

## ASSOCIATION BETWEEN UTILIZATION OF NEONATAL RESUSCITATION PROGRAM (NRP) & PROFESSIONAL PROFILE OF NURSES

Mr. Dipti Y. Sorte<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Anurag Bhai Patidar<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Associate Professor, Swami Rama Himalayan University, Dehradun.

<sup>2</sup>Professor, C. O. N. B.M.H.R.C, Bhopal.

Corresponding email: diptisorte@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT :

**Introduction:** The child age and newborn death rate lower down substantially in the last 10 years. Still if we see the death rate of new born is at top. We are losing roughly three out of two newborns every year in first four week of their life therefore, initial time in newborns transition very crucial in survival of newborns specially those who are birth asphyxiated.

**Materials & methods:** This is cross-sectional study used Quantitative research approach, to identify the utilization and association between Personal profile of nurses & Utilization of the NRP Training Programme. Non-experimental cross – sectional research and Exploratory survey design was used where entire tool was made in Google form and send to participants mail id. study was conducted in different national healthcare establishments. The population under this study are registered nurses working in selected healthcare establishments. samples are Staff Nurses working in different Health establishments. Sample size was 278 nurses was taken from a Actual population, 300 nurses was Selected and administrated the tool and 1000 nurses was a Target population. Purposive Sampling technique was used. Tool contains Part 1 for Questionnaire for Socio-demographic assessment. Part 2 for Structured Questionnaire Utilization of NRP training Programme. The reliability of a tool was conducted for the degree of steadiness with which it measures the qualities it is supposed to quantify, Cronbach alpha ( $r = 0.91$ ), split half correlation (0.90), Spearman-brown prophecy (0.94), Mean for test (81.7) & SD for test is 18.83. Pretesting was done 30 samples to establish the clearness of items, considerate of the linguistic and period required to ample the item. Pilot testing was conducted on nurses of different health establishments on for 30 participants. Administrative permission was obtained from NRP President Main study collected on 278 samples Proceeds for Data Analysis (Descriptive & Inferential) as per objectives.

**Results:** There are 52.68% NRP training skills Utilized by Nurses. Intensity of Utilized skills of NRP training Programme is seen at Good, moderate and poor level. 59% Participant's Received & utilized an Opportunities of NRP skills. Reasons of non-utilization of skills of NRP training Programme is communicated. Participants also shown they are interested in renewal & Utilization of NRP Course and Participants responses that they are interested Stepping towards NRP course renewal.

**Conclusion:** The study concluded with finding Association between utilization with selected Socio-demographic (Professional profile) where Participants trained in, Working health establishment of nurse, Clinical & Teaching experience of nurses and participants work exposure to related work area before & after training are came associated with the utilization NRP skills.

**Key words:** Utilization, Professional profile, Nurses, Health care establishment.

**1. INTRODUCTION:** The child age and newborn death rate lower down substantially in the last 10 years. Still if we see the death rate of new born is at top. We are losing roughly three out of two newborns every year in first four week of their life therefore, initial time in newborns transition very crucial in survival of newborns specially those who are birth asphyxiated<sup>1</sup>

Almost all newborns frequently obtain the best care consideration. It is now to be considered that they required special care isolated from their mother to guarantee healthy and new start of life. The instant causes of newborns deaths are primarily birth asphyxia, infection, and complications related to congenital anomaly and prematurity. Maximum neonatal deaths are prevented with simple solutions

and do not required to be highly sophisticated instruments and specialized professionals<sup>2</sup>

Operative newborn care is a central challenge which is a challenged to all health worker who are working in pediatric and labour room dealing in. The concern education and simulation practice to health care team member is an essential. The important constituent is to prepare attendants with essential psychomotor skills to enhance execution of excellence provision. The govt. office of fly welfare was speaking it through launching Navjaat shishu suraksha Karykram (NSSK). modest accessible educative element on NRP is established<sup>3</sup>

## 2. Literature Review:

Dr. Suresh Ray 2014 studied utilization and awareness of National rural health mission services of rural people as he was though of the countryside people were using this facility but investigation stated that there is the average utilization of services. He also identified some of the factors are responsible for non-utilization of the services. As the search was on huge sample size in four different districts. This study supports current study<sup>4</sup>.

Kim HK et.al the household women and men collected using cluster sampling. Sample size was 13,734 collected from Korea health panel. Study revealed that the utilization of health care facility is based on household education, service policy and programmes for utilization of social discrimination and stigma of chronic illness. The out-patient factors are chronic illness, age, predisposing factors, gender, marital status etc. The inpatient factors are educational level, economic activities, insurance types etc. are associated with utilization of health care services in Korea. The total study implemented using behavioural model of Anderson<sup>5</sup>

Florence O et al A cross-sectional study revealed the utilization of health care services among undergraduate for their health problems. Study found some barriers like attitude of health worker & fear. Results show that there is significant relation between utilization health care service and students' attitude. Study concluded that university must adopt the new strategies, the heath problems was found unsatisfactory<sup>6</sup>.

Hanan A et.al the traditional method of delivery is normal phenomena but due to some reason there is need for cesarean which could be some times painful. The experimental study done on 150

mothers which subdivided in control and experimental group. Study revealed that the statistical difference in pain level group. It is recommended that the use of brocure, pamphlet is useful in controlling pain<sup>7</sup>.

## 3. Problem Statement and Objectives:

**3.1 Statement:** "A study to assess the Utilization and Factors affecting Utilization of NRP Programme among the nurses working at different Healthcare establishment in the state of Uttarakhand"

### 3.2 Objectives:

1. To assess the utilization of the NRP training Programme among the nurses working at different healthcare establishments.
2. To associate the finding of utilization with selected Socio-demographic (Professional Profile) variables.

## 4. Hypothesis:

**H<sub>1</sub>:** Significant connotation among skill Utilization of NRP Programme by nurses and selected Socio-demographic (Professional Profile) variables of nurses.

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There will be no significant association between skill Utilization of NRP Programme by nurses and selected Socio-demographic (Professional Profile) variables of nurses.

## 5. Conceptual framework:

Major components of General System Theory are as given below

The health promotion model presented by Nola J Pender (1982, revised 1996). In this model, these are the main dimensions that define Pender's health promotion model.

1. Individual characteristics and experiences
2. Behavior specific cognition and affect
3. Behavioral outcome.

## 6. Materials and Methods:

This is cross-sectional study used Quantitative research approach, to identify the utilization and association between Personal profile of nurses & Utilization of the NRP Training Programme. Non-experimental cross – sectional research and Exploratory survey design was used where entire tool was made in Google form and send to participants mail id. study was conducted in different national healthcare establishments. The

**Table 1: Total Utilization of NRP training Programme [overall data]**

(n=278)

Particular	Utilized		Not utilized	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
NRP training skills Utilized by Nurses	163	58.62%	115	41.36%

The above table shows that somehow, the majority 163 (58.63%) nurses utilized the NRP training skills and 115 (41.36%) nurses could not able to utilize the NRP training skills adequately. It also indicated the NRP training Programme was utilized among nurses working in different health establishment. The utilized skills nurses had exposure to your NRP skills, renewed the Course post certificate expiration, Willingness to renew NRP course in future, No difficulties/setbacks for the renewing the NRP course, Having difficulties and set back they are ready to renew the NRP course, Participants had an opportunity to demonstrate NRP training skills, Participants were willing to utilize your NRP skills aggressively after they renew their NRP Course. These are some of the points where participants agreed positively that depicts the utilization of NRP skills. Those who not utilized are given some negative responses thus the percentage comes out of non-utilization but, the good output is the majority of participants had the utilization of NRP skills.

**Table 2: Intensity of Utilized skills of NRP training Programme**

(n=163)

Intensity of Utilized skills of NRP training Programme Total 163 (58.62%)					
Good		Moderate		Poor	
Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
53	19.06%	26	9.35%	84	30.21%

population under this study are registered nurses working in selected healthcare establishments. samples are Staff Nurses working in different Health establishments. Sample size was 278 nurses was taken from a Actual population, 300 nurses was Selected and administrated the tool and 1000 nurses was a Target population. Purposive Sampling technique was used. Tool contains Part 1 for Questionnaire for Socio-demographic assessment. Part 2 for Structured Questionnaire Utilization of NRP training Programme. The reliability of a tool was conducted for the degree of steadiness with which it measures the qualities it is supposed to quantify, Cronbach alpha ( $r = 0.91$ ), split half correlation (0.90), Spearman-brown prophecy (0.94), Mean for test (81.7) & SD for test is 18.83. Pretesting was done 30 samples to establish the clearness of items, considerate of the linguistic and period required to ample the item. Pilot testing was conducted on nurses of different health establishments on for 30 participants. Administrative permission was obtained from NRP President Main study collected on 278 samples Proceeds for Data Analysis (Descriptive & Inferential) as per objectives.

## 7. Analysis and Interpretations:

The entire data subdivided to see the systematic output of the given objective, as the objective is to assess the utilization of the NRP training Programme among the nurses where subdivisions are made as:

- Total Utilization of NRP Training Programme.
- If skills were utilized then, the intensity in terms of Good, Moderate & Poor of Utilized skills of NRP Training Programme.
- If skills are utilized or not utilized then, whether the participants received an opportunity to utilize their skills?
- If the NRP skills are not utilized then, what is the participant's reasons for non-utilization of skills of NRP Training Programme?
- Through the NRP skills were not utilized are the Participants still interested in renewal & Utilization of the Course?
- Lastly, those who are utilized their NRP skills are the Participants who Stepped forward towards NRP course renewal.

The above table shows that the Intensity (Good, moderate, poor) of Utilized skills of the NRP training Programme so, total of 163 (58.62%) participants found to utilized their skills this was responded when the researcher asked question on exposure to their NRP skills and the majority participants 84 (30.21%) has utilized poorly the skills of NRP training Programme whereas, 53 (19.06%) responded that they were utilized the skills in Good category and 26 (9.35%) are utilized skills moderately. It attracts the attention for motivation on Good utilization of skills also need to see the opportunities of utilization.

**Table 3: Participant's Received & utilized an Opportunities of NRP skills.**

(n=278)

Particulars	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Participants received opportunity to demonstrate NRP skills.	114	41%	164	59%

The above table shows that the participants received & used Opportunities for utilization. The researcher when asked question whether they received the opportunity to demonstrate their NRP skills where the majority 164(59%) responded 'No' and 114 (41%) responded 'Yes'. It shows that there is a need to put attention to the provision of opportunities for utilizing their NRP skills. It is also important to see that the reasons why skills are not utilized.

**Table 4: Participant's reasons of non-utilization of skills of NRP training Programme**

(n=115)

Reasons of non-utilization of skills of NRP training Programme							
Lack of opportunity in current set up		No Interest		I feel no benefit in doing this course		No Difficulties	
Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
50	43.47%	9	7.83%	4	3.48%	52	45.22%

The above table shows that the participant's data exhibited Reasons for non-utilization of skills of the NRP Training Programme. The researcher when enquired on participant feel any 'difficulties/setback' on renewing the NRP course the majority 52 (45.22%)

participants responded no difficulties but almost equivalent data 50(43.47%) also shows that there is a lack of opportunity in the current set up where they are practice, that might because they posted outside the pediatric unit where usually find fewer opportunities for demonstrating the skills of NRP. It also put the attention when hospitals are providing such valuable skills, it is important to post them (participant) regularly in pediatric set up so, that the skills were utilized. 9 participants are responded that they are having 'No interest' And lastly very few 4(3.48%) participants responded they 'I feel no benefit in doing this course' It is also necessary to see the out of 278 participants how many are interested to renew the course and utilize the skills.

**Table 5: Participants interested in renewal & Utilization of Course]**

(n=278)

	Particulars	Yes		No	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	Participants willing to renew the NRP course	239	85.97%	39	14.02%
2	Inspite of difficulties /setbacks willing to renew the NRP course	235	84.53%	43	15.46%
3	Once renew willing to utilize skills aggressively	246	88.48%	32	11.51%

The above table shows researchers enquiry 'Course renewal & Utilization of NRP skills' then it reveals that out of 278 participants how many participants are interested in course renewal & Utilization of NRP skills' on three major aspects the response of participants received and depicted in above table which shows that majority 246(88.48%) participant replied 'Yes' they are interested and 'Once it renew they are willing to utilize skills aggressively' whereas minimum 32 (11.51%) participants replied 'No' they are not interested in the utilization of skills aggressively. Secondly, majority 239(85.97%) participants responded 'Yes' they are willing to renew the NRP course and a minimum of 39(14.02%) responded 'No' they are not willing to renew the NRP course whereas a minimum of 235(84.53%) participants replied 'Yes' Inspite of difficulties /setbacks they are willing to renew the NRP course. It shows that participants are interested in the utilization of NRP skills. It is also important to see that the interested participants are taken any step towards the renewal of the NRP course.

**Table 6: Participants interested Stepping towards NRP course renewal.**

(n=278)

Particulars	Yes		No	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Post certificate expiration Participants attended NRP course	77	27.79%	201	72.30%

The above table shows that the interested participants took steps towards NRP course renewal and the majority 201(72.30%) participants responded 'No' to 'Post certificate expiration participants attended NRP course' and a minimum of 77(27.79%) responded 'Yes' to 'Post certificate expiration Participants attended NRP course'. It means very few candidates took interest to renew the NRP course. As it also shows that that the pediatric area as compare to medicine and surgery is less so, there might be participants who become worrying about the opportunity to work in the pediatric area

**Table 7: Association between finding of utilization and selected Socio-demographic (Professional) variables.**

n=278

S. No	Variables	Characteristics	Utilized	Not Utilized	Chi Square $\chi^2$	Degree of freedom (df)	P – Value $\leq .5$
<b>B Professional Profile</b>							
1	Participants trained in	Diploma Nursing	53(19.06%)	55(19.78%)	6.14	1	.01 Significant
		Graduate Nursing	109(39.20%)	61(21.94%)			
2	Working Health establishment	Private Hospital	102(36.69%)	89(32.01%)	5.9	1	.01 Significant
		Govt. Hospital	60(21.58%)	27(9.71%)			
3	Clinical Experience of the participants.	2 to 10 yrs.	90(32.37%)	78(28.05%)	3.86	1	.04 Significant
		Other than 2 to 10 yrs.	72(25.89%)	38(13.66%)			
4	Teaching experience of the participants	Experience teacher	76(27.33%)	36(12.94%)	7.08	1	.007 Significant
		Non Exp teacher	86(30.93%)	80(28.77%)			
5	Duration of work in current area	Less than 5 Yrs.	119(42.80%)	89(32.01%)	0.38	1	.53 Not significant
		5 Yrs. & Above	43(15.46%)	27(9.71%)			
6	Participants registered in TNAI/SNA Association	Registered	116(41.72%)	76(27.33%)	1.17	1	.27 Not significant
		Non-Registered	46(16.54%)	40(14.38%)			
7	Participants exposure to related work area after or before NRP training	Gyn & Pediatric Area	61(21.94%)	29(10.43%)	4.94	1	.02 Significant
		Other than Gyn & Pediatric Area	101(36.33%)	87(31.29%)			
8	Service Gap of participants	No Gap	146(52.51%)	109(39.20%)	1.31	1	.25 Not significant
		With Gap	16(5.75%)	7(2.51%)			

The above Table shows that the relationship between the finding of utilization and selected Socio-demographic (Proficient) variables Where the Participants trained in Nursing Programmes of participants both the group Diploma and Graduate are maximum utilized the NRP skills within the group as compared to Non-utilization. The p-value shows that .01 which is less than .05 means there is a significant association between Participants trained in Nursing Programmes and utilization of NRP skills. The next professional variable Working Health establishment of participants both the group that is nurses working in private hospital and Govt. hospital utilized the NRP skills within the group as compare to non-utilization. The p-value shows that .01 which is less than .05 means there is a significant association between nurses Working in different Health establishments and utilization of NRP skills. The next professional variable Clinical Experience of the participants was, both the group clinical experience 2 to 10yrs and other than 2 to 10 yrs. Both were utilized the NRP skills within the group as compare to non-utilization. The p-value shows that .04 is less than .05, which means there is a significant association between the Clinical Experience of the participants and the utilization of NRP skills. The next professional variable Teaching experience of the participants where both the group Experience teacher and non-experienced teacher were utilized the NRP skills within the group as compare to non-utilization. The p-value shows that .007 which is less than .05 means there is a significant association between the Teaching experience of the participants & utilization of the Utilization of NRP skills. The next professional variable Duration of work in a current area where both the group Less than 5 Yrs and Above 5yrs duration were utilized the NRP skills within the group as compare to non-utilization. The p-value shows that .53 which is greater than .05 means there is no significant association between the duration of work in the current area & utilization of NRP skills. The next professional variable Participants registered in TNAI/SNA Association where both the group Less than Registered and non-Registered participants were utilized the NRP skills within the group as compare to non-utilization. The p-value shows that .27 which is greater than .05 means there is no significant association between Participants registered in the TNAI/SNA Association & utilization of NRP skills. The next professional variable Participants exposure to related work area after or before NRP training of participants both the group that is Gyn & Pediatric Area and other than nurses working

in Gyn & Pediatric Area are utilized the NRP skills within the group as compare to non-utilization. The p-value shows that .02 which is less than .05, it means there is a significant association between Participants exposure to related work area after or before NRP training and utilization of NRP skills. The next professional variable Service Gap of participants where both the group nurses with no Gap in service and nurses Gap in service were utilized the NRP skills within the group as compare to non-utilization. The p-value shows that .25 which is greater than .05 means there is no significant association between the Service Gap of participants & utilization of NRP skills.

In short, out of eight categories of Socio-demographic (Professional) variables, only three categories are non-significant rest five categories are significant which is the majority so, the finding association also indicate that the alternative hypothesis is accepted within significant groups thus null hypothesis is rejected. It also means, that there is a variation occurs in utilization of NRP skills due to participants professional variables like Participants training course Diploma nurse & Graduate nurse, current working health establishment, clinical and teaching experience, exposure to related work area like working exposure in pediatric and non-pediatric area and service gap.

## 8. Discussion:

### • Professional profile:

The Professional profile starts with the Participants training where it included six categories and the majority of 109(39.20%) participants trained in GNM and less were trained in 4(1.40%) in Ph D scholar and Ph D in Nursing. Around 97(34.90%) participants were trained in B Sc Nursing.

It is also identified working health establishment of the participants where majority 192(69.10%) participants responded that they working in the private hospital like Himalayan Hospital which is a part of Swami Rama Himalayan University at Dehradun because the researcher included convenient sampling technique which is an easily accessible population nearby researcher and Swami Rama Himalayan University (SRHU) was the most convenient place from where majority participants included.

The next variable is the clinical experience of the participants which included six categories where the majority 131(47%) is 2to5yrs. Whereas a minimum of 11(4%) participants found in less than one year and none experience. It shows that 11(4%) do not have any

clinical experience and they attended the NRP training programme. It also has more concerned in less than one year of clinical experience.

The next variable is the teaching experience of the participants which included five categories where the majority 139(50%) is 2to5yrs. Whereas a minimum of 26(9.40%) participants found in more than ten years of experience.

The duration of work in the current area is important in significant area point of view where the majority 139(50%) participants were found in 2to5yrs Whereas minimum of 26(9.40%) in more than ten years of experience.

As the NRP training has special importance for those participants who are registered in a different association like SNA & TNAI. The researcher also investigated this variable where it is found that the majority 86(30.90%) had none of the above registration and, minimum of 50(18%) participants found both SNA & TNAI registration.

The next variable included “Participants exposure to related work clinical area after or before NRP training” which include six categories of significant clinical are where majority 85(31%) participants found working in other speciality unit and less 15(5.40%). Working in another gynecological unit.

The last variable in the professional profile is “Service Gap” where the majority 254(91.40%) had no gap in service which is good and less than 4(1.40%) participants has more than 2yrs of gap in service.

### • Utilization of NRP training Programme

The majority 163 (58.63%) nurses utilized the NRP training skills and 115 (41.36%) nurses could not able to utilize the NRP training skills adequately. It also indicated the NRP training Programme was utilized among nurses working in different health establishment. The utilized skills nurses had exposure to your NRP skills, renewed the Course post certificate expiration, Willingness to renew NRP course in future, No difficulties/setbacks for the renewing the NRP course, Having difficulties and set back they are ready to renew the NRP course, Participants had an opportunity to demonstrate NRP training skills, Participants were willing to utilize your NRP skills aggressively after they renew their NRP Course. These are some of the points where participants agreed positively that depicts the utilization of NRP skills. Those who not utilized are given some negative

responses thus the percentage comes out of non-utilization but, the good output is the majority of participants had the utilization of NRP skills.

• **Association between finding of utilization and selected Socio-demographic (Professional) variables.**

The association between finding of utilization and selected Socio-demographic (Professional) variables Where, the Participants trained in Nursing Programmes of participants both the group Diploma and Graduate are maximum utilized the NRP skills within the group as compare to Non utilization. The p value shows that .01 which is less than .05, it means there is the significant association between Participants trained in Nursing Programmes and utilization of Utilization of NRP skills. The next professional variable Working Health establishment of participants both the group that is nurses working in private hospital and Govt. hospital utilized the NRP skills within the group as compare to non-utilization. The p value shows that .01 which is less than .05, it means there is the significant association between nurses Working in different Health establishments and utilization of NRP skills. The next professional variable Clinical Experience of the participants where, both the group clinical experience 2 to 10yrs and other than 2 to 10 yrs. Both were utilized the NRP skills within the group as compare to non-utilization. The p value shows that .04 which is less than .05, it means there is the significant association between Clinical Experience of the participants and utilization of Utilization of NRP skills. The next professional variable Teaching experience of the participants where both the group Experience teacher and non-experienced teacher were utilized the NRP skills within the group as compare to non-utilization. The p value shows that .007 which is less than .05, it means there is the significant association between Teaching experience of the participants & utilization of Utilization of NRP skills. The next professional variable Participants exposure to related work area after or before NRP training of participants both the group that is Gyn & Pediatric Area and other than nurses working in Gyn & Pediatric Area are utilized the NRP skills within the group as compare to non-utilization. The p value shows that .02 which is less than .05, it means there is the significant association between Participants exposure to related work area after or before NRP training and utilization of NRP skills. The next professional variable. The study supported by Korkmaz et.al investigated. Refugees is

present all over the world. But in north turkey found significantly high in numbers. The turkey govt provide health care services for all. In this study it is observed through descriptive research that refugees using the health care services. There were 360 samples collected through data collection form and analyzed through SPSS version 20.0, where it is found maximum samples were schoolers and graduate and mostly are married which also uses the health care services. Factors utilizing health care utilization was found like poor economic status, cultural differences, and scarcity of opportunities to utilize the health care services<sup>6</sup>

In short, out of eight category of Socio-demographic (Professional) variables only three categories are non-significant rest five category are significant which is majority so, the finding association which also indicate that the alternative hypothesis is accepted within significant groups thus null hypothesis is rejected.

**Limitation:**

- I. Study was confined to Nurses who attended NRP workshop from 2012 to 2015
- II. Study was limited to Nurses who responded to the online questionnaire.
- III. Study was limited to a period of 3 months (90 days) due to the potential threat of pandemic for data collection.
- IV. Study was limited to nurses who attended the NRP workshop at the selected centre.
- V. Study was limited to nurses who can read, understand English well.
- VI. There was no random selection of samples.

**9. Conclusion:**

Study found the Association between utilization with selected Socio-demographic (Personal profile) where Age and primary education of the participants came significant results and Participants exposure to related work area after or before NRP training are associated with the utilization NRP skills.

**Acknowledgement:**

I would like to acknowledge through my sincere thanks to Dr. V. P. Goswami NRP President 2018 and National nodal person IAP – NNF – NRP – FGM 2016 – 2017. And his entire team for providing permission and provision of necessary information supporting in favor to conduct the study.

services utilization between the years 2010 and 2012 in Korea: using Andersen's behavioral model. *Osong public health and research perspectives*. 2016 Feb 1;7(1):18-25

**Conflict of interest:** None.

**References:**

- I. The message, Ghulam Nabi Azad, former union minister for health and family welfare, India Govt.
- II. ForwardAddress by Naresh Dayal, former health and family welfare, secretary Govt. of India "Basic newborn care and resuscitation program training manual.
- III. Messagefrom mission director (NRHM), P.K. Pradhan, Additional Secretary, and mission director, (NRHM), Ministry of health and fly welfare, Govt. of India "Basic newborn care and resuscitation program training manual.
- IV. Ray SK. Awareness and Utilization of national rural health mission ser-vices among people of selected rural areas in the state of Maharashtra. *Natl J Community Med*. 2014;5:387-91
- V. Kim HK, Lee M. Factors associated with health services utilization between the years 2010 and 2012 in Korea: using Andersen's behavioral model. *Osong public health and research perspectives*. 2016 Feb 1;7(1):18-25
- VI. Florence. O. Adeyemo1, Felicia. E. Amiegheme, Christiana. A. Enuke, Pat. U. Okpala. Utilization of health services for reproductive health problems among the undergraduates in Ogbomosho. *Asian J. Nur. Edu. & Research* 3(2): April.-June 2013; Page 51-55.
- VII. Hanan A., Kamilia R., Ahmed R., Amina M.. Investigate the Utilization of Natural Measures on relieving Post Cesarean Incision Pain. *Asian J. Nur. Edu. and Research* 4(4): Oct.- Dec., 2014; Page 388-393.
- VIII. Korkmaz M, Avci IA. Factors affecting health care utilization of immigrants living in North of Turkey. *International Journal of Migration, Health and Social Care*. 2020 Dec 31.

