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Knowledge of Helping Babies Breathe Programme and The Determinants Among Trainees in Edo State

Connaissance du Programme « Helping Babies Breathe et Déterminants parmi les Stagiaires dans l'État d'Edo

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Neonatal deaths contribute up to 32% of early childhood deaths in Nigeria. Most neonatal deaths (75%) occur during the first week of life. Helping Babies Breathe (HBB) programme is an intervention launched in 2010 by The American Academy of Paediatrics and found to be effective in reducing neonatal mortality by 47%. The aim of this study was to assess the knowledge of HBB training programme and their determinants among Health Care Workers (HCWs) attending a training programme in Benin City.

METHOD: This was a cross-sectional study involving 134 HCWs attending a HBB training programme in Edo State. A standardized questionnaire was used to assess knowledge of trainees prior to and at post-training. Chi-square and binary logistic regression were used to test association and identify determinants of HBB knowledge.

RESULTS: A total of 134 trainees participated in the study. The majority of The HCWs (62.7%) had good knowledge. Following training, all HCWs (100%) had good knowledge of HBB training Programme. Job title/Profession ($p=0.007$) and qualification ($p=0.030$) of HCWs were significant determinants of knowledge of HBB. However, after controlling for confounders; Job title was the only significant determinant of knowledge of HBB (OR: 0.603; $p=0.014$; CI:0.403-0.902), with medical officers more likely to have good knowledge, compared to other HCWs, including paediatric resident doctors. Community health extension workers and nurse assistants had very poor knowledge compared to other HCWs.

CONCLUSION: Job title was the only significant determinant of knowledge of HBB, as doctors working as medical officers are more likely to have good knowledge than other HCWs, including paediatric resident doctors. Community health extension workers and nurse assistants had very poor knowledge compared to other HCWs.

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KEYWORDS: Edo State, Essential newborn care course, Health care workers' training, Helping babies breathe programme, Knowledge of helping babies breathe, Neonatal mortality

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: Les décès néonataux contribuent à hauteur de 32 % des décès d'enfants en bas âge au Nigeria. La plupart des décès néonataux (75 %) surviennent au cours de la première semaine de vie. Le programme « Helping Babies Breathe » (HBB) est une intervention lancée en 2010 par l'American Academy of Pediatrics, qui s'est avérée efficace pour réduire la mortalité néonatale de 47 %. Cette étude vise à évaluer les connaissances sur le programme de formation HBB et leurs déterminants parmi les travailleurs de la santé (TS) participant à une formation à Benin City.

MÉTHODE: Il s'agit d'une étude transversale impliquant 134 TS assistant à un programme de formation HBB dans l'État d'Edo. Un questionnaire standardisé a été utilisé pour évaluer les connaissances des stagiaires avant et après la formation. Le test du chi-carré et la régression logistique binaire ont été utilisés pour tester l'association et identifier les déterminants des connaissances sur le HBB.

RÉSULTATS: Un total de 134 stagiaires ont participé à l'étude. La majorité des TS (62,7 %) avaient de bonnes connaissances. Après la formation, tous les TS (100 %) avaient de bonnes connaissances du programme de formation HBB. Le poste/profession ($p=0,007$) et la qualification ($p=0,030$) des TS étaient des déterminants significatifs des connaissances sur le HBB. Cependant, après avoir contrôlé les facteurs de confusion, le poste occupé était le seul déterminant significatif des connaissances sur le HBB (OR : 0,603 ; $p=0,014$; IC : 0,403-0,902), les médecins exerçant en tant qu'officiers médicaux étant plus susceptibles d'avoir de bonnes connaissances par rapport aux autres TS, y compris les résidents en pédiatrie. Les agents de santé communautaire et les assistants infirmiers avaient des connaissances très faibles par rapport aux autres TS.

CONCLUSION: Le poste occupé était le seul déterminant significatif des connaissances sur le HBB, les médecins travaillant comme officiers médicaux étant plus susceptibles d'avoir de bonnes connaissances que les autres TS, y compris les résidents en pédiatrie. Les agents de santé communautaire et les assistants infirmiers avaient des connaissances très faibles par rapport aux autres TS. WAJM 2024; 41 (6): 721 - 726

MOTS-CLÉS: État d'Edo, Cours de soins essentiels aux nouveau-nés, Formation des agents de santé, Programme "Aider les bébés à respirer", Connaissance du programme "Aider les bébés à respirer", Mortalité néonatale.

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