevention of mumps among adults in Dakkilivaripalem, Nellore.



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Abstract: Background: mumps was a common childhood illness Mumps is an acute infectious disease caused by a RNA virus classified as genus virus family paramyxoviridae which has a predilection for glandular and nervous tissue. This disease can be prevented through vaccinations. Mumps is prevented through the vaccination such as MMR vaccination. The MMR vaccination is given to children's in two doses. The first vaccine given at the age of 12 to 16 months and second is on 2 to 6 years of time period. These are the important periods to be administered the MMR vaccine. The vaccine is given in IM route. In adults when there is a risk to get mumps then we should be administer the vaccination to risk group. **Aims:** To assess the knowledge on prevention of mumps among adults. To find out the association between the prevention of mumps with their selected socio demographic variables. **Methodology:** The main study was carried out at Dakkilivaripalem in Nellore. The data collection procedure was carried out for a period of 1 week from 6.4.18 to 12.4.18. There was 50 samples has been collected. There was a non probability sampling technique of the adults. The obtained data was analyzed by using the descriptive and inferential statistics and chi- square. **Results:** Results shows on level of knowledge on prevention of mumps among 50 adults, 08(16%) among adults are have Bgrade, 7(14%) adults have a C grade, 35 (70%) adults have a D grade. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that most of the majority of the adults are having the D grade that level of knowledge regarding prevention of mumps 08(16%) are have Bgrade,7(14%) have a C grade, 35 (70%) have a D grade. **Key words: mumps, prevention, adults.**

Introduction: Mumps is one of many viral illnesses that can be prevented with immunizations. Before the vaccine was developed, mumps was a common childhood illness Mumps is an acute infectious disease caused by a RNA virus classified as genus virus family paramyxoviridae which has a predilection for glandular and nervous tissue. Clinically the disease is recognized by non -suppurative enlargement and tenderness of one [or] both the parotid glands other organ may also be involved. The incubation period from 2-4weeks usually 14-18days.Mumps is prevented through the vaccination such as MMR vaccination. The MMR vaccination is given to children's in two doses. The first vaccine given at the age of 12 to 16 months and

second is on 2 to 6 years of time period. These are the important periods to be administered the MMR vaccine. The vaccine is given in IM route. In adults when there is a risk to get mumps then we should be administer the vaccination to risk group.

Need for study: In worldwide New York state department of health identified epidemiology standardized mumps case in which 790 mumps cases they reported 64% were male and highest attack rate was among 11-17years age group [99%.] cases per 1000 individual [s] of the 650 cases with known vaccination history 83.6% had documentation of 2doses of mumps containing vaccine no death reported 2 major exposure setting were school



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ASSESS THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE GARBAGES



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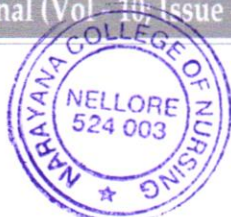
Prof. V. Jayanthi
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Sree Narayana Nursing College,
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Abstract: Background: There are variety of method for disposing solid waste which vary globally and it includes methods like dumping in open space, sanitary land filling, incineration, and composting. About 0.1 million tones of municipal solid waste is generated in India every day that is approximately 36.5 million tones annually. 41% of the world population lived in urban areas and by 2015 proportion is projected to rise in 60% globally percipated amount of municipal solid waste generated on a daily basic various significantly in India about 0.3-0.6kg the day. **OBJECTIVES:** To assess the disposal of waste garbage in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore. **Methodology:** A quantitative research approach and non experimental descriptive design was adopted. A non probability convenience sampling technique was adopted for selecting the participants. The sample for the present study was 100 houses. The checklist was used to assess the disposal of waste garbage in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore and it was analyzed by using descriptive statistics. **Results:** With regard of level of practice, 69 (69%) of houses were having good practice, 25 (25%) of houses were having average practice, 6 (6%) of houses having poor practice regarding disposal of waste garbage. **Conclusion:** The study concluded those majority of houses are following good level of practice regarding disposal of waste garbage in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore. Since Saraswathi Nagar is urban area people are aware of proper practice regarding disposal of waste garbage. **Key words: Disposal, waste Garbage.**

INTRODUCTION: Waste are unwanted or unusable material wastes is any substance which is discarded after primary use or worthless defective an no use. The solid waste that is produced as result of food preparation or any food stuff loft over after eating is called kitchen waste or garbage.

Waste generation is not trait of the 20th century. Graphologist have discovered that people let trash fall were it may they may an Indians of Central America had dumps which exploded occasionally burned. They also recycled some cultures were very waste fall, considering everything disposable many

mayon sites demonstrated such careless consumption. These are causing thereat to the environmental as well as end angering public health. This waste is generated as the consequences of house hold activities such as cleaning, cooking, repairing empty containers and packing huge use of plastic carry bags solid wastes comprising of garbage (food wastes) rubbish paper, Plastic, wood, metal throw away containers, glass demolition products (bracks, pipes) sewage treatment residues huge and Solid from the course screening of domestic sewage dead animals, manure and discarded material.



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A study to assess the level of knowledge about cardio version and defibrillator among B.Sc (N) final year students in Annai Veilankanni's college of nursing, perungalathur.



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Co-Authors

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Abstract: A study to assess the level of knowledge about cardio version and defibrillator among B.Sc (N) final year students in Annai Veilankanni's college of nursing, peungalathur. The research approach adopted for this study is an evaluate approach there design selected for this study was pre test and post test design. The sample size is 30 patients simple random sampling technique was used to select the respondent. A structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to assess knowledge among cardio version and defibrillator among B.Sc (N) final year students. The result findings shows that in pre test 28(93.33) had moderately adequate knowledge and only 2(6.67) had inadequate knowledge on cardio version and defibrillator where as in post test 27(97.0) had adequate knowledge and only 3(10.0) had moderately adequate knowledge on cardio version and defibrillator. There will be a significant association of level of knowledge on cardio version and defibrillator among B.Sc (N) final year students with their selected demographic variables, that the demographic variable age had shown statistically significant association with pretest level of knowledge about cardio version and defibrillator among B.Sc.(N) Final Year. Students at $p < 0.001$ level and the other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association with pretest level of knowledge about cardio version and defibrillator among B.Sc (N) Final Year Students.

Introduction: The heart works in an endless contract-relax / contract - relax cycle. An average heart beats 1,00,000 times a day, pumping some 2000 gallons of blood through its chambers and then back to the heart. Defibrillators can be external, intravenous, or implanted, depending on the type of device used or needed. Some external units, known as automated external defibrillators (AEDs).

Defibrillation was first demonstrated in 1899 by Prevost and Batelli, two physiologists from University of Geneva, Switzerland Beck used internal paddles on either side of the heart, along with procainamide, an anti arrhythmic drug, and achieved return of normal sinus rhythm until the early 1950s,

defibrillation of the heart was possible only when the chest cavity was open during surgery. The closed-chest defibrillator device which applied an alternating current of greater than 1000 volts, conducted by means of externally applied electrodes through the chest cage to the heart, was pioneered by Dr. V. Eskin with assistance by A.Klimov in Frunze, USSR (today known as Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan) in mid 1950s.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Global burden of disease estimated (2010), nearly a quarter (28.4%) of all deaths in India are attributed to cardiovascular disease. The age-standardized CVD death rate of 272 per 100000 populations in India is higher than the global average



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**Assess The Knowledge on Swasthya Vidya Vahini Among Adults in
Allipuram at Nellore.**



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Abstract: The study aims are to assess the knowledge regarding swasthya vidya Vahini among adults and to identify the relationship between the knowledge level and socio demographic variables of adults. The quantitative research approach and descriptive design was adopted for the study. The study was conducted in Allipuram, Nellore. 50 adults were selected by using Non Probability Convenience Sampling Technique. Structured Questionnaire method was used for collecting the information from samples. Data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results revealed that 20(40%) adults possess B grade, 18(36%) had C grade and 12(24%) obtained D grade. There was a significant association between the knowledge on swasthya Vidya Vahini among adults with their socio demographic variables like gender and type of family. The study concluded that there is a need to conduct awareness programme on swasthya vidya vahini for adults to promote a healthy life style. **Key words: knowledge, swasthya vidya vahini, adults.**

Introduction: Swasthya Vidya Vahini (SVV) is one of the largest public health education initiatives launched by Ex chief minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. N. Chandrababu Naidu on 24th December 2016. Swasthya Vidya Vahini scheme to be rolled out from January 2nd Saturday. It is a 10 month pilot project under which 32,000 medicine, nursing, psychiatry and home science students will prepare disease profiles of villages by campaigning the villages on daily basis.

The information complied by them will be used for proper implementation of the schemes of medical, health and family welfare department and take up new ones with prevention as the focus, rather than persisting with the curative approach.

Objectives

- ❖ To assess the level of knowledge on regarding swasthya vidya vahini among adults.
- ❖ To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding swasthya vidya vahini among adults with their selected socio demographic variables.

Materials and ethods

This cross sectional descriptive study was carried out to assess the knowledge regarding swasthya vidya vahini among adults in Allipuram, Nellore .After obtaining ethical clearance 50 adults were selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique. The data was collected from adults by using structured Questionnaire method and documented. Statistical analysis was performed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.



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Effectiveness of Health Education Pamphlet on knowledge regarding Pranayama on Management of Menopausal Symptoms among Menopausal Women at selected urban areas, Tirupathi, A.P



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Abstract: Background: Menopause is a natural stage of a woman's life. When a woman's reproductive function slows and eventually quits, usually between the ages of 40 and 60, and is accompanied by hormonal, physical, and psychological changes. This is referred to as menopause. Menopause can also occur if the ovaries are eliminated or if the reproductive activity of the ovaries is halted. When the ovaries stop generating estrogen, the reproductive system shuts down gradually or abruptly, resulting in menopause. Menopause is a natural biological process, not a disease. Changes in sexual desire, hot flashes, profuse night sweats, insomnia, fatigue, headache, vaginal dryness, and urinary problems are common symptoms, as are changes in appearances, mood changes, sleep disturbances, palpitations, backache, memory loss, and depression. Menopause can also increase the risk of heart disease and osteoporosis. The current study investigate the effect of Health education pamphlet on knowledge regarding pranayama on management of menopausal symptoms among menopausal women at selected urban areas, Tirupathi. **Objectives** 1. To. Assess the knowledge regarding management of menopausal symptoms among menopausal women 2. To Evaluate the effectiveness of health education pamphlet on knowledge regarding pranayama on management of menopausal symptoms among menopausal women. 3. Associate the post test knowledge score regarding pranayama on management of menopausal symptoms among menopausal women. **Materials and Methods:** A quantitative research approach was adopted, using a one-group pre test and post test design. Non probability purposive sampling technique used to select 30 samples from Chennareddy colony, tirupathi based on inclusion criteria. Pre-test was done by using Modified menopausal rating scale and given the health education pamphlet. After 1 week post test was done by using same modified menopausal rating scale. After post test a mass health education pamphlet was given to the women. Descriptive and inferential statistics used to analyze the data. **Results:** knowledge regarding pranayama on Management of menopausal symptoms among menopausal women, 8 (26.7%) were with below average knowledge level in pretest whereas in post test were found nil, 16 (53.3%) were with average knowledge level in pretest whereas 5 (16.7%) were average knowledge level in post test, above average knowledge level in pretest were found only 6 (20%) whereas 25 (83.3%) were with above average knowledge level in post test. **Conclusion:** The differences in knowledge scores between the pre and post tests suggest that the health education pamphlet had a significant impact on menopausal women's regarding management of menopausal symptoms. **Key words: knowledge, Pranayama, Menopausal Symptoms.**





Introduction: Every woman will experience menopause at some point in her life. When a woman's reproductive function slows and eventually quits, usually between the ages of 40 and 60, and is accompanied by hormonal, physical, and psychological changes. This is referred to as menopause. Menopause is a natural biological process, not a disease. Changes in sexual desire, hot flashes, profuse night sweats, insomnia, fatigue, headache, vaginal dryness, and urinary problems are common symptoms, as are changes in appearances, mood changes, sleep disturbances, palpitations, backache, memory loss, and depression. Menopause can also increase the risk of heart disease and osteoporosis. The woman's menstrual periods may become increasingly unpredictable as a result of these symptoms.

Menopause is characterized by a decrease in estrogen and progesterone levels in a woman's body. Menopause is a natural biological process, not a disease. Menopause is defined as the end of menstruation. It is a typical physiological alteration that occurs in middle-aged women between the ages of 45 and 55. With increased life expectancy, women now spend one-third of their lives after menopause, necessitating more attention to perimenopausal symptoms. The average age at which a woman has her last monthly period is 51 years old over the world. According to studies, Indian women reach menopause substantially earlier.

Need for the study: Yoga makes the organs of their functioning and has good effect on internal functioning

of the human body. Yoga changes for good man's views on, and attitude to, life. Yogasana and pranayama all today recognized as techniques that can improve muscle strength, flexibility, blood circulation and oxygen uptake as well as hormone function at the gross level.

Objectives:

1. To Assess the knowledge regarding management of menopausal symptoms among menopausal women
2. To Evaluate the effectiveness of health education pamphlet on knowledge regarding pranayama on management of menopausal symptoms among menopausal women.
3. To Associate the post test knowledge score regarding pranayama on management of menopausal symptoms among menopausal women.

Assumption:

- ❖ menopausal Women may possess knowledge regarding management of menopausal symptoms.
- ❖ Health education pamphlet may enhance the knowledge on management of menopausal symptoms among menopausal women

Review of Literature:

1. Literature related to knowledge regarding menopausal symptoms among women:

Sharma S. conducted A study to assess knowledge regarding menopausal problem among urban women at Chhattisgarh was conducted by Veena Rajput. 60 samples were studied. A non probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample. Findings related to knowledge level of women showed that 50% women had good



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website: www.narayanannursingcollege.com || e-mail: narayana_nursing@yahoo.co.in

3.4.4.2 Institutional Social Responsibility Activities 2021-2022

Vision of the college is to heal and comfort the suffering mortals with solicitude and respect. The management staff and students of Narayana College of Nursing have been inspired and guide by the motto "recuperation".

The parenting Narayana Medical College hospital is well known for health care services to the community in Andhra Pradesh and neighboring states also. Emphasis is given to community health care while dealing with Academic.

- Rallies are often organized on various social issues like environment awareness, Save girl child, anti-dowry system, etc. creating awareness among public by student's thought-provoking slogans.
- The annual cultural programme is organized for which stakeholders are invited.

Creating awareness among public by conducting various health programs in various OPD's and organizes various health programmes These activities positively impact on emotional, intellectual, social, and inter-personal development of student's, Patient's and public. Taking part in these extension and outreach activities the students understand the importance of critical thinking skills, time management, and academic and intellectual competence. Working with diverse groups of individuals allows students to gain more self-confidence, autonomy, and appreciation for others' differences and similarities. These activities help them to become good leaders.

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May 3
2022
**WORLD
ASTHMA DAY**
'Closing Gaps in Asthma Care'



25 APR 2022
WORLD
MALARIA
DAY

22 APR 2022
**WORLD
EARTH
DAY**
2022





A study to assess the knowledge on Assessment of balance in elderly among IIIRD year B.Sc.(N) students in Narayana College of Nursing, Nellore A.P.



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Abstract: A comprehensive clinical assessment of balance is important for both diagnostic and therapeutic reasons in clinical practice. Balance disorders can have serious consequences for physical function as well as social function falls and immobility to avoid falls are associated with significant morbidity, trauma inactivity and depression. **OBJECTIVES:** To assess the level of knowledge regarding assessment of balance in elderly among nursing students. To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding assessment of balance in elderly among nursing students with their selected socio demographic variables **METHODOLOGY:** 100 participants was selected by using non probability convenience sampling techniques The socio demographic data was collected and the structured questionnaire was used to collect the data .The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study. **RESULTS:** Level of knowledge regarding on balance on elderly people among III rd year b.sc.(n) students, 6(6%) had A⁺, 8(8%) had A, 31(31%) had B⁺, 27(27%) had B, 18(18%) had C and 10(10%) had D grade of knowledge. **KEYWORDS:** Knowledge, Balance , Elderly, Nursing student.

Introduction: One third to one half of the population over age 65 reports some difficulties with balance or ambulation. Patients with neurological or musculo skeletal disorders are even more likely to have balance problems that affect their safe mobility. The complexity of control of balance results in many different types of balance problems that need systemic clinical assessment for effective treatment.

Balance is achieved by the complex integration and coordination of multiple body systems including the vestibular, visual, auditory, motor and higher level

premotor systems. Information from sensory system is interpreted in the central nervous system based on an internal body schema, an appropriate response is formulated, and the postural. Muscle synergies are activated to perform the appropriate head, eye, trunk and limb movements to maintain posture.

Maintaining balance encompasses the acts of maintaining, achieving or restoring the body center of mass relative to the base of support, or more generally, within the limits of stability. The functional goals of the balance system includes, maintenance of



A study of assess the knowledge on geriatrics care among III year B.Sc Nursing student at Narayana college of nursing Nellore, Andra Pradesh



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Abstract: Geriatrics refers to medical care for older adults . The care is the process of planning and coordinating psychological care and it's focus on elderly people with mental and physical impairments. The geriatrics care it improve the quality of life. **Objectives:** To assess the level of knowledge regarding geriatric care among III year B.Sc Nursing student .To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding geriatric care among III year BSC nursing student with their socio-demographic variables. **Materials and methods:** A Non experimental descriptive approach. 100 samples selected with a non probability convenience sampling technique and structured questionnaire was used to determine the knowledge on palliative care .The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Result:** The level of knowledge 9(9%) had acquired A+ grade ,5(5%) had acquired A grade, 32(32%) had acquired B+ grade, 19(19%) had acquired B grade, 30(30%) had acquired C grade and 5(5%) had acquired D grade. **Key words:** Geriatrics care, Nursing student.

Introduction: Geriatrics refers to medical care for older adults. The care is the process of planning and coordinating psychological care and it's focus on elderly people with mental and physical impairments. The geriatrics care it improve the quality of life. The professional care Management needed survives such as nutritional survives, assistance with activities of daily living, housing and home care services . These services /care help to identify family care giving needs and ways to meet them.

The geriatrics medicine focus on geriatrics health care, treating disease and minimizing the disabilities in older people. The older population mainly suffers from Alzheimer's disease and other disorders like dementia, arthritis, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, palliative care, Parkinson's disease,

osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, heart disease and rheumatoid arthritis The geriatrics management is holistic it provide care given physical and mental challenges people and assessment, care coordination and advocacy.

The elder population suffered from social, economic, and health (which includes physical) related problems. Thus, these problems are complex and interrelated, thereby requiring specific knowledge and expertise to meet them. However, there were limited researches previously done to explore nurse's knowledge towards geriatric care. The findings will be helpful to develop strategies that would promote nurses' knowledge, which in turn improves the quality of patient care and consequently, the health of older people.



A Study to Assess the Knowledge on Palliative Care among Third Year B. Sc (N) Students of Narayana College Of Nursing, Nellore. AP.



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Abstract: Palliative care is the most important part of integrated people centered health services (IPCHS). Palliative care emphasizes on the critically ill and reduces physical, mental, and emotional suffering of clients in whole aspects. This focus on care giving rather than curing disease. **Objectives:** To assess the knowledge regarding palliative care. To find out the association between levels of knowledge regarding palliative care with their selected social and demographic variables. **Materials and methods:** A Non experimental descriptive approach. 100 samples selected with a non probability convenience sampling technique and the 30 structured questionnaire was used to determine the knowledge on palliative care. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Result:** With reference to the knowledge on palliative care among III rd B.Sc.(N) students out of 100 students, 9(9%) were with A+ grade, 27(27%) with A grade, 20(20%) with B+ grade, 36(36%) with B grade, 7(7%) with C grade and 1(1%) with D grade. There is no significant association between the knowledge on palliative care among III year B.Sc (N) students at Narayana College of Nursing with the selected Socio Demographic variables like, Source of information, CNE programme, religion and has significant association with age in years. The standard deviation was 4.734.

Introduction:

Palliative care is the most important part of integrated people centered health services (IPCHS). Palliative care emphasizes on the critically ill and reduces physical, mental, and emotional suffering of clients in whole aspects. This focus on care giving rather than curing disease. Most people approach palliative care or hospice care is to minimize the suffering of cancer, organ failure, drug resistant TB(tuberculosis), severe burns, end stage chronic illness or acute trauma, extreme birth prematurity, old age, COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease),

congestive heart failure (CHF), Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson disease and so on.

Palliative care is the active, total care of patients and their families by a multidisciplinary team; at a time when the patient's disease is no longer responsive to curative treatment and life expectancy is relatively short (Twycross 2003). Lynn & Adamson's model (2003) indicates that the principles of palliative care are already applicable in an early stage of the disease and can go together with therapies that are initially aimed at the prolongation of life. A system approach is important, as the palliative process



A Study to Assess the Job Satisfaction among Pharmacists Working in Pharmacy in NMCH at Nellore



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Abstract: Pharmacist is an oldest and youngest profession with in health care sector focused on the care individual families and communities society attain maintain recover optimal health care quality life promotion and optimization care abilities prevention lines and injury alleviation suffering through the diagnosis treatment. Job satisfaction is a series of positive feeling and attitudes of a person towards his/her job and if these felling fade way person may quit his or her job and concept also refer of the job and excitement of the person resulting from his her job and the emotion reaction concentration the job. **Aim:** The aim of the study to assess the job satisfaction among pharmacists working in pharmacy in NMCH, Nellore. **Objectives:** 1. To assess the level of job satisfaction among pharmacist in NMCH. 2. To find out the relationship between the level of job satisfaction among pharmacist with their selected social demographic variables. **Methodology:** The total 50 skilled pharmacist are working in Narayana Medical College and Hospital. non probability convenience sampling technique was used to select the subjects. **Results:** Job satisfaction of pharmacist working in NMCH, Nellore. 50 pharmacists 1(2%) awarded got highly satisfied (91-100%), 3(6%) were acquired moderate satisfied (81-90%), 12(24%) were obtained slightly satisfied (71-80%), 11(22%) were procured neutral (61-70%), 7(14%) gained moderately dissatisfied (51-60%) and 16(32%) were achieved slightly dissatisfied. Key words: Job satisfaction, Pharmacy, Pharmacist

Introduction: The service delivered by the hospital pharmacy is a vital components of an institutional health care systems. Medication dispensing and drug distribution. Compounding medication utilization Review adverse drug reaction. Monitoring drug information Service few decades there have been major shift in paradigm pharmacy particle.

Job satisfaction is a series of positive feeling and attitudes of a person towards his/her job and if these

felling fade way person may quit his or her job and concept also refer of the job and excitement of the person resulting from his her job and th e emotion reaction concentration the job. Various authorize have different definition of job satisfaction according to the arm strong the definition of job satisfaction is the attitude and feeling people have about their work positive and favorable attitudes towards the job indicate job satisfaction workers sense achievement



“A Study To Assess The Knowledge on SITZ Bath Procedure Among III Year B.Sc (N) Student At Narayana College of Nursing Nellore, A. P.”



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Abstract: Sitz bath is a bath in which a patient sits in water up to the hips to relieve discomfort and pain in the lower part of the body. Sitz bath works by keeping the affected area clean and increasing the flow of blood. Sitz bath can also provide relief from pain and itching in the genital area. It is a procedure in which the patient's perineal area and medicated solution using aseptic technique to relieve pain in case of haemorrhoids, perineal and rectal surgeries. **Objectives:** 1. To Assess the level of knowledge regarding sitz bath procedure among Third year B.Sc (N) students. 2. To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding sitz bath procedure among III rd year B.Sc(N) students with their selected socio demographic variables. **METHODOLOGY:** 100 participants was selected by using non probability convenience sampling techniques who fulfill the inclusion criteria. The data collected by administering the two parts of the tool. The investigator distributes the tool for filling the socio demographic data and the structured questionnaire which consists of various items related to sitz bath procedure. The data will be analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study. **RESULTS:** The results shows that, 11(11%) acquired A + grade knowledge, 17(17%) acquired A grade knowledge, 24 (24%) acquired B+ grade knowledge, 23(23%) acquired B grade knowledge, 21(21%) acquired C grade knowledge, and 4(4%) acquired D grade knowledge. **CONCLUSION:** The present study concluded that among 100 III year B.Sc (N) students with regard to assess the knowledge on sitz bath procedure 11(11%) acquired A + grade knowledge, 17 (17%) acquired A grade knowledge, 24(24%) acquired B+ grade knowledge, 23(23%) acquired B grade knowledge, 21(21%) acquired C grade knowledge, and 4(4%) acquired D grade knowledge of knowledge on sitz bath procedure. **KEYWORDS:** knowledge, sitz bath procedure, Nursing student.

Introduction:

Sitz bath is a bath in which a patient sits in water up to the hips to relieve discomfort and pain in the lower part of the body. Sitz bath works by keeping the affected area clean and increasing the flow of blood. Sitz bath can also provide relief from pain and itching in the genital area. It is a procedure in which the patient's perineal area and medicated solution

using aseptic technique to relieve pain in case of haemorrhoids, perineal and rectal surgeries.

A sitz bath aids the healing of the perineum through application of moist heat, to cleanse the wound, and promote wound healing, to improve circulation, and reducing, inflammation and it will provide a soothing effect. A sitz bath carries very little risk of harm because it, a noninvasive treatment. The



“Effectiveness of Ice massage on LI4(hegu) point on labour pain during active phase of labour among mothers in labour room, at S.V.S Hospital, yenogonda Mahabubnagar, Telangana.”



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Abstract: Ice massage is a safe and natural holistic method that can have an extremely positive effect in active phase of the labour in reducing the pain. It is a very simple hand method, non-invasive technique that is similar to acupuncture. It has only application of ice on LI4 point, it is the area which is located in the webbing between the thumb and the forefinger which affects the part of large intestine which surrounds a portion of the uterus. **Objectives:** 1. Assess the level of Labour pain among Mothers during the active Phase of labour in Control and Experimental group. 2. Assess the effectiveness of ice massage on the LI4(hegu) point on level of Labour pain among Mothers during the active Phase of labour in experimental group. 3. Evaluate the effectiveness of ice massage on the LI4(hegu) point by comparing the Pretest and Posttest levels of Labour pain in Experimental and Control group. 4. Find out the association between the effectiveness of ice massage on LI4(hegu) point in reduction of labour pain during the active phase of labour among mothers in labour room with their selected demographic variables. **Methodology:** The investigator has chosen and conducted study in labour room, S.V.S hospital located at yenogonda, Mahabubnagar district, Telangana. The data collection procedure was carried out after obtaining permission from the institutional ethics committee. The true experimental design was selected to evaluate the effectiveness of ice massage on LI4(hegu) point in the reduction of labour pain during active phase of labour among mothers in labour room 30 mothers were selected among them 15 in experimental group and 15 in control group who were in active phase of labour. **Results:** The results shows that, 2 (13.3%) were under severe pain level in pre test in post test found nil. 12 (80%) were under very severe pain in pretest whereas in posttest found nil. 1 (6.7%) was under intense pain level in posttest were found nil. **Conclusion:** In regards to in experimental group, 2 (13.3%) were under severe pain level in pretest whereas 8 (53.3%) were severe pain level in posttest, 12 (80%) were under very severe pain level in pretest whereas in posttest were found nil, 1 (6.7%) were under intense pain level in pretest whereas in posttest were found nil, moderate pain level in pretest were found nil whereas 7 (46.7%) were under moderate pain level in posttest. These differences indicate that ice massage was highly affected in Mothers in labour room in experimental group.

Introduction:

Ice massage is a safe and natural holistic method that can have an extremely positive effect in active phase of the labour in reducing the pain. It is a very simple hand method, non-invasive technique that

is similar to acupuncture. It has only application of ice on LI4 point, it is the area which is located in the webbing between the thumb and the forefinger which affects the part of large intestine which surrounds a portion of the uterus.



A study of assess the knowledge on ABG estimation among III year B.Sc Nursing students at Narayana College of Nursing, Nellore, A.P.



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Abstract: ABG estimation gives information about the acid base balance ventilator ability and oxygenation status of the individual. Partial pressure of O₂ [80-100mmHg] and partial pressure of CO₂ [35-45mmHg] is provided in ABG determination O₂ saturation and excess in base any severe illness lead to metabolic acidosis. **Objectives:** To assess the level of knowledge regarding ABG estimation among III year B.Sc Nursing students and to find out association between the level of knowledge regarding ABG estimation among III year B.Sc Nursing students with selected socio-demographic variables. **Methodology:** 60 participants were selected by using non probability convenience sampling techniques who fulfill the inclusion criteria. The data was collected by structured questionnaire. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study. **Results:** The results shows that, knowledge on ABG estimation among III year B.Sc Nursing students on Narayana college of nursing 4(7%) had A+ grade, 24(40%) had A grade, 15(25%) had B+ grade, 10(16%) had B grade, 3(5%) had C grade, 4(7%) had D grade knowledge on ABG estimation. **Keywords:** Knowledge, ABG estimation, Nursing student

Introduction: Circulatory system is a group of organ. It carries blood and the substance to and from all parts of the body. Circulatory system has two parts - systematic circulatory, pulmonary circulation. Systematic circulatory serves the body has a whole except for the lungs. Pulmonary circulation carries the blood to and from the lungs. Red blood cells are the cells that transport oxygen and carbon dioxide gases through the blood. Kidney disorders and cardiac lungs are present in such certain medical condition which indicates when the oxygen and carbon dioxide level of our blood and PH imbalance of blood. It also effect other such critical conditions such as uncontrolled hemorrhage drug over dose, shock physician order. It is a test known as article blood gas

[ABG] test. This test are used to determine the levels that collections a small amount of blood from an artery and it reading within 10 minutes as results.

The indication of ABG estimation gives information about the acid base balance ventilator ability and oxygenation status of the individual. Partial pressure of O₂ [80-100mmHg] and partial pressure of CO₂ [35-45mmHg] is provided in ABG determination O₂ saturation and excess in base any severe illness lead to metabolic acidosis. Some are the example - liver failure, cardiac failure, multi organ failure, diabetic mellitus, renal failure. The acid base states to access the degrees of oxygenations of blood. The management of client of mechanical ventilation used ABG determination.