



A study to assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing students at Shimla nursing college Shurala Shimla, H.P.

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Conflict of Interest:

The authors do not have any conflicts of interest to declare a relation to this study.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Bennett R, Linda B stated that pregnancy is a long and very special journey for a woman it is a journey of dramatic physical, psychological and social change; of becoming a mother of redefining family relationship and taking on the long-term, responsibility for caring and cherishing a new born child generation of women have traveled the same route, but each journey is unique.¹

Obstetrical emergencies are the life- threatening medical condition that may occur during pregnancy or parturition. Many illnesses and disorders of pregnancy can threaten the well-being of both mother and the child.²

Postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) remains a major cause of both maternal mortality and morbidity in worldwide. PPH is the most common obstetrical emergency with blood loss over 500 ml or more from the genital tract with 24 hours of vaginal birth or 1000 ml or more after cesarean section. The four important causes of PPH are atonicity of uterus, trauma, retained placenta, and coagulation abnormality.³

Obstructed labour is seen when the progressive descent of the presenting part is arrested due to mechanical obstruction despite good uterine contraction.⁴ It is due to mismatch between the fetal size more precisely the presenting part of fetus, and the mothers pelvis. Labour is considered obstructed when the presenting part of the fetus cannot progress into the birth canal, despite strong uterine contractions.⁵

Prolonged labour is the inability of a woman to proceed with childbirth upon going into labour. The causes of prolonged labour includes slow cervical dilations, slow effacement, a large baby, small birth canal, delivery of multiple babies etc. Failure to progress can take place during two different phases; the latent phase and active phase of labor. The latent phase of labor can be emotionally tiring and cause fatigue, but it typically does not result in further problems. The active phase of labor, on the other hand, if prolonged, can result in long term complications. It is important that the vital signs of the woman and fetus are being monitored so preventive measures can be taken if prolonged labor begins.⁶

Role of obstetrical practitioner in obstetrical emergencies the immediate management of the emergency is dependent on the prompt action of the midwife recognition of the problem and the investigation of measure allows time to arrive. She needs to recognize the onset of complications perform intervention and treatment.⁷

Hence the researcher felt the need to assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing students at Shimla Nursing College Shurala Shimla, H.P.

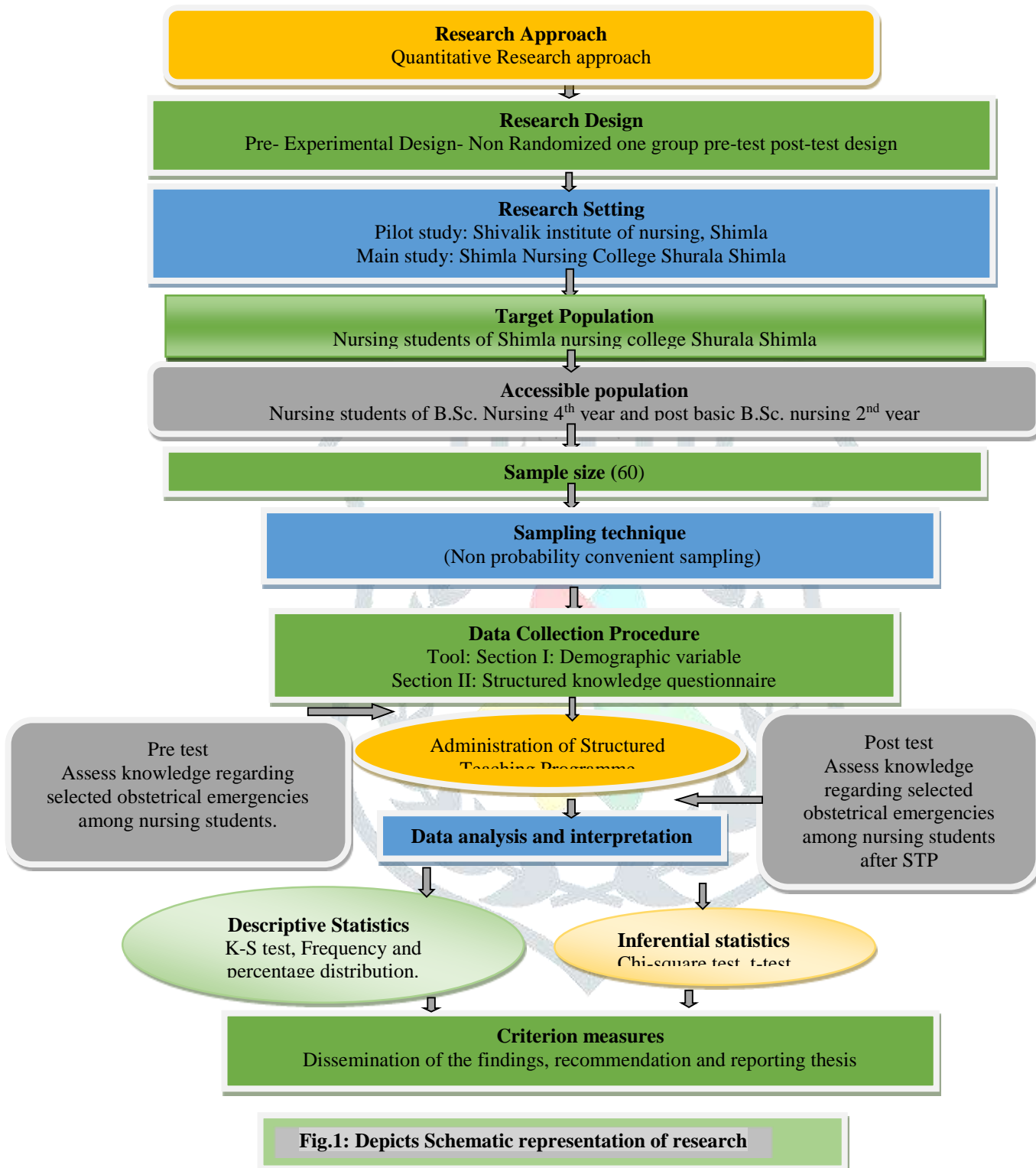
2. METHODOLOGY:

2.1 Research approach

In this study, Quantitative research approach was used.

2.2 Research design

In this study, Pre experimental one group pre- test post- test design was used.



2.3 Study area

Study was conducted at Shimla nursing college, Shurala, Shimla H.P.

2.4 Sample size

In this study the total sample size was 60 B.Sc. Nursing 4th year and post basic B.Sc. nursing 2nd year students.

2.5 Sampling technique

Non probability convenient sampling technique was used for selecting the sample.

2.6 Tool

The structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect data from the nursing students.

The data collection tool consists of two sections:

Section one related to demographic variables, Section two related to structured knowledge questionnaire regarding selected obstetrical emergencies. Content validity of the structured knowledge questionnaire regarding knowledge was done by 13 experts. Reliability was checked by Test Re-test method. The r value of knowledge questionnaire was 0.98, hence the tool was considered reliable for proceeding with the main study.

2.7 Ethical consideration

The study was conducted after the approval from the Ethical consideration committee Shimla Nursing College, Shurala, Shimla. Written Permission was taken for conducting pilot study from Principal of Shivalik institute of nursing Shimla. Written Permission was taken for conducting main study from Principal of Shimla nursing college Shurala Shimla. Written consent was taken from sample and confidentiality was maintained.

2.8 Data collection

Researcher collected data from Shimla nursing college, Shurala, Shimla. Collection of data was in 2 Section i.e. pre-test and post-test. Structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to the nursing students. The researcher was assessed the pre-existing knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies dated 9th August 2021. 15-30 minutes was given to nursing students to tick the right answer according to their knowledge. After that Structured teaching programme was administered to the study subject on dated 10th August 2021. Then post-test was conducted by the researcher after one week on dated 17th August 2021. The collected data was then organised for analysis.

The collected data were analyzed through both descriptive and inferential statistics.

3. RESULT:

3.1: Findings related to description of demographic variables among nursing students.

Table no. 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of nursing students based on demographic variables.

N=60

SR.NO.	Demographic variables	frequency	%age
1	Age in years		
1.1	20-21 years	14	23.3%
1.2	22-23years	34	56.7%
1.3	24-25years	10	16.7%
1.4	26 years and above	2	3.3%

2		Educational students		
	2.1	B.Sc. Nursing	37	61.7%
	2.2	Post Basic B.Sc. nursing	23	38.3%
3		Type of family		
	3.1	Nuclear	40	66.6%
	3.2	Joint	20	33.3%
	3.3	Extended	0	0%
4		Residential area		
	4.1	Urban	26	43.3%
	4.2	Rural	30	50.0%
	4.3	Semi urban	4	6.7%
5		Income of the family		
	5.1	10,000-15,000/month	13	21.7%
	5.2	15,001-20,000/month	12	20.0%
	5.3	20,001-25,000/month	12	20.0%
	5.4	Above 25,001/month	23	38.3%
6		Religion of students		
	6.1	Hindu	60	100%
	6.2	Muslim	0	0%
	6.3	Christian	0	0%
	6.4	Sikh	0	0%
7		Did any female in the family had any type of obstetrical emergencies		
	7.1	Yes	0	0%
	7.2	No	60	100%
8		Previous knowledge regarding obstetrical emergencies		
	8.1	Yes	60	100%
	8.2	No	0	0%
9		Source of information		
	9.1	Mass media	6	10.0%
	9.2	Clinical duties	14	23.3%
	9.3	Books and journals	38	63.3%
	9.4	Others	2	3.3%

The data presented in Table 1 depicts the demographic variables of nursing students, Majority of the nursing students (56.7%) were in the age group of 22-23 years, In terms of educational qualification, Majority of nursing students (61.7%) were in the B.Sc. nursing, Majority of the nursing students (66.6%) were having nuclear family, On the basis of residential area, Majority of the nursing students (50.0%) were belongs to rural area, In terms of income of family, Majority of the nursing students (38.3%) had family income above 25,001/month, All the nursing students (100%) were belongs to Hindu religion, All the nursing students ((100%) were not having any female in the family who had any type of obstetrical emergencies, All the nursing students (100%) having previous

knowledge regarding obstetrical emergencies, majority of the nursing students (63.3%) got information regarding obstetrical emergencies via books and journals.

3.2: Findings related to assessment of the pre- test and post-test knowledge scores regarding selected obstetrical emergencies

Table no. 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre- test knowledge and post- test knowledge scores among nursing students.

N=60			
Level of knowledge	Actual range of score	Pre- test Frequency (%age)	Post- test Frequency (%age)
Very Good	(76-100%)	0 (0%)	11 (18.3%)
Good	(51%-75%)	29 (48.3%)	46 (76.7%)
Average	(0%-50%)	31 (51.7%)	3(5.0%)

Minimum scores=0

Maximum scores=36

The data presented in Table 2 depicts Pre test and post- test knowledge score of the nursing students, Majority of the nursing students in pre- test 31 (51.7%) were having average knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies, and in post- test majority of the nursing students 46 (76.7%) were having good knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies.

FREQUENMCY DISTRIBUTION OF PRE- TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE

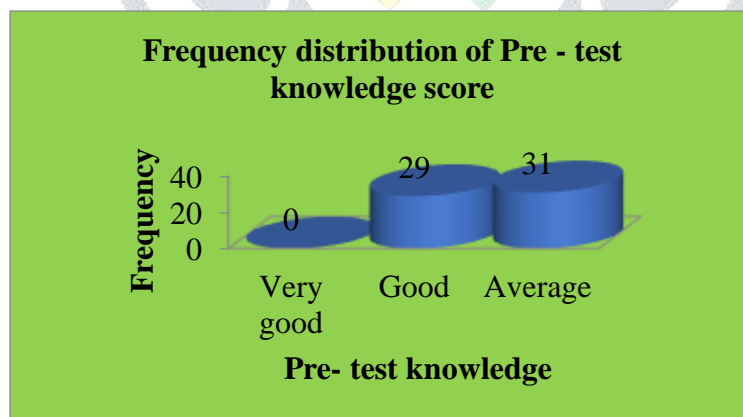


Figure no.2: Depicts cylindrical diagram regarding frequency distribution of pre- test knowledge score of the nursing students.

FREQUENMCY DISTRIBUTION OF POST- TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE

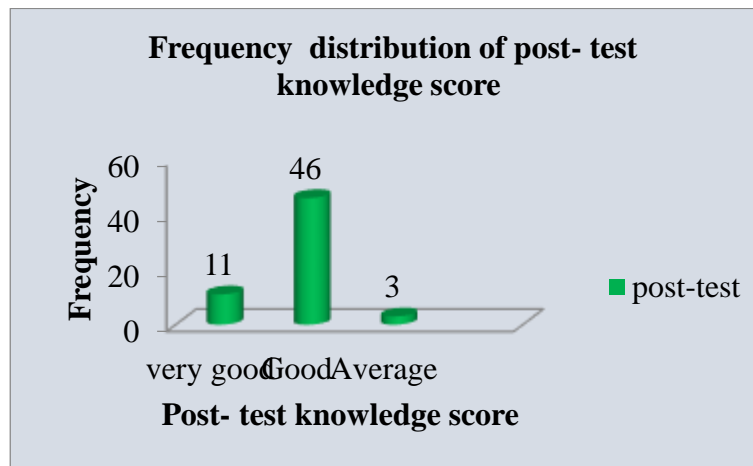


Figure no.3: Depicts cylindrical diagram regarding frequency distribution of post- test knowledge score of the nursing students

3.3: Findings related to comparison of pre- test and post- test knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing students to determine effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

Table no. 3: Comparison of pre- test and post- test knowledge scores of nursing students

N=60

Knowledge score	Paired Samples T- test					
	Mean	Median	S.D.	t test	Df	P value
Pre test	17.77	18	4.19	32.92	59	0.00**
Post test	24.47	25	3.42			

** - Significant

The data presented in Table 3 depicts the mean value of post- test knowledge scores 24.47 was significantly higher than the mean value of pre- test knowledge scores 17.77 as evident from ‘t’ test value 32.92 at 0.05 level of significance. It showed that Structured Teaching Programme was effective in increasing the knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing students.

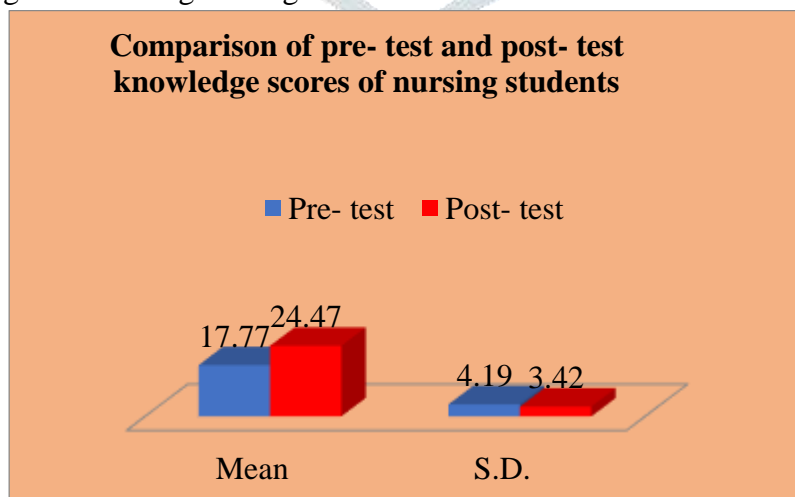


Figure no. 4: Depicts cuboidal diagram regarding comparison of pre- test and post- test knowledge scores of nursing students

3.4: findings related to association of knowledge scores regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing students with the selected socio demographic variables.

Based on the objectives Chi- square test was used to find out the association of knowledge scores with selected socio demographic variable

Pre- test knowledge score of nursing students regarding selected obstetrical emergencies was significantly associated with age of the nursing students ($\chi^2= 8.48$), and educational qualification ($\chi^2= 9.77$)

No significant association found between the post- test knowledge scores among nursing students regarding selected obstetrical emergencies with selected socio demographic variables age, educational qualification, type of family, residential area, income of the family, religion of the students, any female in family had any type of obstetrical emergencies, previous knowledge regarding obstetrical emergencies and source of information. The calculated chi- square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance.

4. DISCUSSION

In this study, Mean pre- test knowledge scores of nursing students was 17.77 and it revealed that 31 (51.7%) had average knowledge, 29 (48.3%) had good knowledge and no one had very good knowledge. It showed that nursing students had average knowledge, good knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies. This indicates that it was necessary for the researcher to increase knowledge among nursing students by giving information regarding selected obstetrical emergencies. The findings of the study revealed that majority of study subjects (70%) had average knowledge, 30% had Poor knowledge and none of the study subjects had good knowledge regarding management of selected obstetric emergencies in pre-test⁸.

5. CONCLUSION

The following conclusions were drawn from study findings:

- There was a significant difference in the mean pre- test and post- test knowledge scores regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing students. This indicates that it was necessary for the researcher to increase knowledge among nursing students by giving information regarding selected obstetrical emergencies.

6. LIMITATIONS

- Study was limited to 60 samples. It cannot be generalized to all.
- Study was limited to selected nursing college.
- Due to COVID PANDEMIC it was difficult to gather nursing students.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the result of the study following recommendation were made:

1. A quasi experimental study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of Structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing students in selected nursing college, Shimla.
2. A descriptive study can be conducted to assess knowledge, attitude and expressed practices regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing personnel in selected hospital of H.P.
3. A comparative study can be conducted to assess the knowledge and expressed practices regarding selected obstetrical emergencies between nursing personnel in Private Hospital, Shimla and Government Hospital, Shimla
4. A pre- experimental study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge and attitude regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing personnel in selected hospital of Shimla H.P.
5. A pre- experimental study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the Informational booklet on knowledge and attitude regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing students in selected nursing college, Mandi.

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