Nurse Perceptions of Facilitators for and Barriers to Neonatal Resuscitation In Rural Zimbabwe

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Disclosures

• There are no disclosure necessary for this presentation
• There are no conflict of interests
• The presenter is a faculty member of Thomas Jefferson University College of Nursing in Philadelphia, PA. U.S.A
• The presenter is not sponsored by any entity
Objectives

Learners will be able to:

• Identify at least three barriers or facilitators to neonatal resuscitation in the study setting
• List at least 1 area for improvement that is similar across settings
• Articulate the utility of constructivist grounded theory in this setting
• Articulate three points regarding the lessons learned
Problem

Globally, approximately 2.9 to 3.6 million neonatal deaths occur annually
Most due to inadequate resuscitation at birth
Some of the highest neonatal mortality rates are in Sub-Saharan Africa

(Ersdal et al., 2013; WHO, 2014)
To address the problem

The World Health Organization (WHO) has a call to decrease the number of neonatal deaths due to lack of appropriate resuscitation

(Singhal, & Bhutta, 2008)
Gaps affecting neonatal mortality

- Social status for women
- Inadequate prenatal care
- Confounding health issues

(Little Niermeyer, Singhal, Lawn, & Keenan, 2010)
Study purpose

Examine the facilitators for and barriers to neonatal resuscitation from the contexts of nurses working in a rural clinic in Zimbabwe to identify potential areas for improvement that may be similar across low, moderate and high resource settings and to identify areas for improvement and potential collaborative partnership.
Theoretical Framework

- McLeroy et al. (1988) version of the social ecological model guided the formation of the research question.
- Constructivist Grounded Theory (CGT) will guide the qualitative research approach in data collection, analysis, and theory generation.
Study design

Constructivist Grounded Theory

Why qualitative?

Why GT?

Why CGT?

(Glaser and Strauss, 1967; Charmaz, 2006; Charmaz, 2014)
Subjects, sampling and setting

• General nurses from a rural government clinic in Zimbabwe with a midwifery qualification
• English speaking
Interview procedure

- Informed consent
- Individual, in-depth interviews
- Interviews were audio recorded
- De-identified, transcribed, and coded with the assistance of *Nvivo* software
Grounded Theory data analysis

- Initial coding
- Focused coding
- Axial coding
- Theoretical coding
The Grounded Theory Process (Charmaz, 2006)

Initial coding: point of view? What does the data suggest?

Focused coding: constant comparison method

Diagramming of concepts

Memo writing

Theoretical coding: piece data together, theoretical codes

Further theoretical sampling when needed

Re-examination of earlier data

Axial coding: organization of data by simple frequency

CGT
Data analysis

- A constant comparison method was employed
- Interviews were compared
- *Nvivo* was used to aid with the organization of the data
Multiple level Social Ecological Model factors

- Individual
- Societal
- Policy
- Organizational
- Interpersonal
Emergent themes

- Triage and decision-making
- Knowledge
- Practice
- Competency
- Equipment and supplies
- Level of care
Facilitators

- Knowledge
- Practice
- Competency
- Continuing education
- Equipment
Barriers

• Equipment

• Resources
Neonatal mortality rates in the U.S.

Ranks 26th in comparison with other high resource countries with rates twice those of:

- Finland
- Japan
- Portugal
- Sweden

(Mac Dorman et al., 2013)
Similarities across settings

- Ongoing mixed methods study in the U.S.
- Similar themes for competency and skill retention
- Need for opportunities to practice infrequently encountered scenarios
Identifiable areas for improvement

- Consistent staffing including support staff
- Pulse oximetry monitors
- Consistent oxygen source
- Mechanical suction
Grounded Theory

- Application of grounded theory in the societal and cultural context
- Constructivist approach to GT
- Language considerations
Challenges encountered utilizing GT

- Data analysis
- Language context
- Idioms

Idioms are phrases which people use in everyday language which do not make sense literally, but we understand what they mean.
Member checking focus group session

Integration of information

What else would you add?

Is this a reflection of your point of view?

How would you like to change NR?
Neutrality of GT?

• Assumptions and values of the researcher

• Formation of the research question
Lessons Learned:

- Organizational barriers
- Working across cultures
- Ethical standards
- Research team
Lessons learned cont’d

• Important to have involvement of important stakeholders at the government level
• Partnerships at the government level helpful
• Must be an advantage for the population being studied, what next?
Questions?
References


Clary-Muronda, V. (2013). Simulation to improve collaboration and teamwork in inter-professional neonatal resuscitation teams: application of the Social Ecological Model, Unpublished manuscript, Medical University of South Carolina College of Nursing, Charleston, South Carolina.


