

# IEC CERTIFICATES



COLLEGE OF NURSING  
ANADANA



**B.Sc. (Nursing)**  
**IEC Certificates**



**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE**  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Ph : 0861 - 2317969, Fax : 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by : Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Registration No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020



File no 03/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

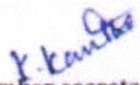
To  
Ms. ATHIRA KUNJUMON  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.


Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 03/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
"A descriptive study to Awareness of fire safety measures among undergraduate  
students at selected colleges Nellore at selected areas in Nellore, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the  
re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the protocol, or any  
event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or amendment  
must receive IEC approval.

  
Member secretary  
IEC  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Chairperson  
IEC  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003

  
Principal  
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Chinthareddypalem,  
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INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

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Registration Approved by : Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,

Registration No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020

New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020



File no 04/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

To  
Ms. SUMI SABU  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.

Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 04/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
"A descriptive study to find association between smart phone usage and academic  
performance at selected areas of Nellore district, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
amendment must receive IEC approval.

  
Member secretary


IEC

Member Secretary

Institutional Ethics Committee

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003

  
Chairperson

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Registration No. ECR/1348/nst/AP/2020  
New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020.



File no 05/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

To  
Ms. DEEPTHI TOMY  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.

Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 05/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" An explorative study to assess the competency on trauma care among nurses at  
selected hospitals in Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
amendment must receive IEC approval.

*K. Kavitha*  
Member secretary  
IEC  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

*R. S. V.*  
Chairperson  
IEC  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
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Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

*Dr. B. D. D.*  
Principal  
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File no 06/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

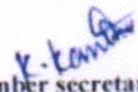
To  
Ms. ASHY KURIAKOSE  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.


Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 06/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" A comparative study to assess the Students perception on online classes and  
conventional classes at selected Nursing college Nellore, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
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New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020.



File no 07/UGSRS/NCON/2021  
To  
Ms. VARSHA SANIL KUMAR  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.


24 FEBRUARY 2021


Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 07/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" A prospective study to assess knowledge regarding disaster management among  
adolescents at selected schools in Nellore, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
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File no 08/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

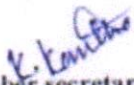
To  
Ms. CHINJU .T.J  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.

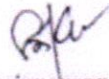
Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 08/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" A cohort study to assess the attitude and practice of breast self examination among  
premenopausal women at selected areas in Nellore district, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
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New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020.



File no 09/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021


To  
Ms. SOFFIYA TOMY  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.

Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 09/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" A Pre experimental study on Efficacy of an Educational module on urinary tract  
infection among adolescent girls in selected schools of Nellore, Andhrapradesh."


Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
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IEC

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Institutional Ethics Committee  
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File no 10/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

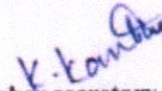
To  
Ms. ROSY RAJ  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.


Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 10/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" An evaluative study to estimate the Documentation Protocol Compliance among  
staff nurses working in critical care units at selected hospitals, Nellore, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
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Principal  
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INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
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New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020



File no 11/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

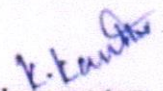
To  
Ms. ANUMOL BIJU  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.

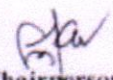
Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 11/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" An explorative study to assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on  
knowledge regarding prevention of needle stick injury among staff nurses and nursing  
students at NMCH Nellore, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
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Member secretary  
IEC  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Chairperson  
IEC  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
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New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020.



File no 12/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

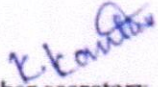
To  
Ms. ALIDA FRANCIS  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.

Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 12/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" A comparative study to identify the medication adherence among patients with  
hypertension in selected urban and rural areas of Nellore district, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
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Member secretary  
IEC

Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
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Chairperson  
IEC

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Institutional Ethics Committee  
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Principal

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Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE**  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

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File no 13/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

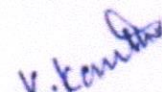
To  
Ms. ANUJAMOL THOMAS  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.


Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 13/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" A cross sectional study of prevalence and risk factors of computer vision  
syndrome among computer users at selected colleges, Nellore, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
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New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020.



File no 01/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

To  
Ms. AKSHITHA JOY  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.

Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 01/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
"A study to explore coping measures related to management of examination stress  
among adolescents studying X standard at selected schools in Nellore, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the protocol, or  
any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or amendment  
must receive IEC approval.

*K. Karthika*  
Member secretary

Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
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*B. K. V.*  
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Chairperson  
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*Dr. B. D. D.*  
Principal

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File no 14/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

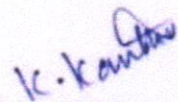
To  
Ms. ANEETA S TITU  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.


Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 14/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" An explorative study to Effectiveness of skill training on first aid for selected minor  
injuries among accredited social health activists (ASHA) at selected health centers of  
Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
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File no 15/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

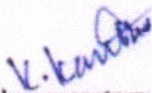
To  
Ms. ANJALI T THANKACHAN  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.

Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 15/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" A cross sectional study to assess the Prevalence of respiratory problems among rice mill  
workers at selected rice mills in Nellore, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
amendment must receive IEC approval.

  
Member secretary  
IEC

Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Chairperson  
IEC  
Chairperson

Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003





INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore. Ph : 0861 - 2317969, Fax : 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by : Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Registration No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020.



File no 16/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

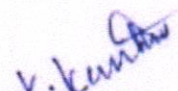
To  
Ms. TEENA P MATHEW  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.


Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 16/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" An observational study to assess the emotional problems and coping strategies of senior  
citizens in old age home with a view to develop an information booklet at selected old age  
homes, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
amendment must receive IEC approval.

  
Member secretary  
IEC  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Chairperson  
IEC  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003

  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Ph : 0861 - 2317969, Fax : 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by : Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Registration No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020.



File no 17/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

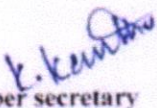
To  
Ms. SANDRA V SAJI  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.


Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 17/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" An evaluative study to assess the Impact of smart phone on social life among young  
generation at selected colleges in Nellore, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
amendment must receive IEC approval.

  
Member secretary  
IEC  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Chairperson  
IEC  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore. Ph : 0861 - 2317959, Fax : 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by : Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Registration No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020.



File no 18/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

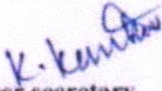
To  
Ms. ANU THOMAS  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.


Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 18/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" A cross sectional study to assess the Prevalence of shift work disorder among health care  
workers working in tertiary care hospital Nellore, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
amendment must receive IEC approval.

  
Member secretary  
IEC  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Chairperson  
IEC  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore. Ph : 0861 - 2317969, Fax : 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by : Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Registration No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020.



File no 19/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

To  
Ms. ANUGRAHA ANTONY  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.


Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 19/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding complications and life style  
modification among the clients in cardiology OPD at selected hospitals, Nellore,  
Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
amendment must receive IEC approval.

  
Member secretary  
IEC  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Chairperson  
IEC  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore. Ph : 0861 - 2317968, Fax : 0861 - 2311968,  
Registration Approved by : Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Registration No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020.



File no 20/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

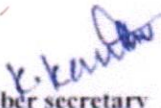
To  
Ms. SHEENA THOMAS  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.


Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 20/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" A cross sectional study to assess Prevalence of skin problems among workers in sea food  
industries at selected areas of Nellore, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
amendment must receive IEC approval.

  
Member secretary  
IEC  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Chairperson  
IEC  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore. Ph : 0861 - 2317969, Fax : 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by : Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Registration No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020.



File no 21/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

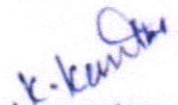
To  
Ms. LIMNA GEORGE  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.

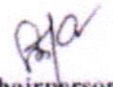
Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 21/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding road safety among small scale  
vendors riding two wheelers at selected areas of Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
amendment must receive IEC approval.

  
Member secretary  
IEC  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Chairperson  
IEC  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE**  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore. Ph : 0861 - 2317969, Fax : 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by - Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Registration No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020.



File no 22/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

To  
Ms. ANNMARIYA BABU  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.

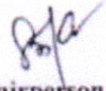
Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 22/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" A descriptive study to assess the perception on COVID-19 vaccination among citizens of  
Nellore district, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
amendment must receive IEC approval.

  
Member secretary  
IEC  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Chairperson  
IEC  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE**  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore. Ph : 0861 - 2317969, Fax : 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by : Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Registration No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020.



File no 02/UGSRS/NCON/2021

24 FEBRUARY 2021

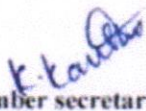
To  
Ms. SIMI THOMAS  
IV YEAR B.S.C NURSING,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.

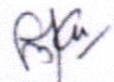
Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 02/UGSRS/NCON/2021Reg...


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
"An observational study on vitamin deficiencies among primary school children in  
selected villages at Nellore, Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
amendment must receive IEC approval.

  
Member secretary  
IEC  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Chairperson  
IEC  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



**M.Sc. (Nursing)**  
**IEC Certificates**



**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE**  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore. Ph: 0861 - 2317969, Fax: 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by: Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Reg. No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi dated: 20.Feb.2020.



**01 Sep 2023**

**13/NR/PG/NCON/2023**

**To**  
**Mrs. P. Kusum lata,**  
P.G Student,  
Dept of Child Health Nursing,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

**Sub: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Ref No 13/NR/PG/NCON/2023 Reg...**

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled

**“A Study to assess the Effectiveness of Information booklet on Prevention of hypothermia on Neonates among Mothers at selected hospital, Nellore. A.P”**

Ethical committee has approved and none of the members voted against this study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the re-approval after three years if any change, modification or deviation in the protocol or any event must be informed to the ethical committee and must apply for fresh IEC approval.

**Member Secretary**

**IEC**  
*Member Secretary*  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

**Chairperson**

**IEC**  
*Chairperson*  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

*Dr. B. Anuj*  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003.



**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE**  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

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Registration Approved by: Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Reg. No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi dated: 20.Feb.2020.



01 Sep 2023

**12/NR/PG/NCON/2023**

**To**

**Ms.Lathamma,**

P.G Student,

Dept of Child Health Nursing,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

**Sub: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Ref No 12/NR/PG/NCON/2023 Reg...**

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled

**“A Quasi experimental study to assess the Effectiveness of Information booklet on Knowledge and Practices regarding Ballard scale among Staff nurses atselected hospital, Nellore A.P”**

Ethical committee has approved and none of the members voted against thisstudy.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the re-approval after three years if any change, modification or deviation in the protocol or any event must be informed to the ethical committee and must apply for fresh IEC approval.

**Member Secretary**

**IEC**

*Member Secretary*

Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

**Chairperson**

**IEC**

*Chairperson*

Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

*Dr. B. Anuj*  
Principal

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003.



**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE**  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore. Ph: 0861 - 2317969, Fax: 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by: Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Reg. No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi dated: 20.Feb.2020.



**01 Sep 2023**

**11/NR/PG/NCON/2023**

**To**  
**Ms.AChandana,**  
P.G Student,  
Dept of Obstetrical and Gynecological Nursing,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

**Sub: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Ref No11/NR/PG/NCON/2023 Reg...**

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled

**“A Study to assess the Effectiveness of Kegel Exercise in Managing the Discomforts of Puerperium among Postnatal mothers at selected tertiary care Centre of Nellore A.P.”**

Ethical committee has approved and none of the members voted against this study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the re-approval after three years if any change, modification or deviation in the protocol or any event must be informed to the ethical committee and must apply for fresh IEC approval.

**Member Secretary**

**Chairperson**

**IEC**

*Member Secretary*  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

*Dr. B. Anjali*  
Principal

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003.

**IEC**

*Chairperson*  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.



**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE**  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore. Ph: 0861 - 2317969, Fax: 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by: Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Reg. No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi dated: 20.Feb.2020.



01 Sep 2023

**10/NR/PG/NCON/2023**

**To**  
**Ms.Y. Tejaswini,**  
P.G Student,  
Dept of Obstetrical and Gynecological Nursing,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh


**Sub: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Ref No 10/NR/PG/NCON/2023 Reg...**

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled


**“A Study to assess the Effectiveness of Midwife Led bundle care among Antenatal women attending Outpatient Department at Tertiary care hospital, Nellore. A.P.”**

Ethical committee has approved and none of the members voted against this study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the re-approval after three years if any change, modification or deviation in the protocol or any event must be informed to the ethical committee and must apply for fresh IEC approval.

  
**Member Secretary**  
**IEC**

*Member Secretary*  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
**Principal**  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003.

  
**Chairperson**  
**IEC**

*Chairperson*  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.



**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore. Ph: 0861 - 2317969, Fax: 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by: Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Reg. No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi dated: 20.Feb.2020.



01 Sep 2023

**09/NR/PG/NCON/2023**

**To**

**Ms.T.Persis,**  
P.G Student,  
Dept of Obstetrical and Gynecological Nursing,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

**Sub: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Ref No 09/NR/PG/NCON/2023 Reg...**

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled

**“A Study to assess the Effectiveness of Self Instructional Module regarding Expression and storage of Breast Milk among Employed Postnatal Mothers at selected hospital Nellore, A.P”**

Ethical committee has approved and none of the members voted against this study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the re-approval after three years if any change, modification or deviation in the protocol or any event must be informed to the ethical committee and must apply for fresh IEC approval.

*K. Kavitha*

**Member Secretary**

**IEC**  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003

*Dr. B. Anji*  
Principal

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003.

*S. S. S.*

**Chairperson**

**IEC**  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.



**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE**  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore. Ph: 0861 - 2317969, Fax: 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by: Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Reg. No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi dated: 20.Feb.2020.



01 Sep 2023

**08/NR/PG/NCON/2023**

**To**  
**Ms.K Revathi,**  
P.G Student,  
Dept of Obstetrical and Gynecological Nursing,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

**Sub: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Ref No 08/NR/PG/NCON/2023 Reg...**

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled

**“A Descriptive study to assess the Risk factors contributing to Pregnancy loss among Antenatal women at selected hospital, Nellore, A.P”**

Ethical committee has approved and none of the members voted against this study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the re-approval after three years if any change, modification or deviation in the protocol or any event must be informed to the ethical committee and must apply for fresh IEC approval.

*K. Kavitha*  
**Member Secretary**

**IEC**

*Member Secretary*  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

*Dr. B. Anjali*  
**Principal**

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003.

*S. S. S. S.*  
**Chairperson**

**IEC**

*Chairperson*  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.



01 Sep 2023

**07/NR/PG/NCON/2023**

**To**  
**Ms.T. Srilakshmi,**  
P.G Student,  
Dept of Community Health Nursing,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

**Sub: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Ref No 07/NR/PG/NCON/2023 Reg...**

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled

**“A Descriptive study to explore the Prevalence of School absenteeism among Mother’s of Primary school children at selected rural area, Nellore, A.P”**

Ethical committee has approved and none of the members voted against this study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the re-approval after three years if any change, modification or deviation in the protocol or any event must be informed to the ethical committee and must apply for fresh IEC approval.

*K. Kantam*

**Member Secretary**

**IEC**

*Member Secretary*  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

*D.V. Reddy*  
Principal

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003.

*S. S. S.*

**Chairperson**

**IEC**

*Chairperson*  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.





**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

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Registration Approved by: Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Reg. No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi dated: 20.Feb.2020.



**01 Sep 2023**

**06/NR/PG/NCON/2023**

**To**  
**Ms.V. Pallavi,**  
P.G Student,  
Dept of Community Health Nursing,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

**Sub: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Ref No06/NR/PG/NCON/2023 Reg...**

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled

**“A study to assess the Knowledge on Prevention of Cardiovascular disease among selected rural population, Nellore. A.P”**

Ethical committee has approved and none of the members voted against this study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the re-approval after three years if any change, modification or deviation in the protocol or any event must be informed to the ethical committee and must apply for fresh IEC approval.

*K. Kavitha*

**Member Secretary**

**IEC**  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

*S. S. S.*

**Chairperson**

*D. R. Anny*  
Principal  
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003.

**IEC**  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.



**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
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Registration Approved by: Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Reg. No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi dated: 20.Feb.2020.



01 Sep 2023

**05/NR/PG/NCON/2023**

**To**

**Ms.P. Nissi,**

P.G Student,

Dept of CommunityHealth Nursing,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

**Sub: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Ref No 05/NR/PG/NCON/2023 Reg...**

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled

**“A study to assess the Knowledge and Attitude regarding  
Complementary and Alternative medicine among the population from selected  
rural area, Nellore. A.P”**

Ethical committee has approved and none of the members voted against this study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the re-approval after three years if any change, modification or deviation in the protocol or any event must be informed to the ethical committee and must apply for fresh IEC approval.

*K. Kantan*

**Member Secretary**

**IEC**

*Member Secretary*

Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

*D. P. Anji*  
Principal

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003.

*S. S. P. V.*

**Chairperson**

**IEC**

*Chairperson*

Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.



**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
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Registration Approved by: Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Reg. No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi dated: 20.Feb.2020.



01 Sep 2023

**04/NR/PG/NCON/2023**

**To**

**Ms. Lavanya,**

P.G Student,

Dept of Medical surgical Nursing,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

**Sub: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Ref No 04/NR/PG/NCON/2023 Reg...**

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled

**“A Study to assess the effectiveness of Information booklet on Life style modification to reduce the pain among Patients with Pancreatitis at Selected Hospitals, Nellore, A.P.”**

Ethical committee has approved and none of the members voted against this study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the re-approval after three years if any change, modification or deviation in the protocol or any event must be informed to the ethical committee and must apply for fresh IEC approval.

**Member Secretary**

**IEC**

*Member Secretary*  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

**Principal**

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003.**

**Chairperson**

**IEC**

*Chairperson*  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.



## INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE

### NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore. Ph: 0861 - 2317969, Fax: 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by: Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Reg. No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi dated: 20.Feb.2020.



01 Sep 2023

**03/NR/PG/NCON/2023**

**To**

**Ms.N.Mary Swarna Sulochana,**

P.G Student,

Dept of Medical surgical Nursing,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

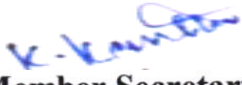
**Sub: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Ref No 03/NR/PG/NCON/2023 Reg...**

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled

**“A Study to assess the Effectiveness of Mouth care with Chlorhexidine on Oral health among Bedridden patients at selected Hospitals, Nellore, A.P.”**

Ethical committee has approved and none of the members voted against this study.


The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the re-approval after three years if any change, modification or deviation in the protocol or any event must be informed to the ethical committee and must apply for fresh IEC approval.

  
**Member Secretary**

**IEC**  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
**Chairperson**

**IEC**  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
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Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003.



INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE

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Registration Approved by: Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Reg. No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi dated: 20.Feb.2020.



01 Sep 2023

02/NR/PG/NCON/2023

To

Ms. D Rajya Lakshmi,

P.G Student,

Dept of Medical surgical Nursing,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

**Sub: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Ref No 02/NR/PG/NCON/2023 Reg...**

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled

**“A Correlational study to assess the Leadership styles and Job satisfaction among Staff nurses at selected Hospital, Nellore, A.P”**

Ethical committee has approved and none of the members voted against this study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the re-approval after three years if any change, modification or deviation in the protocol or any event must be informed to the ethical committee and must apply for fresh IEC approval.

*K. Kantan*

Member Secretary

IEC

Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

*S. S. S.*

Chairperson

IEC

*Dr. B. S. S.*  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003.

Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.



# INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE

## NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

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Registration Approved by: Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Reg. No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi dated: 20.Feb.2020.



01 Sep 2023

**01/NR/PG/NCON/2023**

**To**

**Ms.K Nadiya,**  
P.G Student,  
Dept of Medical surgical Nursing,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

**Sub: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Ref No 01/NR/PG/NCON/2023 Reg...**

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled

**“A Study to assess the Effectiveness of MgSo<sub>4</sub> in glycerin solution dressing on Wound healing process among patients with Diabeticfoot ulcer at selected Hospital, Nellore, A.P”**

Ethical committee has approved and none of the members voted against this study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the re-approval after three years if any change, modification or deviation in the protocol or any event must be informed to the ethical committee and must apply for fresh IEC approval.

**Member Secretary**

**IEC**

*Member Secretary*  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

**Chairperson**

**IEC**

*Chairperson*  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

*Dr. B. Anuj*  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003.

# **Ph.D. IEC certificates**



**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore. Ph : 0861 - 2317969, Fax : 0861 - 2311968.  
Registration Approved by : Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Registration No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020.



File no 24/PhD/MTPGRIHSCONPU/2021

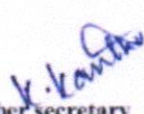
24 FEBRUARY 2021


To  
Mrs. Kantha K  
Research Scholar,  
Department of Community Health Nursing,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.


Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number File no  
24/PhD/MTPGRIHSCONPU/2021-Reg.

The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
"A study to evaluate the effectiveness of VAT on hypertensive safety bundle care therapy  
(HSBCT) on prevention of risk for CAD among hypertensive adults at selected villages of  
Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh, India." Ethical committee has approved this study. None  
of the members voted against the study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take the re-  
approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the protocol, or any  
event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or amendment  
must receive IEC approval.

  
Member secretary  
IEC  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Chairperson  
IEC  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
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**INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING**

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Registration Approved by : Central Drugs Standard Control Organization,  
Registration No. ECR/1348/Inst/AP/2020  
New Delhi, dated : 20.02.2020



**File no 23/ PHD/NTRUHS/ NCON/2021**

**24 FEBRUARY 2021**

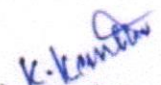
To  
**Ms. ARUNA KUMARLV**  
Research scholar,  
Dept of Community Health Nursing,  
Narayana College of Nursing,  
Chinthareddypalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh,  
India.


**Subject: Ethical Clearance Certificate, Reference Number 23/ PHD/NTRUHS/  
NCON/2021 Reg...**


The members of committee reviewed and discussed the study proposal entitled  
" A study to compare knowledge on diabetic foot ulcer and practice of foot care among the  
diabetic patients residing in selected rural and urban areas of Vijayawada,  
Andhrapradesh."

Ethical committee has approved this study. None of the members voted against the  
study.

The present approval is valid only for three years; the investigator should take  
the re-approval after three years. Any change, modification or deviation in the  
protocol, or any event must be informed to ethical committee. Any protocol modification or  
amendment must receive IEC approval.

  
Member secretary  
IEC  
Member Secretary  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Chairperson  
IEC  
Chairperson  
Institutional Ethics Committee  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003

# PG PLAGIARISAM REPORT



# NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore - 524003. A.P.

Ph No: 0861-2317969 | Fax: 0861-2311968.

e-mail: narayana\_nursing@yahoo.co.in | | principal.ncn@narayananursingcollege.com

website: <https://www.narayananursingcollege.com>



**Plagiarism Detector** .net

Date: FEBRUARY.13.2024  
Time :9:00 PM

Ref.No/Plag/Det.0635218526

Card No:TN0198211

**Words Statistics**

Words	10,511
Characters	66,975
Lines	2,413

Exclude URL: <https://gopremiers.com>


**Content Checked For Plagiarism**

8% Plagiarized      92% Unique

Statement of the problem:

**"A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT ENABLED TEACHING ON KNOWLEDGE ON POST OPERATIVE CARE AMONG PATIENT WITH CATARACT SURGERY IN A SELECTED HOSPITALS AT NELLORE, AP."**

SCHOLAR NAME : Ms.P.SREE DIVYA  
II M.Sc.(N)  
Reg.No : 21N301009002



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Ms. Sree Divya, M.Sc.(N) II Year

*Dr. D. Sree Divya*  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



# NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore - 524003. A.P.

Ph No: 0861-2317969 | Fax: 0861-2311968.

e-mail: narayana\_nursing@yahoo.co.in | | principal.ncn@narayanannursingcollege.com

website: <https://www.narayanannursingcollege.com>



**Plagiarism Detector** .net

Date: FEBRUARY.14.2024  
Time :5.00 PM

Ref.No:Plag/Det.0934268131

Card No:TN0198211

**Words Statistics**

Words	14805
Characters	57,004
Lines	2,413

Exclude URL: <https://gopremiers.com>


Content Checked For Plagiarism

Statement of the problem:

**"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIRTUAL LEARNING ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF MENSTRUAL HYGIENE AMONG EARLY ADOLESCENCE GIRLS IN S ELECTED Z.P.H.S SCHOOL AT NELLORE, ANDHRA PRADESH.**

SCHOLAR NAME : Ms.J.D.SHAINY SWARUPA

II M.Sc.(N)  
Reg.No : 21N302009002



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Ms. J.D Shainy Swarupa, M.Sc.(N) II Year

*Dr. B. Shainy*  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524003



# NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore - 524003. A.P.

Ph No: 0861-2317969 | Fax: 0861-2311968.

e-mail: narayana\_nursing@yahoo.co.in | | principal.ncn@narayanannursingcollege.com

website: <https://www.narayanannursingcollege.com>



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Date: FEBRUARY.13.2024  
Time: 11:00 PM

Ref.No/Plag/Det.0635218631

Card No:TN0198211

**Words Statistics**

Words	8,584
Characters	58,975
Lines	2,413

Exclude URL: <https://gopremiers.com>

Content Checked For Plagiarism

Statement of the problem:  
**"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MOSQUITO BREEDING CONTROL MEASURES AMONG RURAL POPULATION IN VENKATACHALAM AT NELLORE."**

SCHOLAR NAME : **MS.S.RAJESWARI**  
II M.Sc.(N)  
Reg.No : **21N302009004**



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Ms. Rajeswari, M.Sc.(N) II Year

*Dr. B. Anj*  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



# NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore - 524003. A.P.

Ph No: 0861-2317969 | Fax: 0861-2311968.

e-mail: narayana\_nursing@yahoo.co.in | | principal.ncn@narayanannursingcollege.com

website: <https://www.narayanannursingcollege.com>



Date: FEBRUARY,14,2024

Time :5.00 PM

Ref.No/Plag/Det.09346368131

Card No:TN0198211



### Words Statistics

Words	14805
Characters	67,004
Lines	4,413

Exclude URL: <https://gopremiers.com>

### Content Checked For Plagiarism

Statement of the problem:

**“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PEDAGOGY ON KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE ABOUT EATING PATTERN AMONG CKD PATIENTS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS NMCH, NELLORE”.**

SCHOLAR NAME : Ms.T.NIKHITHA

II M.Sc.(N)

Reg.No : 21N301009003



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Ms. Nikitha, M.Sc.(N) II Year

*Dy. B. Anji*  
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NELLORE -



# NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore - 524003. A.P.

Ph No: 0861-2317969 | Fax: 0861-2311968.

e-mail: narayana\_nursing@yahoo.co.in | | principal.ncn@narayanannursingcollege.com

website: <https://www.narayanannursingcollege.com>



Date: FEBRUARY.13.2024  
Time :10.00 PM

Ref.No/Plag/Det.0635218538

Card No:TN0198211



### Words Statistics

Words	14,321
Characters	78,975
Lines	3,143

Exclude URL: <https://gopremiers.com>

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Statement of the problem:

**"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ADHERENCE OF DRUG AND DIET AMONG TYPE II DIABETIC PATIENTS IN NARAYANA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AT NELLORE."**

SCHOLAR NAME : **Ms. K. NEELIMA RANI**

II M.Sc.(N)

Reg.No : **21N301009001**



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**Ms. Neelima Rani, M.sc.(N) II Year**

*Dr. Reddy*  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



# NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING


Chinthareddypalem, Nellore - 524003. A.P.

Ph No: 0861-2317969 | Fax: 0861-2311968.

e-mail: narayana\_nursing@yahoo.co.in || principal.ncn@narayanannursingcollege.com

website: <https://www.narayanannursingcollege.com>



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Date: FEBRUARY,14,2024  
Time: 5:00 AM

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**Words Statistics**

Words	14805
Characters	57,004
Lines	2,413

Exclude URL: <https://gopremiers.com>


Content Checked For Plagiarism

Statement of the problem:

**"A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE PREVALENCE OF ANEMIA AMONG URBAN AND RURAL ADOLESCENT SCHOOL GIRLS IN NELLORE."**

SCHOLAR NAME : **Ms.B.NANDESWARI**

II M.Sc.(N)  
Reg.No : **21N302009001**



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Characters	57,004
Lines	2,413

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Statement of the problem:  
**"A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON VIRTUAL V/S INTERACTIVE LEARNING ON KNOWLEDGE OF DENGUE FEVER AMONG WOMEN AT VENKATACHALEM, NELLORE."**

SCHOLAR NAME : **Ms.P.ESTHER JOEL**  
II M.Sc.(N)  
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#### Statement of the problem:

"A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELECTED INTERVENTION ON PAIN MANAGEMENT AMONG POSTNATAL MOTHERS WITH EPISIOTOMY AT NMCH NELLORE."

SCHOLAR NAME : Ms. G.Velangini  
IV M.Sc.(N)  
College : Narayana College of Nursing  
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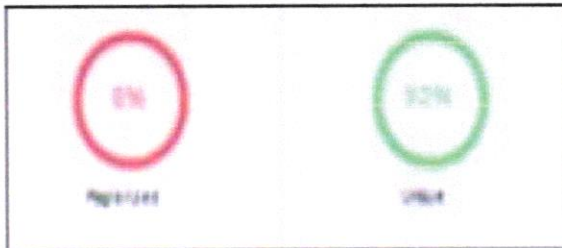
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Statement of the problem:

**"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGEON PREVENTION AND  
HOMECARE MANAGEMENT OF LUNG CANCER AMONG SMOKERS AT  
SELECTED VILLEGES AT NELLORE"**

SCHOLAR NAME : Ms. BSUNITHA



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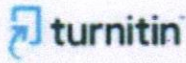
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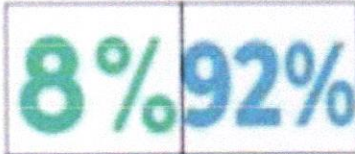
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Characters	85788						
Lines	2578						

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Statement of the problem:  
**ASSESSMENT OF PERCEPTION OF NURSING STUDENTS TOWARDS  
UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING BAG AMONG STUDENTS IN  
SELECTED NURSING COLLEGES, NELLORE.**

SCHOLAR NAME : Ms. R.Reddypriya  
II M.Sc.(N)  
College : Narayana College of Nursing  
Nellore



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**Ms. Reddipriya, M.Sc.(N) II Year**

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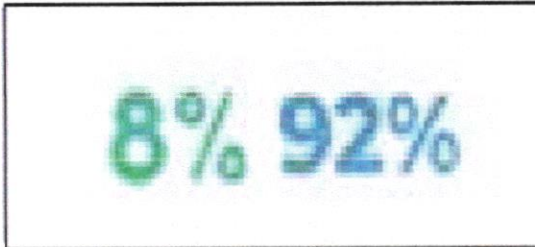
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Characters	99457
Lines	2578

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### Statement of the problem:

"A QUASI EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF SWADDLING ON MANAGEMENT OF PAIN DURING HEEL PRICK AMONG NEONATES ADMITTED IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT AT NMCH, NELLORE."

SCHOLAR NAME : Ms. R.SHEELA



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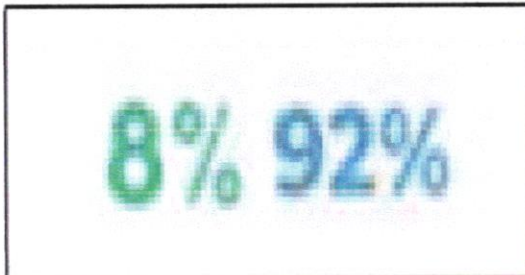
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Statement of the problem:

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SCHOLAR NAME : Ms. A.PUSHPALATHA



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Statement of the problem:

-A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING DISEASES AMONG ASHA WORKERS WORKING IN SELECTED PHCS AND SUBCENTERS IN, NELLORE , A.P."

SCHOLAR NAME : Ms. Prathibha  
II M.Sc.(N)  
College : Narayana College of Nursing  
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Character count: 74010

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Characters	85788
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**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HOT WATER FOOT BATH THERAPY ON QUALITY OF SLEEP AMONG ELDERLY AT NARAYANA MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL , NELLORE".**

SCHOLAR NAME : **Ms. M.Manasa**  
II M.Sc.(N)  
College : Narayana College of Nursing  
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Statement of the problem:

**"AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF KNOWLEDGE ON PARTOGRAM AMONG IV year B.Sc.(N)STUDENTS AT SELECTED NURSING COLLEGES, NELLORE."**

SCHOLAR NAME : Ms. K.HIMAJA



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Statement of the problem:  
**"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DRUMSTICK LEAVES JUICE ON LEVELS OF HAEMOGLOBIN AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHERS WITH ANAEMIA AT NMCH NELLORE"**

SCHOLAR NAME : Ms. S.HARISHA



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Statement of the problem:

**"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON DOCUMENTATION WHILE TAKING CARE OF MENTALLY ILL PATIENTS AMONG STAFF NURSES IN PSYCHIATRIC WARD AT SELECTED HOSPITAL, NELLORE."**

SCHOLAR NAME : Ms. K.PADMAJA



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### Statement of the problem:

**"A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF 'STP' ON KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE REGARDING MENSTRUAL DISCOMFORT AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRL'S AT NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING,NELLORE".**

SCHOLAR NAME : Ms.K.CHAMANTHI



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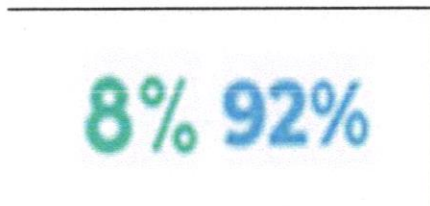


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Statement of the problem:

**A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STP ON  
KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDIN ANTENATAL CARE DUE TC  
COVID-19 AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHERS AT NMCH,NELLORE,A.P"**

SCHOLAR NAME : Ms. TARUNA

IV M.Sc.(N)

College : Narayana College of Nursing  
Nellore



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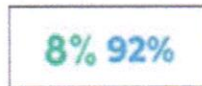
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Statement of the problem:

**"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BUTEYKO BREATHING EXERCISE ON RESPIRATION OUT COME AMONG PATIENTS WITH COPD AT NMCH .NELLORE".**

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Hypertension is a habitual condition of concern due to its life in the occasion of coronary heart ill. Hypertension is a systolic blood pressure of 140 mm of Hg (or) fresh and a diastolic blood pressure of minor than 90 mm of Hg. It's one of the major pitfall factors of cardiovascular mortality, which accounts for 20-50 per all deaths. The types of Hypertension are primary and secondary. Hypertension is classified as " essential " when the causes are generally unknown. Essential hypertension is the top frequency form of hypertension rationale for 90 percent of all cases of hypertension1. Hypertension is called as a silent killer because people who have Hypertension are hourly symptoms free. According to World Health Organization (WHO) 2019, an estimated 1.13 billion people worldwide have Hypertension, top (two-thirds) living in low and middle- income countries. Hypertension is a major cause of unseasonable death worldwide. One of the global targets for transmittable illnesses is to reduce the frequency of Hypertension by 25 by 20252. Peril factors of hypertension are smoking, dyslipidemia, diabetes, crabbed renal functions, fleshiness, physical inactivity, age (> 55 bits for men,> 65 bits for women), family history of cardiovascular distemper, atherosclerotic heart distemper, metabolic development, a sedentary life, and obstructive sleep apnea. The frequency is high in persons who have other cardiovascular conditions, including heart failure, coronary pike distemper, and stroke.2 The clinical icon of hypertension are severe headache, fatigue, confusion, vision problems, case pain, difficulty breathing, irregular nanosecond, blood in the urine. Retinal changes ditto as hemorrhages, exudates .( fluid accumulation), arteriolar narrowing, cotton fleece spots, severe hypertension papilledema2. Complication of hypertension is Atherosclerosis, aneurysms, hematuria, uremia, pulmonary edema, myocardial infarction, left ventricular hypertrophy, hemorrhage, seizures, vascular aberration, papilledema. Delving of hypertension are blood urea, electrolytes, creatinine, blood glucose, serum aggregate and HDL cholesterol2.

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Communication in health care is vital for transferring patient clinical information. It's important between babysitters throughout the continuum of care<sup>1</sup>. Babysitter bedside report administered on the unit is one strategy to amend patient safety children. Nursing bedside report makes both the coming and boon staff babysitters to assess the cases, examine for any patient safety debts, and allows the cases to be a part of their plan of care<sup>5</sup>. Hourly bedside reporting might be the first time the coming babysitter will have a chance to meet the case depending on the babysitter's case cargo and case delicacy. Staffing can be a challenge for legion health care organizations<sup>2</sup>.

The communication was used at change of shift between frontline babysitters, with coming inter-professional commission, effective associations with cases and family members with the ultimate bourne of amending multiple aspects of infirmity quality and safety<sup>5</sup>. Babysitter shift changes challenge the successful transfer of information between babysitters to forestall adverse events and medical debts. Cases can play a capacity to make sure these transitions in care are safe and effective<sup>3</sup>.

Communication, is extremely important for cinching that the handoff is safe and effective. Case and family engagement generate an medium where cases, families, clinicians, and sanatorium staff all work together as mates to help the quality and safety of sanatorium care<sup>4</sup>. Case and family engagement encompass behaviours by cases, family members, clinicians, and sanatorium staff as well the organizational methodologies and procedures that support these behaviours. Shift report is a clinical communication of engaging cases and families as essential mates in the health care team<sup>5</sup>. Allowing the case and family to be involved in nursmaid bedside shift report gives them the opening to hear what has did throughout the shift and the following route in their care. It also gives them the chance to ask questions and give input into the care process. Bedside shift report is an opening to make sure there's an effective communication between cases, families and staff sitters

Sources	Similarity
Bedside Reporting is a Key to Communication Often bedside reporting might be the first time the incoming nurse will have a chance to meet the patient depending on the nurse's patient load and patient ... <a href="https://healthcare-communications.imedpub.com/bedside-reporting-is-a-key-to-communication.php?aid=21707">https://healthcare-communications.imedpub.com/bedside-reporting-is-a-key-to-communication.php?aid=21707</a>	13%

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CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION: The birth of the baby is an important event in the family. It's so important for the mummies to have a healthy baby. Breast milk is the best food for the babies as breast fed babies are healthier than formula fed babies. Child birth and breast feeding are unique gifts for women. Breast milk is a remarkable and renewable resource, it can not be duplicated, has no relief and the breast is nature's paraphernalia for feeding the baby. Breast feeding is an art, in recognition of the immense momentousness of breast feeding, the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) was launched by UNICEF/ WHO in 1991. Extending the rate of breast feeding results in dropped problems like as infections and like other medical problems to the mother as well as the baby.

Breast milk isn't only the best but is also a need for the babies. Exclusive breast feeding during first six months of life is important as it reduces the peril factors for the child mortality and the morbidity rate. WHO estimates that 1.5 million of child's life can be saved each year through increased breastfeeding. Breast feeding is the most important thing for every mother, it's the unique experience to be cherished. Sometimes certain simple problems faced by the mothers results in expiration of the breast feeding or started giving artificial milk or mass-market child formula feeds to the baby. Problems may be like the flat nipples, reversed nipples, breast engorgement, swelling, sore nipples or not enough milk. These problems are preventable if due care is taken from the gestation period to prepare for the breast feeding. The common and minor problems to establish breastfeeding are mastitis, Pain or cracks in the nipples, holdback of breast milk, bad posture, bloody nipple and discharge, nipplesore, increased feeling of perceptiveness, associated hardness, swelling around areola, and the other issues are, correct feeding method, improper latching, position, low measure of breast milk, cadent smelling.

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Malnutrition is the prolonged shy or inordinate input of nutrients and/ or calories by the body. Malnutrition can lead to serious problems concerning proper health and development, some goods of malnutrition can not be entirely reversed. However, malnutrition can lead to internal or physical disability, illness and indeed death, if undressed.1

Malnutrition is a serious condition that occurs when people are glutted if the diet doesn't give acceptable calories and protein for growth and conservation or unfit to metabolize the food. It'll affect physical health, mood, geste and numerous of the functions of the body.1

Encyclopedically, 50 percent of pregnant women are malnourised and at 120million women in under developed countries are light. Women's malnutrition can lead to increased rates of morbidity and mortality. In India 51.4 women in reproductive age with malnutrition. Among 14 of ladies of reproductive age are thin or undernourished (BMI under 18.5 kg/ m2), frequence is high among the poorest, uninstructed and reproductive women.

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Children are the most big-ticket bankroll. Nonage play is a really important business in our life. Through play, children are capable to express their conditions and heartstrings. It's the natural and consummate freely available approach for children, where also deliver enjoyment for them.1

Play is an essential constituent for children's development, assembling their confidence as they learn to explore, allow about problems, and relate to others. Children learn by leading their own play and taking part in play which is guided by grown-ups and they learn first - hand experience in conditioning. Play and delving promote brain development and fosters imagination and elasticity of the mind. Confidence and capability are developed through play. It gives occasions to explore their fear and anxiety. During play children's generalizations, skill postures, and achievement are extended.1 Educational games promote interest in children and loosen knowledge. Games help children to achieve good creativity, allowing capacity, and problem- doping expertise. The games hung on fitness will help the child to keep healthy and active.

School- age is the constructive period physically as well as mentally, metamorphosing the academy child into promising grown-ups. Health habits formed at this stage will be carried to grown-ups age, old age, and yea to the ensuing generation. So health education of academy children has a vital part. It also developed their interest towards knowledge habits for a life of good health for which academe- hung health promising programmed are the ideal way. To make the process of learning a satisfied exertion for children, there should be well integration of education and entertainment. The innovative educational model of tutelage can be game- rested tutelage which can have the twin effect of unclogging and re informing child scholarship in a reflection- provoking and personality-motivating format. It can be one of the choices for training basics health.

A really important aspect of game- rested education is that scholars have the choice in what they learn. However, it'll have scholarship benefits, if the children are made to play a certain game. Research validates this point because when scholars can choose what they learn, they take up an active rather than a unresistant task in their own education.

Health upgrade in seminary is considered as one of the important exertion for the seminary children. The stereotype of health upgrade in seminary is to punctuate the weight of health among children and the community. The seminary seminar includes beginning health- related matters from primary academe onward to sensitized children about health. Snakes and hierarchies game in which players move counters along with a series of places according to throws of a bones. A hierarchy provides a bystreet to a square nearer the finish and a snake obliges a player to return to a square nearer the children are the most dear coffers. Nonage play is a really important function in our life. Through play, children are competent to express their essentials and heartstrings. It's the natural and max freely available form for children, where also feed enjoyment for them.1

Play is an essential constituent for children's development, assembling their confidence as they learn to explore, allow about problems, and relate to others. Children learn by leading their own play and taking part in play which is guided by grown-ups and they learn first - hand experience in conditioning. Play and delving promote brain development and fosters imagination and limberness of the mind. Confidence and capability are developed through play. It gives breaks to explore their fear and anxiety. During play children's conceptions, skill carriages, and achievement are extended.1 Educational games promote interest in children and ease education. Games help children to achieve good creativity, allowing capacity, and problem- answering chops. The games grounded on fitness will help the child to keep healthy and active.

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Modified early warning score are being inchmeal lodged in hospitals over the world due to their vow to reduce adverse events and to meliorate the outgrowths of clinical cases. A retrospective single centre experimental study was Conducted on Compared the National Early Warning Score (NEWS) and the Modified Early Warning Score (MEWS) for prognosticating admission and in- sanatorium mortality in older cases in the pre-hospital setting and in the exigency department in Japan. This meaning is to prognosticate admission and in sanatorium mortality in cases old than 65 spaces who were presented to the ED by ambulance. It has 664 beds, and about cases present to the ED annually and accepted about cases coming to the ED by ambulance annually. This study has demonstrated the low serviceability of the NEWS and the MEWS as predictors of admission and in- sanatorium mortality in older cases, whereas the NEWS and the MEWS prognosticated admission and in- sanatorium mortality more verbatim.

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"The children of moment are go adult citizens of future". School age is a significant period of mortal life. It's the part of life span that extends from age 5-12 ages. This is a time of incremental growth and development with steadier and another yes progress in both physical and emotional aspects1. School age children are hourly frenzied about going academe and their new faults, children in this stage are really diverting. In academe age children it's important to set limits and let children know what is awaited from them. There are different siman aspects in academy children they are physical, social, emotional and intellectual development1. Nonage chubbiness is defined as' the condition of abnormal extreme fat accumulation in adipose apkin to extent more than the normal according to the BMI, so the health may compromise' (WHO). Child is considered to be fat when his weight exceeds the slated weight for height and age by 20. Life style is considered to be an important determinant of health and sickness. Some of the health problems are bedded in nonage habits and societies among them is a major problem2. Fat in nonage is fast getting a major problem as a result of the legion life style changes takes place in the children in rustic area and lower socio-remunerative groups. Changes in civilization and child parenting practices are contributing towards the Hormonal changes, eating habits (chocolates, sweets, snacks & ice creams), lack of gut, doggy play, extreme box watching, over self-protective parenting and inherited bias are the important factors. Other factors that lead to a sedentary life among children include limited time spend with parents in recreational exercise, limited finances and limited openings to partake in adultneactivities2.

Sources	Similarity
Future Citizens: Cultural and Political Conceptions of Children... by L King ©2019Cited by 27 — it does thorough analysis of the ways in which children were conceptualized as future citizens, future workers, future leaders and future adults... <a href="https://academic.oup.com/tcbh/article/27/3/388/2451964">https://academic.oup.com/tcbh/article/27/3/388/2451964</a>	25%
LifeStylePracticesAmongAdolescents GJRA-WorldWide- OriginalResearchPaperInRajasthan (Medical Science) Life style is considered to be an important determinant of health and sickness. It has also a great role in growth and development of children. Life style is considered to be an important determinant of health and sickness. It has also a great role in growth and development of children. <a href="https://www.worldwidejournals.com/global-journal-for-research-analysis-GJRA/article/life-style-practices-among-adolescents/11A0MzYn/11p1">https://www.worldwidejournals.com/global-journal-for-research-analysis-GJRA/article/life-style-practices-among-adolescents/11A0MzYn/11p1</a>	9%

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School-age children makeup a considerable portion of the world's population and more than three quarters of children live in developing countries. School age and adolescence is considered as dynamic period of growth and development forming a strong foundation for good health and productive adult life. Appropriate dietary

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Burnout and occupational stress nowadays have received increasing research attention. The amount of time people spend on work related activities and the central importance of work to one's sense of identity and self worth, it is not surprising that occupational stress is regarded as a central area of study<sup>1</sup>. The burnout is to beyond the specific stresssource in the work place to emphasize the total life that affecting health<sup>2</sup>.

In original human services and educators these are emotional exhaustion ,depersonalization and reduced personal, accomplishment emotional exhaustion refers to the feeling of being emotionally over extended and drained by their todecline in once feeling of competence and successful achievement in once work with people. The burnout is more in men than women<sup>3</sup>. The consequences of burnout include lower willingness to lead, suboptimal quality of patient care, lower inpatient satisfaction ratings, more health - associated infections (HAI) and increased patient mortality ratio<sup>4</sup>. It is one of the sixdimensions of distress, has may negative implications on both a personnel and professional level. Professionally burnout can hinder the job performance, change how nurse view personally, and burnout affects demeanor, relationships and overall quality of life<sup>5</sup>.

The burnout of the health care providers is a major concern worldwide. Particular shortage of nurses and it will interfenational and international efforts to enhance health and wellbeing of the global population. So many of the nurses are burnout with realistic job expectation, poor conditions, and work demonstrated that exceeds resources poor collagenous relationships increased work hard<sup>6</sup>.

The nursing students are the more affected the burnout during the early stage of the training and worsens during practice with work environment stressors and increased workload being a huge contributing factor and mainly duringthe requirement and along their duties and writing their practical examinations<sup>7</sup>.

The nurses have heavy workload of the patient's side. The nurses are facing more tension, conflict, poorcommunication, stressors, and lack of staffing and they are changing their shifts

xxv

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#### CHAPTER I Prologue

"MAN'S SKINS HAVE MANY COLOURS BUT NATURAL BLOOD IS ALWAYS RED"

Normal function of body cells depends on regulation of the hydrogen ion immersion with in really narrow limits. If the hydrogen ion statuses exceed these normal function of body cells depends on regulation of the hydrogen or limits acid-base imbalances backfire and are recognised clinically as abnormalities of serum prospect of hydrogen<sup>+</sup>PH. Because of acid- base imbalances may be caused by maladies of any body system. Their rareness in clinical settings is like high.1 Acid- base balance watched clinically through the serialized proportion of arterial blood pleasures (ABGS) among the parameters reported are PH, PACO<sub>2</sub> and HCO<sub>3</sub>. These values may be used to determine the presence of type of acid base imbalances and valuate the standing of compensation. These its aren't clinical opinion or its in themselves rather, they're clinically progressions, associated with a wide variety of its.1

Acidosis refers to any pathological process that causes a relative excess of acid in the body, acidemia is supernumerary acid in the blood. The presence of acidemia does needs confirm the pathological process technically. It's simply a laboratory chancing.1

The same distinction may be made between the terms alkalois and alkalemia, alkalois indicates a primary condition redounding in extra base in body and alkalemia refers more scarcely to elevation of serum<sup>+</sup>PH. Alkalois or alkalemia is the term which refers to the condition of exorbitant bicarbonate ions (Bases) in the blood. This imbalance in the blood ph will either bring added problems as the normal body recovery process may also be chimedin.1

Measures the statuses of oxygen, carbon dioxide, paco<sub>2</sub>, oxygen tint, numerous different treats in oxygen-richblood. It's used to test the effectiveness of ventilation in cases treated in vehement careunit. During the clinical times in ICU the investigator plant that maturity of case's ventilation is being watched by ABG analysis in venom of uninterrupted inspector with throbb - oximeter. Though the sitters take an active part in collecting ABG samples but their knowledge in interpreting ABG reports is wanting. Keeping investigators have justified the need to upgrade siller's knowledge and practice regarding ABG analysis among ICU sitters.1

#### NEED FOR THE STUDY

The arterial blood treats is one of the most importanti research for assessment of clinical oxygenation and acid-base status in critically ill cases, it provides us with information about ventilation, oxygenation, and acid- base status.

AQuasi-experimental study was conducted to assess the Effectiveness of Structured Tutoring Program on Knowledge Regarding Arterial Blood Gas Analysis among Nursing Scholars of LMCTH (Lumbini Medical College and Teaching Hospital), Nepal. A whole of 85 querists were shared using Census index technique. Data was collected through structuredpre-tested (r = 0.7) questionnaire. The study revealed that duringpre-test, maturity of the querists (70.8) had average knowledge, only15.3 of querists had serviceable knowledge and13.9 had wanting knowledge whereas duringpost-test maturity of the querists (83.1) had serviceable knowledge,35.4 had average knowledge and only1.5 had wanting knowledge regarding Arterial Blood Gas analysis. The study was concluded that the meanpost-test knowledge score (28.38) was late as compared with thepre-test score (23.46). So, structured tutelage program was effective in perfecting the standing of knowledge on ABG analysis among nursing scholars.2

#### STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

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Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



# NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM :: NELLORE - 524 003. A.P.

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#### INTRODUCTION

Adolescents are the special population in a implicit community, having a part as the forefront of a country's progress and development in terms of profitable, social and health. Utmost of the adolescents spend their time mingling in the society<sup>1</sup>.

As an adolescent group, they should know further than 80 of cardiac apprehensions do while the case is at home. This means that it's more likely to use CPR chops to help someone life. It can not control everything that happens to someone but can do everything possible to be ready to help in case an exigency occurs<sup>1</sup>.

Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation is a series of life saving conduct that ameliorate the chance of survival following cardiac arrest. Although the optimal approach to CPR may vary, depending on the deliverer, the victim and the available coffers, the abecedarian challenge remains<sup>1</sup>. CPR is an exigency procedure that combines condensing frequently with artificial ventilation in an trouble to manually save complete brain function until farther measures are taken to restore robotic blood rotation and breathing in a person who's in cardiac arrest 5 cm (2 elevation) and 6 cm (2.4 elevation) deep and at a rate of at least 100-200 per nanosecond. The deliverer may also give artificial ventilation by either exhaling air into the subject's mouth or nose or using a device that pushes air into the subject's lungs<sup>2</sup>.

New impact recommendations of new CPR help device on rate of return 2004 stated that place emphasis on early and high quality casket condensing over artificial ventilation. A simplified CPR system involving casket condensing is only recommended for untrained saviors. In children, still only doing condensing may affect in worse issues, because in children, the problem typically arises from a respiratory rather than cardiac problem. One of the sweats to ameliorate CPR capacity in adolescents is done through comforting that makes demonstration a literacy system. It's anticipated that this system can ease the adolescents to understand and observe directly the introductory life support performed by the model. It'll give them the occasion to act as observer CPR in the case of out of sanitarium cardiac arrest<sup>2</sup>. As a part of the medication for response to medical extremities both in the academy and at home. It's believed that on a long term base, children trained in CPR will contribute significantly to the number of grownups trained in any community. It's anticipated that this will have a direct benefit of adding the number of people trained to perform CPR, thereby adding the liability that a victim out of sanitarium cardiac arrest will instantly admit CPR<sup>3</sup>.

In addition, adolescents are likely to train family members and share accoutrements used in academy grounded programme at home which can further increase the yield of the programme in terms of the total number of members of the community trained per unit of class time<sup>3</sup>.

Consequently, numerous countries have initiated CPR programme for academy children and important exploration work has been done to support the defense of CPR trained in seminaries. Although numerous academy systems in other corridor of the world have with these transnational norms, numerous people suppose of CPR as a skill to have when dealing with senior or veritably sick family members. Although this is important, there's no age limit when it comes to who CPR can help. In fact, it's a great idea for new parents and caregivers of little bones to understand the principles of child and child CPR<sup>4</sup>.

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Adolescence (from Latin adolescere, meaning 'to grow up') is a transitional stage of physical and psychological development that generally occurs during the period from puberty to legal adulthood (age of maturity-18 ) The World Health Organization (WHO) defines an adolescent as any person between the ages 10 and 20 years. Dysmenorrhoea refers to the pain with menstruation . Although not a serious medical problem, the term describes a adolescent girl with menstrual symptoms severe enough to keep her away from functioning for a day or two each month.1

Sources	Similarity
<p>Adolescents   Peer Reviewed Journals</p> <p>Adolescence (from Latin adolescere, meaning 'to grow up') is a transitional stage of physical and psychological development that generally occurs during the period from puberty to legal adulthood (age of majority). Adolescence is usually associated with the teenage years, but its physical, psychological or cultural expressions may begin earlier</p> <p><a href="https://www.longdom.org/peer-reviewed-journals/adolescents-24334.html">https://www.longdom.org/peer-reviewed-journals/adolescents-24334.html</a></p>	25%
<p>adolescence   Definition, Characteristics, &amp; Stages   Britannica</p> <p>The World Health Organization (WHO) defines an adolescent as any person between ages 10 and 19. This age range falls within WHO's definition of young people ...</p> <p><a href="https://www.britannica.com/science/adolescence">https://www.britannica.com/science/adolescence</a></p>	25%

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Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a heterogeneous, multi factorial, complex genetic heritable and endocrine complaint characterized by menstrual, clinical and biochemical disturbances. National Institute of Health Stated that Poly cystic ovary course affects 6-10 of women in reproductive age.1

The most common poly cystic ovary courses symptoms are irregular days, a lack of ovulation and forestall the uterine buffer from molting every month. Some women with Poly cystic ovary course get lowest than eight days, heavy bleeding the uterine buffer builds up for a longer period of time so the days can be heavier than normal.2

Hair growth, another than 70 percent of women, hair will grown face and body including on back, belly, and box is called hirsute. Acne, manlike hormones can make the skin gushing than usual and create escapes on areas like the face, box, and upper back. Weight gain up to 80 percent of women with Poly cystic ovary course is full or full. Manlike pattern baldness like hair on the skull gets thinner and fall out. Dark patches of skin can form in body and increases in neck, groin, and under the bosoms. Hormone changes can drive headaches in some women.3

Conclusion of Poly cystic ovary course hung on the women at least two or three of the following symptoms like high androgen places, irregular menstrual cycles, carcinomas in the ovaries. Pelvic examination and blood tests for serum Luteinizing hormone places, serum AMH places, serum 17 dawn hydro progesterone, serum .testosterone standings, cholesterol, insulin, and triglyceride standings. May also be took an ultrasound examination to look for abnormal follicles and other problems with ovaries and uterus.

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Depression is a widespread cerebral health problem affecting many people. The lifetime danger of depression in males is 81.2% and in ladies it's 20.26%. Depression occurs twice as much in women as in men.

Depression is known to Humanity since generations. The World Health Organization (WHO) has given depression fourth in a list of the most burning health problem worldwide. It's projected that depression was the 2nd largest killer after heart distemper by 2020 and was the alternative leading cause of disability to doctors in life year.

The Etiology of depression has been biologically attributed to reviews in neurochemical, inborn, endocrine and circadian cadence functions, changes in brain assay, psychosocial propositions (lunatic reasonable proposition, behavioral proposition, cognitive proposition, social proposition) correspond in a negative expectance of the environs, negative expectance of the constitution, negative expectance of the future, no good and rejected by others.

In endocrine propositions ordinarily the hypothalamic pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis is a system that mediates the stress response. In some depressed people this system malfunctions and creates cortisol, thyroid and hormonal abnormalities.

HPA axis is a term used to represent the intercourse between the hypothalamus, pituitary gland, and adrenal glands. It plays an important place in stress response. Increased by exercise in the hypothalamic-pituitary Adrenal (HPA) Axis in depression is viewed as the most vulnerable finding in all the consanguineous psychiatry. Along with HPA Axis, major depressive distemper (MDD) has been associated with significant changes in the hypothalamic pituitary thyroid axis.

The thyroid distemper in it, polychromatic form are common, affecting some 5% of the populations. Several studies have italicized the high frequency of symptoms and distemper in thyroid distemper.

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Hypertension is a habitual condition of concern due to its life in the occasion of coronary heart ill. Hypertension is a systolic blood pressure of 140 mm of Hg (or) fresh and a diastolic blood pressure of minor than 90 mm of Hg. It's one of the major pitfall factors of cardiovascular mortality, which accounts for 20-50 per all deaths. The types of Hypertension are primary and secondary. Hypertension is classified as "essential" when the causes are generally unknown. Essential hypertension is the top frequency form of hypertension rationale for 90 percent of all cases of hypertension 1. Hypertension is called as a silent killer because people who have Hypertension are hourly symptoms free. According to World Health Organization (WHO) 2019, an estimated 1.13 billion people worldwide have Hypertension, top (two-thirds) living in low and middle-income countries. Hypertension is a major cause of unseasonable death worldwide. One of the global targets for transmittable illnesses is to reduce the frequency of Hypertension by 25 by 20252. Peril factors of hypertension are smoking, dyslipidemia, diabetes, crabbed renal functions, fleshiness, physical inactivity, age (> 55 bits for men, > 65 bits for women), family history of cardiovascular distemper, atherosclerotic heart distemper, metabolic development, a sedentary life, and obstructive sleep apnea. The frequency is high in persons who have other cardiovascular conditions, including heart failure, coronary pike distemper, and stroke.2 The clinical icon of hypertension are severe headache, fatigue, confusion, vision problems, case pain, difficulty breathing, irregular nanosecond, blood in the urine. Retinal changes ditto as hemorrhages, exudates (fluid accumulation), arteriolar narrowing, cotton fleece spots, severe hypertension papilledema2. Complication of hypertension is Atherosclerosis, aneurysms, hematuria, uremia, pulmonary edema, myocardial infarction, left ventricular hypertrophy, hemorrhage, seizures, vascular aberration, papilledema. Delving of hypertension are blood urea, electrolytes, creatinine, blood glucose, serum aggregate and HDL cholesterol2.

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The heart is a muscular pump that provides the force necessary to circulate the blood to all the towels in the body. Its function is vital because, to survive, the towels need a unbroken repertoire of oxygen and nutrients, and metabolic waste products have to be removed. Deprived of these requirements, cells soon sustain unrecoverable changes that lead to death. While blood is the transport medium, the heart is the organ that keeps the blood moving through the vessels.<sup>2</sup>

Oxygen is important for energy part of the natural body. Without oxygen the cells that makeup the body organs brain and other body tract will die. Heart action and respiratory troubles are absolute needs in transporting oxygen to the towels. The main organ to suffer from oxygen starvation is the brain, which sustains unrecoverable brain damage after above four shakes. The heart also fast losses the capability to maintain normal beat.<sup>3</sup>

Cardiac arrest is hourly caused by an abnormal heart beat called ventricular fibrillation (V.F). When VF develops, the heart shivers and does n't pump blood. The victim VF cardiac arrest needs Cardiopulmonary Rebirth (CPR) and delivery of a shock to the heart called Defibrillation. Defibrillation eliminates the abnormal VF heart beat and allows the normal beat to continue. Defibrillation isn't effective for all form of cardiac arrest but it's effective to treat VF. The most common cause of abrupt Cardiac arrest. CPR boiling point procedure used to treat victims of cardiac and respiratory arrest. It's done with great urgency to 4 to 6 eyeblinks without oxygen sounds and blood pressure, loss of palpable beat, and dilation of the pupils are clues of cardiac arrest

Sources	Similarity
<a href="https://training.seer.cancer.gov">training.seer.cancer.gov</a>	
While blood is the transport medium, the heart is the organ that keeps the blood moving through the vessels. <sup>2</sup>	25%
<a href="https://training.seer.cancer.gov/anatomy/cardiovascular/heart/">https://training.seer.cancer.gov/anatomy/cardiovascular/heart/</a>	

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INTRODUCTION Emotions add colours to life. As humans are experiencing different types of Emotions and feelings, emotions are valuable. It guides a person to connect others and it makes choices and gives information<sup>1</sup>. As Emotions is a feeling it may be positive as happiness, love, confidence, hope, joy or it may be negative like frustrations, guilt, jealousy, depression, fear, anger or hatred, which can be caused by the situation that are in or the people are with<sup>2</sup>. Intelligence is a cognitive process<sup>3</sup>. It gives humans the cognitive ability to learn, form concepts, understand and reason, including the capacities to recognize patterns, comprehend ideas, plan, solve problems & use language to communicate. Intelligence enables humans to experience and think<sup>4</sup>. Emotional intelligence has been defined as "the ability to monitor one's own and other people's emotions to discriminate between different emotions and label them approximately and to use emotional information to guide thinking and behaviour". Emotional intelligence is more important than one's intelligence (IQ) in attaining success in their lives and careers. Emotional intelligence is fundamental for nursing students to develop therapeutic relationship in clinical settings<sup>5</sup>. Clinical practice is a critical component and the largest part of nursing education, which helps nursing students to enhance their professional knowledge, skill and values<sup>6</sup>. Nursing students experience emotions in respond to precipitating conditions in clinical settings. When students recognize these emotions, they can develop skills from self reflective thinking and experiences. Through emotional intelligence, nursing students can learn to access their emotions and understand situations and facilitating healthy outcomes<sup>7</sup>. Strengthening emotional intelligence throughout the nursing education is one positive response to the increasing retention rates of nursing students. With emotional intelligence skills, nursing students will begin to develop the capacity to transition from the academic setting to clinical practice. Through the development of emotional intelligence, the students can improve personally a win-win situation for all involved<sup>8</sup>. NEED FOR STUDY Globally 1.8 million health students are there in more than 100 countries (world Federation of Public Health Association 2018)<sup>9</sup>. Nursing students comprise more than half of all (health profession United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)<sup>10</sup>. A survey reports that 75% of students over all in B.sc Nursing, 51% in GNM and 13.9% in M.sc nursing (National League for Nursing 2016)<sup>11</sup>. Analysis summary of Magazine Nursing Standard (2016) in UK found that out of 16544 nursing students who are studying 3 year course in 55 universities, 4027 discontinued the course due to bad experience in clinical, financial difficulties and academic pressure (www.the-guardian.com /society/2018)<sup>12</sup>. A descriptive study was conducted on emotional intelligence among 300 nursing students at government and private college of nursing, kottayam, Kerala. Socio-personal data sheet, Mangal's emotional intelligence inventory and observation record were used to assess the demographic data, emotional intelligence and academic performance of nursing students. The findings revealed that emotional intelligence and academic performance were correlated ( $p=0.71$ ,  $p<0.01$ ). And no difference was found in the emotional intelligence of nursing students between government and private nursing colleges. Also there was significant difference in the academic performance of nursing students between government and private nursing colleges ( $t=4.69$ ,  $p<0.001$ ). Majority of the students had average emotional intelligence and found that emotional intelligence increases with academic performance. Integration of emotional intelligence in to the nursing curriculum provides nurses to enhance the quality of their clinical practice and thereby overall professional development<sup>13</sup>. A Qualitative study among 21 nursing students was done to find the experience in their clinical learning environment in Iran. The analysis revealed that educational confusion absence of evaluation procedures, limited education opportunities, inappropriate interactions with nursing staff, bullying and discrimination has affected their learning<sup>14</sup>. A Mixed method study explored the impact of psychiatric clinical courses in helping students to learn about distressed patients among 67 B.sc Nursing students. pre and post clinical experience were questioned focusing on individual with mental illness and how it affects them as a nurse. 90% students were no longer got frightened self

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Breast milk has been traditional food for new-born babies for centuries. It fulfills not only the physical need for optimum growth but also enhances emotional and intellectual development. It protects the baby from infections from infancy and from other disease in adulthood. Breast milk contains an ideal balance of nutrients for the complete growth of body and brain, more than a food it is a multipurpose medicine, rich in anti-infective factors which protect the baby. 1 Low birth weight is defined by the World health organization as a birth weight of an infant of 2500gms or less irrespective of gestational age at birth and is termed as low birth weight. Sub categories include very low birth weight which is less than 1500gms and extremely low birth weight which is less than 1000gms. The normal weight at term delivery is 2500-3500gms. 2 Growth in the first year of life crucial not just for the time being but it has a lifelong implication for low birth weight infant because it gets an opportunity to recover it is growth deficit of intrauterine life in this period and to catch up with its normal birth weight siblings. 3 In low birth weight babies, especially preterm babies and those without congenital anomalies, the growth is very fast in first year of life. But the low birth weight small for gestational age infants show less catch-up growth than that seen in appropriately gestational age infants. Such low birth weight survivors demonstrate significant growth retardation as reflected by body weight, height, chest circumference, in comparison to normal discharges which hamper their growth and development in the most crucial years of life. 4 In affluent populations, most infants with low birth weight are consequences of preterm delivery and are adequately grown for their gestational age. In contrast, in developing countries the majority of low weight births are full-term infants who have experienced growth retardation in utero, with the weight deficit reflecting stunted linear growth and/or reduced deposition of soft tissue, notable fat. 5 The human milk fed premature infant may experience improved health such as lower rates of infection and necrotizing enterocolitis, improved gastro intestinal function and better neurodevelopment. None of the substitute feeds can match the qualitative properties of human milk. Nature has modified the breast milk of the mother of a preterm baby so as to make it the ideal and best option for the low birth neonates. 6 Formula feeding is defined as manufactured food designed and marketed for feeding to babies and infants less than 12 months of age usually prepared for bottle feeding from powder or liquid. 7 Formula-fed babies produced harder, fowler stools and can be prone to constipation. Most formula milk is made from cow's milk and is harder for the baby to digest. While it contains the vital components for a baby's needs, it is not tailored to a baby's digestive system as well as breast milk. Infant and young child feeding is crucial for child health and survival. 8 Based on well-established evidence, World health organization and United Nations children's fund recommended that mothers must feed within one hour of birth, breastfed infants exclusively for the first 6 months and continue to breastfeed for two years and beyond, together with nutritionally adequately, safe, age appropriate, responsive feeding solid, semisolid and soft foods starts in the sixth month. There has been growing evidence of the significant impact of early initiation of breastfeeding, preferably within the first hour after birth, on reducing overall neonatal mortality. 9

Sources	Similarity
<p><b>Feeding Methods and Formula</b></p> <p>10. Formula feeding is a manufactured food designed and marketed for feeding to babies and infants under 12 months of age, usually prepared for bottle feeding or cup-feeding from a powder (mixed with water or liquid milk or without additional water). 11. Includes use of artificial feeding.</p> <p><a href="https://www.slideshare.net/Feedback9480/feeding-methods-and-formula">https://www.slideshare.net/Feedback9480/feeding-methods-and-formula</a></p> <p>(PDF) Video show helps in improving ICF knowledge and practice.</p> <p>There has been growing evidence of the significant impact of early initiation of breastfeeding, preferably within the first hour after birth, together with the 12. There has been growing evidence of the significant impact of early initiation of breastfeeding, preferably within the first hour after birth, together with the 12.</p>	<p>4%</p> <p>4%</p>

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Words 645 Date August 10,2020

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CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION The respiratory system brings oxygen through the airways of the lungs in to the alveoli, where it diffuses into the blood for transport to the tissues. This process is so vital that difficulty in breathing is experienced as a threat to life itself. The respiratory system also has other essential functions like, elimination of CO<sub>2</sub>, filters and humidifies air that enters the lungs, trap the particulate matter in the mucous of the airways and propels it towards the mouth for elimination by coughing or swallowing, prevents the entry of inhaled pathogens by activating the immune system<sup>1</sup>. Bronchial asthma is one of the lower respiratory tract disorder, characterized by periods of reversible bronchospasm. Asthma is always called as a reactive disease. This complex disorder involves biochemical, immunological, endocrine, infectious, autonomic and physiological factors. Etiological factors may be hereditary and environmental factors interacted with the inherited factors to produce the disease. Risk factors may be having a blood relative, obesity, being smoker, exposure to exhaust smoke/fumes or other type of air pollutions. Clinical manifestations of asthma include nasal flaring, pursed lip breathing and use of accessory muscles. Cyanosis is a late complication. Auscultation of breath sounds usually may reveals wheezing, especially during expiration. Bronchospasm may lead to almost continuous coughing in an attempt to exhale and clear the airway<sup>2,3</sup>. Pranayama is a breathing technique, practicing of pranayama achieves the balance in the activities of these pranas, which result in healthy body and mind<sup>4</sup>. Respiratory parameters are used to assess the functioning of respiratory system, which include three types of parameters, volume parameters, respiratory physical parameters, parameters of gas metathesis within the lungs. Volume parameters (total lung capacity, tidal volume, functional remaining capacity) characterize potential and functionality of human body parts that respond for respiratory functions. Physical parameters are related to mechanical model of respiratory system. Respiratory rate is one of those parameters. Gas metathesis parameters are related to gas penetration into human body and exhausting from it when breathing. All the volume parameters, physical parameters, gas metathesis parameters are interdependent<sup>5</sup>. NEED FOR THE STUDY Bronchial asthma is the most common respiratory disorder which affects both children and adults irrespective of specific age group. Asthma has been recognized as a disease which results in increased morbidity. The magnitude of the problem of asthma has not been defined with certainty, despite several epidemiological studies conducted throughout the world. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (2017) stated that, between 100 to 150 million people around the globe roughly the equivalent of the population of Russian federation suffer from the asthma and this number is rising. Worldwide deaths from this condition have reached over 1,80,000 annually. In 2017, Around 8% of the Swiss population suffers from asthma in the age group of 25-30 yrs. In Germany there are an estimated 4 million asthmatics. In western Europe as a whole, asthma has doubled in 10 years according to the UCB institute of allergy in Belgium. In the United States the number of asthmatics has risen by 60% since the early 1980. And the deaths were doubled to 5000 per year. There about 3 million asthmatics in Japan of whom 7% have severe and 30% have moderate asthma. In Australia one child in six under the age of 16 is affected. Asthma is not just a public health problem in developed countries. In developing countries however, the incidence of the disease varies greatly. India has an estimated 15-20 million asthmatics, in the western pacific region of WHO, the incidence varies from over 50% among children in the Caroline Islands to virtually zero in Papua New Guinea. In Kenya it appears 20%, in India rough estimates indicate prevalence of between 10% and 15% in 5-11 years old children<sup>6</sup>. The world health organization recognizes asthma as a major health problem. Still there is paucity of data on the prevalence of bronchial asthma in children in

Sources

Similarity

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16

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Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, commonly referred to as COPD, is a group of progressive lung disease. It includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis. Cigarette smoking, cigars, infections, environment, long term exposure to chemical irritants can also lead to COPD. Respiratory parameters are a set of tests that measure of strength of the breathing muscles done for several times per day. Hypertonic saline solution has been extensively used in patients with respiratory problems as a method of bronchial changes through inhalation. It mainly acts as to clear the mucus secretions from the chest. Asthalin, inhaler which acts as bronchodilators that relaxes the respiratory muscles. The main action of asthalin is effects of relaxing air way smooth muscle, and increase air flow, provides rapid relief of respiratory problems. The Global Burden of Disease Study reports a prevalence of 251 million cases of COPD globally in 2016. It is estimated that 3.17 million deaths were caused by the disease in 2015. Andhrapradesh there is a severe trend of respiratory disease like chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) around 29,000 deaths. A cohort study was conducted to estimate the leading cause of death in the world and its global burden is predicted to increased COPD. A subject aged >45, COPD was diagnosed based on a pre bronchodilator obstructive spirometry. A prospective and strandazied was used to estimate the COPD. Objectives :To assess the respiratory parameters of patients with COPD ,To find out the effectiveness of hypertonic solution on respiratory parameters of patients with COPD Projected outcomes :This study would help to improve respiratory status by providing asthalin nebulization for COPD patients .Nursing conceptual frame work consist of grand theories that are more closely associated both conceptually and practically to the every activity of nurse educators, researchers, and care giver. RESEARCH APPROACH: Quantitative research approach was adopted for the present study RESEARCH DESIGN:Comparative research design was adopted for the present study CONCLUSION : The conclusion drawn from the study was that there was a significant improvement in asthalin nebulization

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26

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Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) or Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is a nation-wide campaign in India for the period 2014 to 2019 that aims to clean up the streets, roads and infrastructure of India's cities, towns, and rural areas. The campaign was officially launched on 2 October 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. It is India's largest cleanliness drive to date with three million government employees and students from all parts of India participating in 4,041 cities, towns, and rural areas. Modi has called the campaign Satyagrah se Swachhagrah in reference to Gandhi's Champaran Satyagraha launched on 10 April 1917. The objectives of Swachh Bharat include eliminating open defecation through the construction of household-owned and community-owned toilets and establishing an accountable mechanism of monitoring toilet use. Run by the Government of India, the mission aims to achieve an "open-defecation free" (ODF) India by 2 October 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of the Mahatma Gandhi. OBJECTIVES ■ To assess the knowledge, attitude and practice on swachh bharat programme among householders at selected rural areas ■ To find out the correlation and association between level of knowledge, attitude and practice of swachh bharat programme among householders with their selected socio demographic variables DELIMITATION:- The study is delimited to ■ Householders in selected villages of Nellore only ■ 100 householders only METHODOLOGY: The data collection was conducted for 4 weeks after obtaining formal written permission from concerned authority, in Dakkilivaripalem at Nellore district. 100 households were selected by using probability systemic random sampling technique. The data was collected with minimum of 5 participants per day between 9 am to 12pm. The Structure questionnaire, rating scale and observational checklist was used to evaluation of swachh bharat programme. The data was analyzed and tabulate by using inferential statistics based on objectives of the study. RESULT The study shows that with regard to level of knowledge on swachh bharat programme among householders, 6(6%) had B+ grade, 6(6%) had B grade, 25(25%) had C grade and 63(63%) had D grade knowledge. Householders mean score 11.03 and standard deviation was 3.5. The study shows that with regard to level of attitude on swachh bharat programme among householders, 26(26%) had strongly agree, 33(33%) had agree, 25(25%) had neutral, 10(10%) had disagree and 6(6%) had strongly disagree. Householders mean score 42.26 and standard deviation was 7.9. The study shows that with regard to level of practice on swachh bharat programme among householders, 27(27%) had excellent, 20(20%) had very good, 27(27%) had good, 16(16%) had poor and 10(10%) had very poor. Householders mean score 17.3 and standard deviation was 3.8. The Pearson's correlation coefficient is shows a moderately positive correlation between level of knowledge, attitude and practice on swachh bharat programme among householders CONCLUSION Finding of the study was concluded that proportion of householders are disposing solid waste in community bins and using soap and water for hand washing was significantly higher practice among householders but the majority of the householder had D grade knowledge on swachh bharat programme.

XXXVII

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Shows that the association between knowledge on gluten free diet among type-II diabetic patients with their socio demographic variables in association with age calculated value is 55.45 and table value is 21.03. The calculated value is more than the table value, so there is statistical significance. With regard to gender calculated value is 27.37 and table value is 9.49. The calculated value is more than the table value, so there is statistical significance. In context with Education calculated value is 87.69 and table value is 26.30. The calculated value is more than the table value, so there is statistical significance. With regard to occupation calculated value is 32.49 and table value is 26.30. The calculated value is more than the table value, so there is statistical significance. In association with Marital status calculated value is 22.47 and table value is 21.03. The calculated value is more than the table value, so there is statistical significance. With regard to income calculated value is 20.77 and table value is 21.03. The calculated value is more than the table value, so there is statistical significance. In association with Type of family calculated value is 20.8 and table value is 15.51. The calculated value is more than the table value, so there is statistical significance. With regard to Dietary pattern calculated value is 16.77 and table value is 21.03. The calculated value is less than the table value, so there is no statistical significance. In association with Duration of DM calculated value is 20.61 and table value is 21.03. The calculated value is less than the table value, so there is no statistical significance. In association with Usage of DM drugs calculated value is 22.6 and table value is 21.03. The calculated value is more than the table value, so there is statistical significance.

Sources

Similarity

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CHAPTER - 1 INTRODUCTION Worms are parasites that live in the gastrointestinal tract. They derive all their nutrients from their host. The parasites usually present in humans are pinworms, hookworms, thread worms, tapeworm, etc. Though most of the worms are small in size, tapeworm can grow up to about 25 feet in intestines. In children, thread worms are more common than the rest. Worm infestation is one of the common problems in school children. It is a major cause of childhood malnutrition, anemia, stunted physical and mental growth, psycho-social problems. It also causes recurrent gastrointestinal and upper respiratory tract infection contributing to high morbidity and mortality in children. Human faeces can cause contamination if an infected person defecates near a forming field or water source, or if they use untreated feces as a fertilizer for crops a person can contract ascariasis by eating or drinking contaminated food or water, especially if they do not adequately wash the food or their hands. Children may be contaminated by playing with soil or plants putting their hands in their mouths. Morbidity due to intestinal worm infestations, particularly STI, is a global health problem affecting nearly 2 billion people in more than 100 countries. A high prevalence intestinal worm infestation is an indicator of poor living conditions and lower standards of sanitation in a society. A person with intestinal worms may also experience dysentery. Dysentery is when an intestinal infections causes diarrhea with blood and mucus in the stool. Intestinal worms can also cause a rash or itching around the rectum or vulva. In some cases, you will pass a worm in your stool during a bowel movement. Hand washing with soap and regular nail clipping in children can reduce the chances of intestinal parasitic infection or infestation. Regular handwashing also significantly reduces the anemia in children. The children were provided the soap taught the correct method of handwashing and instructed to wash their hands before preparing and eating meals, after defecation, after playing on the ground, at any other time when their hands got uncleaned. Hand washing with soap also reduced the anemia prevalence by improving hemoglobin levels in children. Anemia was also reduced by weekly nail clipping but not to a significant extent. Handwashing along with dietary modifications improves the hemoglobin levels significantly. Good handwashing has been claimed to be the first line defense against the transmission of parasitic and other infections. Children should be properly educated about the correct technique of hand washing. It is preferable to wash hands with Luke warm water. Soap should be used and lathered for about 20 seconds especially between the fingers, below the nails and the wrists and then washed off with water. Once clean, the hands should be well dried with a clean towel. Regular handwashing with soap and weekly nail clipping in children can also reduce the spread infections in the community. This will have a huge impact on the overall health of the children in the community. Therefore, hand washing with soap and nail clipping should be promoted as a public health measures and instructions and education regarding the correct way of handwashing should be given. NEED FOR THE STUDY MARK SPIGT(2018): According to data from the UNESCO institute for statistic, about 263 million children. At the primary level, the out of school rate as barely moved at all over the past decades, with 9% of children of primary school age (about 6-11 years), or 63 million, out of school. India as made progress in increasing the attainment rate of primary education. In 2011, Approximately 75% of the population, aged between 7 and 10 years, was literate. As per the annual status of education report (ASER) 2012, 96.5% of all rural children between the ages of 6-14 were enrolled in school. This is the 4th annual survey to report enrollment above 96%. India has maintained an average enrollment ratio of 95% for students in this age group from year 2007 to 2014. As an outcome of the number of students in the age group of 6-14 who are not enrolled in school has come down to 2.8% in the year academic year 2018.

Sources

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Review of literature is a body of text aims to the synthesis points of current knowledge and methodological approaches to a particular topic, the role of the literature review is to formulate and the research problems to ascertain what is already known in relation problem of interest for developing a broad conceptual context, facilitate cumulating of scientific knowledge for interpret result of the study SECTION - 1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE PART - A Studies related to prevalence of dysmenorrhea among adolescent girls. PART - B Studies related to effect of ginger on dysmenorrhea among adolescent girls. SECTION - 2 CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK PART - A Studies related to prevalence of dysmenorrhea A study was conducted to investigate the prevalence of dysmenorrhea among school students in North Sichuan Medical College at Huzhou. 14 Menstruation related diary data were obtained. The study revealed that dysmenorrhea occurred in 56.4% of students 8.5% of dysmenorrhea students suffered from mild to severe abdominal menstrual pain. Dysmenorrhea occurred on 3.7% of menstrual dates on average and was correlated to irregularity in menstrual cycles. The percentage of students taking medicine with mild 4.2%, moderate 11.3% and unbearable 23.7% respectively. A descriptive study was conducted to assess the prevalence of dysmenorrhea among female adolescents. Pain mostly lasted for one to three (56.6%) weeks, followed by less than 1 day (23.9%) and more than 3 days (14.6%) respectively. Some of symptoms were observed including vomiting, loss of appetite, head ache, distraction, nausea, vomiting, dizziness and fainting. School performance was negatively affected by dysmenorrhea. Findings research suggested that prevalence was high among female adolescents. The duration and intensity of pain adversely affected the social attitudes towards their families and friends. A study conducted to evaluate the factors affecting the prevalence of dysmenorrhea in a group of Mexican children. A questionnaire was administered to 1152 high school students. The study finding showed that the dysmenorrhea was the cause of school absence from 24% of the affected students. Among them mild dysmenorrhea 32.9%, moderate 49.7% and severe 17.4%. 26% stress, physician and 40.3% self-medicated. A cross-sectional study was conducted to take the percentage distribution for the various degrees of severity of dysmenorrhea in 100 girls, 20% 42%, or of girls were experienced mild, moderate and severe dysmenorrhea respectively. Nervousness and depression was identified as the most common type of dysmenorrhea related symptoms followed by headache and dizziness 40% and 38% respectively. This study shows that dysmenorrhea is very common among girls of the University of Mal. The prevalence of self-medication form of NSAIDs (40%), easily available over the counter was also found to be prevalent in our study. The correct approach to management of adolescent girls with dysmenorrhea can reduce adverse impact of severe dysmenorrhea on academic activities in the form of class absenteeism. A study was conducted to evaluate the prevalence of premenstrual syndrome and dysmenorrhea among 300 female medical students at SRM Medical college Hospital and Research centre Kanchipuram. Menstruation related questionnaire were administered. The study revealed that the prevalence of dysmenorrhea was 51% and that of the pre-menstrual syndrome was 67% only 9.3% of the students consulted a physician or pharmacist. 22.1% of students with dysmenorrhea reported frustration of daily activities. The severity of dysmenorrhea is significantly associated with college absenteeism. A study was conducted to determine the prevalence severity of dysmenorrhea among 100 young students at University of Mal city of Mumbai. Self-administered questionnaire was used. The study results showed that the mean age at menarche ranged from 12 to 15 yrs. The prevalence of dysmenorrhea was 18%. The percentage distribution of various degrees of severity of dysmenorrhea in 100 girls 20% had mild, 4.3% had moderate 5.7% had severe dysmenorrhea respectively. Nervousness and depression was identified (70%) as the most common type of dysmenorrhea related symptoms. Headache and dizziness. A study was conducted to determine the prevalence of dysmenorrhea in Orissa high school female students among 380 school girls. A self-administered questionnaire was given to sample study findings showed that the overall 94% (n=360) of the participants had dysmenorrhea. It was mild in 27% (n=104) moderate in 41% (n=155) and severe in 32% (n=121). Dysmenorrhea had cause of school sports activities in 81%, decreased class concentration in 75%, restricted home work in 59%, school absenteeism in 40%, reduced social activities in 25%, and decreased academic performance in 8% of the affected students. Only 2% (n=8) had consulted a physician, 21% (n=80) self-medicated, and 55% (n=210) took no action. The commonest drugs used were paracetamol 58%, ibuprofen 32.8% and mefenamic acid 12.3%. There was no statistically significant correlation between dysmenorrhea and digestive upsets and menstrual characteristics. A sectional study to assess severity of dysmenorrhea and associated factors of school age. A total of 156 students aged 10 to 17 years were selected and asked to complete a questionnaire and associated symptoms and impact of menstrual pain on working ability were obtained. The most prevalent menstrual symptoms were headache (47.9%), back pain (38.8%) and anger (34.9%). Prevalence of menstrual irregularity and dysmenorrhea was 11.3% and 76.2% and 6.7% of the participants had severe dysmenorrhea. 76.8% of the dysmenorrheal girls reported that their ability was affected. It can be mentioned that prevalence of dysmenorrhea and irregularity among young females is high. Working ability is reported to be affected by menstrual pain. It could be to decrease menstrual discomforts by proper management and thorough awareness on treatment modalities. PART - B Studies related to effect of ginger on dysmenorrhea among adolescents A study was conducted to compare the effect of ginger. 2nd. Subjects as placebo on the severity of primary dysmenorrhea among 150 high school students. The participants were divided into groups. The first group received ginger capsules, the second group received placebo capsules for 4 days.

Source	Similarity
<a href="#">Dysmenorrhoea: symptoms, self-administered questionnaire</a>	4%
<a href="#">The correct approach to management of adolescent girls with dysmenorrhea can reduce adverse impact of severe dysmenorrhea on academic activities in the form of class absenteeism</a>	6%
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11%  
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43  
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Research methodology refers to the study of procedure and methods used in the investigation of the variables. The researcher has organized the content related to the research methodology adopted for the present study under the headings of research approach, research design, variables, setting, population, sample, sampling technique, method of data collection, development of description of tool, validity, reliability of tool, pilot study and plan for data analysis. **RESEARCH APPROACH:** A quantitative research approach was utilized to assess the knowledge on fifth disease of newborns among staff nurses. **RESEARCH DESIGN:** The research design adopted for this study is Quasi experimental one group pretest post test research design. In this research design participants were recruited in the experimental group, a pretest observation of the dependent variable were made before implementation of the structured teaching programme in the selected experimental group, the STP is administered and finally post test observation of dependent variable was carried out to assess the effect of STP on selected group of participants. Group Pre test Intervention Post test Quasi experimental one group pretest post test design 01 X 02 01- On day pretest was conducted to determine the knowledge among staff nurses about erythema infectiosum in newborns. X- Intervention , structured teaching programme on erythema infectiosum in newborns was given for five days and follows up. 02- On 5 th day post test was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding structured teaching programme on erythema infectiosum in newborns among staff nurses. **SETTING:** The study was conducted in Pediatric department of Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore, which is located in the urban area, Chinthareddypalem. It is a 1750 bedded hospital with two separate blocks-General block and Super speciality block with all the specialties. Pediatric department located at 1st floor of general hospital block consists of Neonatal Intensive Care Unit; Pediatric intensive care unit; 4 units of pediatric ward, pediatric emergency ward and pediatric out- patient department. Neonatal Intensive Care Unit and Pediatric intensive care unit consists of 45 nurses and is well equipped with radiant warmers, phototherapy incubators, neonatal ventilators, cardiac monitors, infusion pump and syringe pumps, crash cart with all emergency medications and trays for procedures and trained personnel for all the procedures. It has other facilities like feeding room, hand washing room and examination room. Pediatric department is sanctioned with 120 beds and consists of 16 nurses. Pediatric unit average bed occupancy rate 100- 120. It consists of procedure room, demonstration room and play area. **POPULATION:** The population of the study includes all the staff nurses. **TARGET POPULATION:** Staff nurses who are working in paediatric department. **ACCESSIBLE POPULATION:** Staff nurses who are working at NICU, PICU, pediatric emergency, pediatric ward and pediatric OPD at NMCH, Nellore. **SAMPLE:** The sample of this study was staff nurses who were working at Narayana Medical College hospital and who fulfill the inclusion criteria. **SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:** Non probability convenience sampling technique was used for selecting the samples. **SAMPLE SIZE:** The sample size of the study was 60 participants. **SAMPLING CRITERIA:** Inclusion criteria- Who were working in Pediatric ward, NICU, PICU, Paediatric emergency, paediatric OPD at Narayana Medical College hospital. Who are willing to participate in the study. Both gender. Who can speak and understand English and telugu. Exclusion criteria- • Student nurses posted in paediatric department. **VARIABLES:** Dependent variable: Knowledge of staff nurses. Independent variable: Structured teaching programme on fifth disease of newborn. **DESCRIPTION OF TOOL:** The tool consist of two parts Part A: socio demographic variables Age, sex, education, income, years of experience, NO of CNEs attended. Part B: Structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding erythema infectiosum. Structured questionnaire consists of multiple choice questions related to meaning, causes & etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic findings , treatment and prevention of erythema infectiosum in newborns. **THE SCORING INTERPRETATION:** Scoring key: Grading score used to assess the level of knowledge. Knowledge levels: If scores Si no Grade Level of knowledge (%) 1 A+ 91 - 100 2 A 81 - 90 3 B+ 71 - 80 4 B 61 - 70 5 C 51 - 60 6 D < 50 **INTERVENTION PROTOCOL:** Structured teaching programme includes: Definition & prevalence of erythema infectiosum Causes and risk factors for

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A child is a unique individual he or she is not a miniature adult, not a little man or woman. The childhood process is vital because of socialization process by the transmission of attitude, customs, and behavior through the influence of the family and community. Some children become sick and need hospitalization. Hospitalization is stressful for all the children of all ages. During a serious illness, children have a great need for their parents and tolerate their absence only for short periods. They need to know that their parents will be there when they need them, most and that they are loved and missed. Anxiety is the greatest stress imposed by hospitalization during early childhood. A sick child needs hospital care and it is a stressful experience for him, well the hospital environment and the related procedure make the child scary or even more so. Hospital care thus puts such emotional drawbacks on the child's regular life. The child is displaced from daily routine of home and brought into play one of the non-pharmacological therapy which acts as an important part of life and fosters the growth and development of child. Play also reduces anxiety of child during hospitalization in a familiar setting causing loss of contact with siblings, peers and relatives. Play is an essential part of child and important aspect of fostering growth and development. Toys are the tools of play. Play therapy is a form of child counselling for children from 3-12 years because of the child world of play. Clay is a natural material that allows the individual to express an array of emotions. Catharsis allows for the release of previously restrained and interrupted effective release via emotional expressions such as pounding clay. There is no better moment than witnessing a child's joy as they sit at the potter's wheel for the first time and place their wet hands slowly spinning clay. Clay and its necessity to be touched, is a once familiar to children. The sensory experiences they encounter are numerous and as they experience the texture and feel of the clay, the child re-express what they are sensing with uninhibited enthusiasm. "It's cold, it's wet and squishy, and it's so heavy!" Clay asks to be poked, pinched, twisted and rolled and as they handle it, children develop both fine and major motor skills and realize that they have an effect on the clay as it responds to their manipulation. Children usually inspect the clay's surface and colour, they smell it and they laugh at the sound it makes when it's wet. Clay therapy is a stiff, sticky fine-grained earth that can be moulded when wet and is dried and baked to make bricks, pottery and ceramics. Clay is a therapy tool which can assist a child in achieving release from internal stress.

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**CHAPTER -IV DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION** The data collected during the study was organized, tabulated, analysed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study. The findings were organized in 4 sections. SECTION-I Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables of health care personnel's SECTION-II Mean, standard deviation of grades & level of mental health literacy among health care personnel's SECTION-III Association between the grades & level of mental health literacy among health care personnel's with their socio demographic variables SECTION -I Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demo graphic variables of health care personnel's based on age (N=100) AGE IN YEARS FREQUENCY (f) PERCENTAGE (%) a)25- 35years b)36-45 years c)46-55 years. 32 34 34 32% 34% 34% TOTAL 100 100% Table -1 : shows among health care personnel's with regard to age in years, 32(32%) belongs to 25-35 years and 34(34%) belongs to 36-45 years and 34(34%) belongs to 46-55 years Figure-3 Percentage distribution of health care personnel's based on age Table.2: Frequency and percentage distribution of based on based on health care personnel's on Gender. (N=100) GENDER FREQUENCY(f) PERCENTAGE(%) a)female b)Male 54 46 54% 46% TOTAL 100 100% Table.2: reveals that in gender among health care personnel's shows that 52 (52%) were females and 48 (48%) were males. Figure 4: Percentage distribution health care personnel's based on gender. Table.3: Frequency and percentage distribution of health care personnel's based on Religion (N=100) RELIGION FREQUENCY(f) PERCENTAGE(%) a)Hindu b)Muslim c)Christian d)others 26 23 33 18 26% 23% 33% 18% TOTAL 100 100% Table.3: out line the findings related to religion among health care personnel's where 26(26%) are Hindu, and 23(23%) are Muslim, 33(33%) are Christian 18(18%) are others Figure - 5: Percentage distribution of health care personnel's based on religion Table 4: Frequency and percentage distribution based on educational status (N=100) EDUCATIONAL STATUS FREQUENCY (f) PERCENTAGE (%) a)Diploma b)Graduate c)Post graduate d)Doctorate 27 23 31 19 27% 23% 31% 19% TOTAL 100 100% Table-4 illustrates the educational level of health care personnel's where 27(27%) studied diploma, 23(23%) are graduate, 31(31%) are post graduate and 19(19%) holds doctorate Figure-6: Percentage distribution of health care personnel's based on Education Table 5: Frequency and percentage distribution of health care personnel's based on occupation (N=100) OCCUPATION FREQUENCY(f) PERCENTAGE (%) a)Nurses b)midwives c)Pharmacist d)Health educators 28 34 28 10 28% 34% 28% 10% TOTAL 100 100% Table 5: Depicts the occupation of health care personnel's were 28(28%) are nurses and midwives, 34(34%) of medical officer, 28(28%) pharmacist and 10(10%) health educators Figure-7: Percentage distribution of health care personnel's based on Occupation Table 6: Frequency and percentage distribution of health care personnel's based on monthly income (N=100) MONTHLY INCOME FREQUENCY(f) PERCENTAGE (%) a)Rs.25,000-50,000 b)Rs.50,000-75,000 c)Rs.75,000-90,000 d)Rs.90,000-1,00,000 25 41 32 2% 25% 41% 32% 2% TOTAL 100 100% Table 6: illustrates the monthly income of health care personnel's 25(25%) earn Rs.25,000-50,000, 41(41%) earn Rs.50,000-75,000, 32(32%) earn Rs.75,000-90,000, 2(2%) earn Rs.90,000-1,00,000 Figure-8: Percentage distribution of health care personnel's based on monthly income Table - 7: Frequency and percentage distribution of health care personnel's based on marital status (N=100) MARITAL STATUS FREQUENCY(f) PERCENTAGE(%) a)Single b)Married c)Widow d)Separated 24 34 35 7 24% 34% 35% 7% TOTAL 100 100% Table 7: displays the marital status of health care personnel's in which 24(24%) are single, 34(34%) are married, 35(35%) are widow and 7(7%) are separated Figure 9: Percentage distribution of health care personnel's based on marital status. Table 8: Frequency and percentage distribution of based on Type of family (N=100) TYPE OF FAMILY FREQUENCY(f) PERCENTAGE(%) a)Nuclear family b)joint family c)extended family 20 45 35 20% 45% 35% TOTAL 100 100% Table-8: illustrates type of family among health care personnel's 20(20%) live in nuclear family, 45(45%) live in joint family, and 35(35%) live in extended family Figure 10: Percentage distribution of health care personnel's based on Type of Family Table 9: Extension and percentage distribution of health care personnel's based on extension of information

Ms. M Jyothi, M.Sc.(N) II Year

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## PLAGIARISM SCAN REPORT



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Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is an umbrella term used to describe progressive lung diseases including emphysema, chronic bronchitis. This disease is Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a type of obstructive lung disease characterized by long term breathing problem and poor air flow. The main symptom include shortness of breath and , wheezing, cough, fatigue, phlegm production, and chronic respiratory infections, which can range from mild to very severe, depending on the stage of the disease. 1 Chronic bronchitis is an inflammation of the bronchial airways inside lungs, cilia (Tiny hair like structures) line, airways and sweep mucus up, keeping airways clean. When cilia are damaged, they can becomes harder for to cough up mucus. This can make airways swollen and clogged. These changes limit airflow in and out of lungs, making it hard to breathe. 2 Smoking is the primary cause of (COPD), long-term, cumulative exposure to other types of airway irritants and. These are also risk factors for developing COPD, along with age, socioeconomic status, and infections. COPD primarily prevented by avoidance of exposure to smoking (both active and passive) alcohol reduction, nutrition and physical exercises. 2 SNAP (Smoking cessation, Nutrition, Alcohol reduction, Physical activity) It is a more benefits for all the adults above the age group 20 years. The COPD symptoms are treatable and its progression can be delayed. The major goals of management are to reduce risk factors, manage stable COPD, prevent and treat acute exacerbations, and manage associated illnesses. The only measures that have been shown to reduce mortality are smoking cessation and supplemental oxygen. Stopping smoking decreases the risk of death by 18%. Other recommendations include: influenza vaccination once a year, pneumococcal vaccinations once every 5 years, and reduction in exposure to environmental air pollution.9 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM: A STUDY TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF SNAP IN LIMITING THE RISK OF COPD AMONG ADULTS IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS, NELLORE. OBJECTIVES: • To determine the risk of COPD among adults • To determine the impact of SNAP in limiting the risk of COPD among adults. • To associate the impact of SNAP in limiting the risk of COPD among adults with their selected socio demographic variables RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS: H1:- There was statistically significant impact of SNAP in limiting the risk of COPD among adults H2:- There was statistically significant association in the demographic variables of adults following SNAP and reduction in risk for COPD NULL HYPOTHESIS: H0:- There was no statistically significant impact of SNAP in limiting the risk of COPD among adults H02:- There was no statistically significant association in the demographic variables of adults following SNAP and reduction in risk for COPD. METHODOLOGY after Formal permission from the Principal, Narayana college of Nursing, Panchayat secretary, and ethical Clearance committee. The data collection procedure was carried out for 6weeks i.e 21/1/20-28/2/20 in Thotapalli guduru in Nellore district. The purpose and nature of the study was explained to the adults and consent was taken from participants 60 Male adults was selected above the age group of 20 years by using simple random sampling technique. Pre test was done 1st day by using incentive spirometry observational checklist and it was taken 15-20 min for each adult. Every day structure teaching programme on SNAP (Smoking cessation, Nutrition, Alcohol reduction, physical activity.) Intervention were provided from 9 am to 11 am given to adults. Post test was conducted on 21st day to assess impact of SNAP in limiting the risk of COPD among same adults by checking risk level with same tool the obtained results was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. 60 adults during pre test, 24(40%) had maintained poor spirometry parameters 31(51.7%) had maintained moderate spirometry parameter, 5(8.3%) had maintained normal spirometry parameters. Where as in post test with SNAP 35(58.3%) had maintained moderate spirometry parameters, 23 (41.7%) had maintained normal spirometry parameters. Mean and standard deviation of pre test and post test scores on Incentive spirometry parameters. The pre test mean is 18.65 with SD 5.74. The post test mean is 13.85 with SD 7.47. The calculated value of paired t test is 5.21

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**INTRODUCTION** Chronic kidney disease is also known as chronic kidney failure or end stage renal disease (ESRD). It affects the two fundamental parts of the kidney called glomerulus and tubules. Our body contains 70% of the water which will lose the water by breathing mechanism, excretion, peeing or by sweating. In hemodialysis, there is reabsorption takes place, so excess loss of fluid take place in the body and cell volume decrease which cause the thirst. **OBJECTIVES** • To assess the level of thirst distress and compliance among patients with CKD undergoing hemodialysis. • To determine the effect of comprehensive nursing strategies of thirst distress and compliance among patients with CKD undergoing hemodialysis. • To find out the association between the thirst distress and • Compliance among patients with CKD undergoing hemodialysis with selected socio demographic variables. **DELIMITATIONS:** The study is delimited to • The patients with CKD undergoing hemodialysis at NMCH, Nellore. • The sample size is 60 CKD patients. • 6 weeks of data collection period only **METHODOLOGY:** **RESULT** Frequency and percentage distribution of on level of thirst distress during pre test and post test, results during pre test, 3(5%) were having mild thirst, 7(11.7%) were having moderate thirst ; 50(83.3%) were having severe thirst . Where as in post test, 4(6.6%) were having no thirst, 23(38.4%) were having mild thirst, 13(21.6%) were having moderate thirst and 20(33.4%) were having severe thirst. The result indicates that effectiveness of the comprehensive nursing strategies on thirst distress, mean and standard deviation of pre test and post test scores among patients with CKD undergoing hemodialysis There is a significant effectiveness of nursing strategies on dehydration among patient with CKD undergoing hemodialysis. Frequency and percentage distribution of visual analogue scale (VAS) for thirst distress during pre test and post test results Shows that, during pre test, 2(3.4%) were having neutral, 9(15%) were thirsty, 34(56.6%) were very thirsty, 15(25%) were as very very thirsty. Where as in post test, 17(28.4%) were having not thirsty 13(21.6%) were not very thirsty 14 (23.4%) were having neutral, 9(15%) were thirsty, 4(6.6%) were very thirsty 3(5%) having very very thirst The result indicates that effectiveness of the comprehensive nursing strategies by visual analogue scale (VAS) on thirst distress, mean and standard deviation of pre test and post test scores among patients with CKD undergoing hemodialysis The pre test mean is 6.03 with SD 0.73 The post test mean is 3.98 with SD 1.71. The calculated value of Z test is 8.57 and table value is 2.660  $P < 0.05$  at the level of significance The calculated value is greater than the table value; so the null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. There is a significant effectiveness of nursing strategies among patient with CKD undergoing hemodialysis **CONCLUSION** The conclusion drawn from the study was that there was statistically significant reduction on thirst distress among patient with CKD undergoing in pre test as compared to the post test. The study has shown nursing strategies are more effective in reducing the thirst distress among patient with CKD undergoing hemodialysis, with this evidence based practice can be implement in nursing practice to reduce the thirst distress .

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CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION "A PERSON EDUCATED IN MIND AND NOT IN MORALS IS A MENACE TO SOCIETY"- JUANITA KIDD A paediatric emergency is defined as a serious condition that threatens the life of an infant and child thus requires immediate medical attention. Paediatric emergencies can be caused a particular illness, an injury, or by ingesting a foreign object or poison. Children are the future of every country and all societies strive to ensure their health and safety since India's independence, continuous efforts have been made to improve the status of children. In India, injury caused by minor burns, foreign body aspiration, falls, nose bleeding and cuts accounts for the second most common cause of death in the age group of 5-14 year. Burns are leading cause of death in children. Approximately 1.2 million people require medical care each year. Burn related injuries are the second leading causes of the death in children less than 4 years of age. In general, burn related injuries in children account for 30% of all burn victims requiring hospitalization. 75% to 80% of burn injuries to children occur in the home, and most death related injuries are attributed to carbon monoxide poisoning or smoke inhalation. Scald burns are more common in the older under five age years as they become mobile, begin exploring the environment and are exposed to environment hazards with the home (e.g. hot liquids in the kitchen, hot water in the bathroom). Foreign bodies in the ear, nose, and airway sometimes occur in children. Foreign bodies refer to any object that is placed in the ear, nose, or mouth that is not meant to be there and could cause harm. Aspiration of foreign body can occur in adults and children of any age, but the incidence of foreign body aspiration increases in children less than 4 years of age. Falls are the most common cause of pediatric injury leading to emergency department visits, the most common cause of injuries in every age group. As babies and children start moving around more, they're more likely to have falls and bumps. Injuries to children often happen when parents don't expect it, because children grow and develop new skills so quickly. The best thing parents can do to keep parents children's safe is to watch the new skills they learning, and the new places they can reach and get to - and then adjust environment to suit. Children are at risk of falling. This is when they can't control their movements. If baby is on a surface like a change table or bed, always keep a hand on them. As they grow, we do not know he can roll over until he rolls off the bed or another piece of furniture. So it's safest to change baby on the floor.

Sources	Similarity
A person educated in mind and not in morals is a menace to ... quotes by : juanita kidd stout   added by: mehedihasan007 posted 5 years ago   category : n/a. <a href="https://www.lookupquotes.com/quotes/a-person-educated-in-mind-and-not-in-morals-is-a-menace-to-w/19752/">https://www.lookupquotes.com/quotes/a-person-educated-in-mind-and-not-in-morals-is-a-menace-to-w/19752/</a>	10%
Approximately 1.2 million   Scribd approximately 1.2 million, people require medical care each year, most shocking is 30% to 40% are younger than 15 years of age what burns children are not little adults rule of palm or nine... the rule of palm's assumes that the palm size of the patient represents approximately 1% of the ... <a href="https://www.scribd.com/presentation/13655678/Burns-How-To-Cool">https://www.scribd.com/presentation/13655678/Burns-How-To-Cool</a>	10%

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Medical errors are a common occurrence in the neonatal intensive care unit. Neonates, especially very low birth weight babies, are particularly vulnerable to adverse sequelae of medication errors as they have a limited ability to "buffer" such mistakes. Nurses focus on providing error-free care. Research into human factors teaches us that dedication, training, and vigilance are not enough to prevent errors in complex systems. **NEED FOR THE STUDY:** Globally, medication errors cause at least one death every day and injure approximately 1.3 million people annually in the United States of America alone. In India, studies done in Uttarakhand and Karnataka have documented medication error rate to be as high as 25.7% and 15.34%, respectively. In NICU, in Andhra Pradesh, 52.7% of prescriptions were presented with medication errors in pediatric unit of a private hospital. **OBJECTIVES:** • To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of medication errors among nurses in Pediatric department. • To determine the efficacy of strategic module on prevention of medication errors on knowledge among nurses in Pediatric department. • To find out the association between the post-test level of knowledge scores on prevention of medication errors among nurses in Pediatric department with selected demographic variables. **METHODOLOGY:** A Quantitative Research approach, pre experimental one group pre-test and post-test design was used. After obtaining formal written permission from concerned authority, data collection was started from 20/1/20- 29/2/20 in pediatric department at Narayana Medical College & Hospital, Nellore. 60 nurses were selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique. For pretest 20 min was given to the participants for answering the questionnaire. A strategic module was provided in the form of book-let information regarding prevention of medication errors and given to all the 60 participants for 30 days. 20 min time was given to the participants to read the book-let information regarding prevention of medication errors once a day as an intervention. On the completion of intervention the next day onwards post test was conducted with the same structured questionnaire to determine the efficacy of strategic module on prevention of medication errors on knowledge among nurses in pediatric department at NMCH, Nellore. Data was analyzed and tabulated according to the objectives and hypothesis of the study. **RESULTS:** Among the 60 sample with context to pre test knowledge on prevention of medication errors 23(38.4%) had grade B+, 4(6.6%) had grade B, 33(55%) had grade C. Where as in post test 24(40%) had grade A+, 36(60%) had grade A. Regarding association between the post-test level of knowledge scores on prevention of medication errors among nurses in Pediatric department with selected demographic variables such as age, educational status, area of work, total years of working experience are statistically significant at the level of P<0.05 and age is not statistically significant at the level of P<0.05. **CONCLUSION:** The conclusion drawn from the study was that there was significant improvement on knowledge in prevention of medication errors among nurses in pediatric department after providing the strategic module on the form of book-let information it shows brightness on importance of continues nursing education programmes to update the knowledge to the current practice.

**Ms. ABUHANEEFA, M.Sc.(N) II year**

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**A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE PREVALANCE OF  
RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS AMONG RICE MILL WORKERS AT  
SELECTED RICE MILLS IN NELLORE.**

SEARCH ENGINE  
REPORTS

*Dr. B. Srinivas*  
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## UGRS-2021- Anu Thomas

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by Narayana College of Nursing

#### General metrics

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### "To assess the knowledge, attitude and practice regarding dental care among school children in selected schools of Andhra Pradesh"

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<b>62,539</b> characters	<b>9,669</b> words	<b>1505</b> sentences	<b>38 min 40 sec</b> reading time	<b>1 hr 14 min</b> speaking time
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**82**

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Report: "A Descriptive Study To Assess The Perception On Covid-19 vaccination among middle age people between 45-55years in Dakkilivaripalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh"

### "A Descriptive Study To Assess The Perception On Covid-19 Vaccination among middle age people between 45-55years in Dakkilivaripalem Nellore, Andhra Pradesh"

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47,974	6,737	770	26 min 56 sec	51 min 49 sec
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## UGSRS-2021-Alida Francis

### A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO IDENTIFY THE MEDICATION ADHERENCE AMONG PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION IN SELECTED URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF NELLORE, AP BY ALIDA FRANCIS

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74,755	11,549	1911	46 min 11 sec	1 hr 28 min
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### ASTUDY TO ASSESS THE AWARENESS REGARDING FIRESAFETY MEASURES AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGES AT NELLORE A.P. BY ATHIRA KUNJUMON

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43,471	6,343	918	25 min 22 sec	48 min 47 sec
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## UGRS-2021- Anu MolBiju

Report: AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL...

### AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF NEEDLE STICK INJURY AMONG STAFF NURSES AT NMCH, NELLORE, AP BY...

by Narayana College of Nursing

#### General metrics

52,879	7,859	882	31 min 26 sec	1 hr 0 min
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

#### Score

**98**

This text scores better than 98% of all texts checked by Grammarly

#### Writing Issues

<b>98</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>97</b>
Issues left	Critical	Advanced

#### Plagiarism

<b>15</b>	<b>76</b>
%	sources

15% of your text matches 76 sources on the web or in archives of academic publications

Report was generated on Thursday, Dec 2, 2021, 07:32 PM Page 1 of 7

*Dr. B. Anu*  
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003





## UGSRS2021-Sheena

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a plagiarism report on PaperPass.net. The URL is view.paperpass.net/report/61aac1095da61w3gm/. The report title is 'A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS PREVALENCE OF THE SKIN PROBLEMS AMON'. The time of the report is 2021-12-04 01:14:59 (+00:00 UTC) and it contains 7429 words. The overall similarity is 14%, with 11% similarity on academic resources and 3% on internet resources. A similarity calculation formula is provided:  $(\text{Sentence1 similarity} + \text{Sentence2 similarity} \dots / n)$ . Below this, there is a 'Sentences similarity distribution' bar chart and an 'Unqualified sentences dotted distribution map' scatter plot. The taskbar at the bottom shows several open files and system icons.

view.paperpass.net/report/61aac1095da61w3gm/

Apps Gmail YouTube Maps BOB Wonderkid - 2020

PaperPass.net Report Assessment Overall Similarity: 14% English

**Basic Information**

Title	A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS PREVALENCE OF THE SKIN PROBLEMS AMON
Time	2021-12-04 01:14:59 (+00:00 UTC)
Words	7429

**Overall Similarity**

Overall Similarity	14%
Similarity on academic resources	11%
Similarity on internet resources	3%

**Similarity Calculation Formula**

$(\text{Sentence1 similarity} + \text{Sentence2 similarity} \dots / n)$

Sentence similarity scale from 0.0-1.0 Green sentence represent similarity-free

**Sentences similarity distribution**

Legend:  $\geq 70\%$  (Red), 40-70% (Yellow),  $< 40\%$  (Green)

**Unqualified sentences dotted distribution map**

report\_61aac1095da61...zip sheena final 123.docx A CROSS SECTION...docx

6:55 PM 12/4/2021



**UGSRS-2021- Teena P Mathew**

Report: AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE EMOTIONAL PROBLEM AND COPING STRAT...

**AN OBSERVATIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE EMOTIONAL PROBLEM AND COPING STRATEGIES OF SENIOR CITIZENS LIVING IN OLD AGE HOME WITH VIEW OF DEVELOP AN INFORMATION BOOKLET AT SELECTED OLD AGE HOMES, ANDHRA PRADESH**

by Ms. TEENA R. MATHEW

**General metrics**

43,426	6,722	457	26 min 53 sec	51 min 42 sec
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

**Score** **99**

This text scores better than 99% of all texts checked by Grammarly

**Writing Issues**

28	Critical	28
Issues left		Advanced

**Plagiarism**

6% 33 sources

6% of your text matches 33 sources on the web or in archives of academic publications

Report was generated on Tuesday, Nov 30, 2021, 12:32 PM Page 1 of 40

*Dr. B. Subramanyam*  
Principal



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## UGSRS-2021- Anu Thomas

 **grammarly** Report: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE PREVALENCE OF SHIFT WORK DISORD...

### A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE PREVALENCE OF SHIFT WORK DISORDER AMONG HEALTH CARE WORKERS WORKING IN TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL, NELLORE, AP BY ANU THOMAS

by Narayana College of Nursing

#### General metrics

62,701	9,468	1023	37 min 52 sec	1 hr 12 min
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

#### Score

**97**

This text scores better than 97% of all texts checked by Grammarly

#### Writing Issues

<b>159</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>158</b>
Issues left	Critical	Advanced

#### Plagiarism

**5** % **50** sources

5% of your text matches 50 sources on the web or in archives of academic publications

*Dr. Bahari*  
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## UGRS-2021- VarshaSunil

Page 1

SmallSEOTools

### PLAGIARISM SCAN REPORT

Words	564	Date	
Characters	7187	Excluded URL	

**12%**  
Plagiarism

**88%**  
Unique

**7**  
Plagiarized Sentences

Content Checked For Plagiarism

Disaster Management refers to manage disaster response in the country. India has been traditionally vulnerable to the natural disasters on the droughts, cyclones, earthquakes and landslides would have been recurrent phenomena. In India most of the disasters are caused by floods. As various interstates, over 40 million hectares is prone to floods, about 8% of the total area is prone to cyclones and 68% of the area is susceptible disaster reasons and their mitigation and the effect of disaster on the lives of human being and necessary steps taken to mitigate the disasters.

**Objectives**

- To assess the knowledge of adolescents regarding disaster management.
- To prepare information booklet on disaster management among adolescents.
- To associate the selected demographic variables with level of knowledge among adolescents.

**Assumption**  
Adolescents may have the knowledge regarding disaster management

**Methodology** : cross sectional study descriptive research design was adopted for the study. Quantitative research approach was used to conduct simple random sampling techniques. The study was conducted school in Nellore, Andhra Pradesh. The sample size about 400 adolescents was.

**Data collection procedure**  
Prior formal permission from concerned authorities was taken to conduct the study. Written informed consent was taken from the adolescents of good interpersonal relationship. Data collection procedure carried out 10 days from 30/10/2021 to 9/11/2021. The sample were selected by sim were informed by investigator about the nature and the purpose of the study and their written consent was obtained. The Structured questionnaire for each sample to complete the questionnaire. The information booklet on disaster management among adolescents was distributed adolescents. The data was collected and organized for statistical analysis by using inferential statistics.

This chapter deals with statistical method used for data analysis, tables and interpretation of data collected from 400 students in Nellore. Analysis is a method of categorizing, ordering, Manipulation and summarizing the data to obtain answer from research question. The purpose of understandable from which the finding can be compared and relationship can be measure.

The objectives of the study are:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding disaster management among adolescence in Nellore.
- To find out association between the level of knowledge regarding disaster management among adolescents and their demographic variables.

**Presentation of the data:**

Section - I  
Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables among adolescents.

Section - II  
Frequency and percentage distribution based on level of knowledge on disaster management among adolescents.

Section - III  
Mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge on disaster management among adolescents.

Section - IV  
Association between the level of knowledge on disaster management among adolescents with their selected socio-demographic variables.

**SECTION-I**

**TABLE NO. 1: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADOLESCENTS BASED ON THE EDUCATIONAL STATUS**  
Table - 1 Shows that regarding educational qualification, 173(43.25%) were studying 8th standard, 130(32.5%) were studying 9th standard and Fig. 3. Percentage distribution of adolescents based on educational status

**TABLE NO.2: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADOLESCENTS BASED ON THE AGE**  
Table - 2 With regards to age 73(43.25%) belongs to 13 years, 130(32.5%) belongs to 14 years and 87(24.25%) belongs to 15 years.

**TABLE NO.3: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADOLESCENTS BASED ON THE GENDER**

**TABLE NO.4: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADOLESCENTS BASED ON THE EDUCATION OF MOTHER**  
Table - 4. Discloses the education of mother 70(17.5%) were illiterate, 91(22.75%) were studying 1-10th class, 82(20.5%) were studying intermediate 73(18.25%) were others.

**TABLE NO.5: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADOLESCENTS BASED ON OCCUPATION OF MOTHER**  
Table - 5 illustrates the mothers occupation house wives were 87(21.75%), 46(11.5%) are agricultural labourers, 58(14.5%) are doing business, private employees and 77(19.25%) are health professional.

**TABLE NO.6: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADOLESCENTS BASED ON THE EDUCATION OF FATHER**  
Table - 6 Displays fathers education 80(20%) were illiterate, 87(21.75%) were studying 1-10th class, 87(21.75%) were studying intermediate, 131(7.75%) were others.

**TABLE NO.7: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADOLESCENTS BASED ON THE OCCUPATION OF FATHER**

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## UGRS-2021- Anugraha

Report: A Descriptive Study to assess the knowledge regarding complications and lifestyle ...

### A Descriptive Study to assess the knowledge regarding complications and lifestyle modification among the clients in cardiology OPD at selected hospital, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

by Narayana College of Nursing

#### General metrics

53,391	7,966	1102	31 min 51 sec	1 hr 1 min
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

#### Score

95

This text scores better than 85% of all texts checked by Grammarly

#### Writing Issues

238	118	120
Issues left	Critical	Advanced

#### Plagiarism

6% 54 sources

6% of your text matches 54 sources on the web or in archives of academic publications

Report was generated on Friday, Dec 3, 2021, 12:35 AM Page 1 of 92

*D.V. B. Prasad*  
Principal



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## UGSRS-2021- Anujamol Thomas

Report: A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY TO EVALUATE THE PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS O...

### A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY TO EVALUATE THE PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF COMPUTER VISION SYNDROME AMONG COMPUTER USERS IN SELECTED COLLEEGES NELLORE,AP. By Anujamol Thomas

by Narayana College of Nursing

#### General metrics

25,801	3,760	318	15 min 2 sec	28 min 55 sec
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

#### Score

**99**

This text scores better than 99% of all texts checked by Grammarly

#### Writing Issues

<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
Issues left	Critical	Advanced

#### Plagiarism

**12**%

**32** sources

12% of your text matches 32 sources on the web or in archives of academic publications

✓  
*Dy. B. Anujamol*  
Principal  
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING  
Chinthareddypalem,  
NELLORE - 524 003



## UGSRS-2021- Deepthi Tomy

**grammarly** Report: An explorative study to assess the competency on trauma care among nurses at sel...

### An explorative study to assess the competency on trauma care among nurses at selected hospitals in Andhra Pradesh

by Deepthi Tomy

#### General metrics

46,807	7,120	955	28 min 28 sec	54 min 46 sec
characters	words	sentences	reading time	speaking time

#### Score

**99**

This text scores better than 99% of all texts checked by Grammarly

#### Writing Issues

5	1	4
Issues left	Critical	Advanced

#### Plagiarism

**4%** **27** sources

4% of your text matches 27 sources on the web or in archives of academic publications

Report was generated on Thursday, Dec 2, 2021, 11:18 PM Page 1 of 64

*DRB Tomy*  
Principal



**UGSRS-2021- Chinju**

**grammarly** Report: "A cohort study to assess the attitude and practice of breast self-examination among..."

**"A cohort study to assess the attitude and practice of breast self-examination among premenopausal women at selected areas in Nellore district Andhra Pradesh"**

by Chinju T. J.

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**General metrics**

69,927 characters	10,393 words	1639 sentences	41 min 34-sec reading time	1 hr 19 min speaking time
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**Score** **99**

This text scores better than 99% of all texts checked by Grammarly

**Writing Issues**

4 Issues left: ✓ Critical ⚠ Advanced

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**Plagiarism**

6 **31**  
sources

text matches 31 sources on the web or in archives of academic publications

*K. Kantha*

Report was generated on Friday, Dec 3, 2021, 03:39 AM Page 1 of 105

*Dr. B. Anjali*  
 Principal





## UGSRS-2021- Soffiya Tomy

### PLAGIARISM SCAN REPORT

Report Generation Date: December 032021

Words: 12500

Characters: 16000

Excluded URL :

Name: soffiyaTomy

15%	Plagiarism
5%	Unique
1	Plagiarized Sentences
1	Unique Sentences

Content Checked for Plagiarism

**A PRE-EXPIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFICACY OF AN EDUCATIONAL  
MODULE ON URINARY TRACT INFECTION AMONG ADOLESCENT  
GIRLS IN SELECTED SCHOOL OF NELLORE.**

REPORTS

*D.V.S. Prasad*  
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