



QUASI EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING ON KNOWLEDGE OF PRIMIPARA MOTHERS REGARDING SELECTED ASPECTS OF SAFE MOTHERHOOD AT SELECTED COMMUNITY OF GURUGRAM, HARYANA.

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ABSTRACT

A quasi experimental study was conducted to assess the knowledge of primipara mothers towards selected aspects of safe motherhood in selected community of Haryana. 60 Samples were selected from community. The structured questionnaire was used to assess the demographic variables and knowledge among primipara mothers towards safe motherhood. The data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics (mean, frequency, percentage and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (paired 't' test).

The study indicated that primipara mothers were having higher Knowledge after implementation of video assisted teaching which was compared by using paired 't' test which project 't' value of 49.186 which was statistically significant at p 0.005. The calculated 't' value was greater than the table value. The study also shows the comparison of mean, SD, mean % and mean difference of knowledge score of primipara mothers towards safe motherhood in selected community of Haryana. The study concluded that the primipara mothers of selected community gain more knowledge after the intervention.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Primipara Mothers, Safe Motherhood*

INTRODUCTION

Motherhood is an important milestone in woman's life. The woman is dreaming long months of expecting and long hours of labor and outcome of newborn baby and curious to see the face of the baby and engaged in various needs of the baby. While breast feeding the mother's focus on holding the baby and the baby draws nourishment, strength. Conceptually summates the essence of motherhood.¹

Safe motherhood means ensuring all women receive the care they need to be safe and healthy throughout pregnancy and childbirth. Motherhood should be a time of expectation and joy for a woman, her family and the community.²

Maternal and child health are important indicators for describing mortality conditions, health progress and the overall social and economic wellbeing of a country. Maternal health refers to the health of women during

pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Pregnancy is a natural process and every woman have the right of access to appropriate health care services that will enable her to plan and go safely through pregnancy and child birth.³ Reproductive & Child Health care is an integrated and composite approach for safe motherhood which leads to healthy pregnancy and safe delivery. So, education regarding all aspects of safe Reproductive Child Health is essential for the mothers, will enable them to adopt positive attitude resulting in to reduction of IMR & MMR.⁴

Reproductive and Child Health care is an integrated and composite approach to improve the health status of women and children in India. It incorporates the inputs of the Government of India and the supports of donor agencies like World Bank, World Health Organization, European Commission and others. The aims of Reproductive and Child Health are to prevent malnutrition, infection and unregulated fertility. Obstetric complications e.g. anaemia, pre-eclampsia, intra uterine growth retardation, pre-term, post partum haemorrhage, rupture of uterus etc. could be prevented to a large extent, once the above mentioned triad are taken care of. The main objectives are-(i) reduction of maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity (ii) promotion of health for the mother, child and adolescent.⁵

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To compare pre-test and post-test knowledge of primipara mothers regarding selected aspects of safe motherhood

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H1: there will be a significant difference in the mean pre-test and post test knowledge score of primipara

mothers before and after implementation of video assisted teaching at level of 0.05 significance.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A quantitative research approach and pre-experimental design was used for the study to assess the knowledge of Primipara mothers towards selected aspects of safe motherhood. In this study the independent variables was video assisted teaching program on selected aspects of safe motherhood while the dependent variable was knowledge of primipara mothers. The sample were 60 primipara mothers of selected community of Haryana.. The sample was selected by non-probability purposive sampling technique.

Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of primipara mothers towards selected aspects of safe motherhood. It consists of 2 areas related to safe motherhood i.e.family planning & control of STI/HIV.

To ensure the content validity of the structured questionnaire was validated by a panel of 6 expertise from nursing field. The experts were requested to review and verify these items for adequacy, relevance, clarity & suitability. The necessary modification was done accordingly and final draft of the tool was prepared. The reliability of Structured questionnaire on safe motherhood was tested with **Karl Pearson's** coefficient of co-relation and the result was 0.901. It signifies a good internal consistency.

RESULTS

Table 1

Comparison of Pretest & Post-test Frequency & Percentage Distribution of Primipara Mothers According to Their Level of Knowledge.

N = 60

SCORE LEVEL	PRE-TEST			POST-TEST		
	RANGE	F	%	RANGE	F	%
Inadequate Knowledge	0-12	41	68.3	0-12	0	0
Moderate Knowledge	13-24	19	31.7	13-24	6	10
Adequate Knowledge	25-35	0	0	25-35	54	90

Max. Score : 35

Min. Score : 0

The data in above table shows in pre-test 68.3% primipara mothers is having inadequate knowledge regarding safe motherhood on the other hand after video assisted teaching those mothers improved by 90%. Only a few 10% of them remaining with moderate knowledge, Which suggests that while comparing both the statistical data after getting treatment (post-test) primipara mothers got aware about safe motherhood, which shows video assisted teaching (experiment) is effective and had positive impact on mothers.

Table 2

Mean, Mean Difference & T Value of Pre-Test & Post Test Knowledge Score of Primipara Mothers According to Their Level of Knowledge

N = 60

Paired T Test	Mean ± S.D.	Mean Diff.	Paired T Test
Pre-test Knowledge	9.78±3.44	20.470	49.186
Post-test knowledge	30.25±3.83		

At 0.05 level of significance

Table depicts the comparison between pre and post test scores of knowledge. The data shows that post test knowledge has higher mean and S.D. 30.25±3.83 where as pre test knowledge mean and S.D. 9.78±3.44.

Hence the above table reveals that, the mean difference i.e. 20.470 between pre-test and post-test was found to be statistically significant as evidenced from 't' value of 49.186 at 0.05 level of significance, this shows that the mean difference in pre-test & post-test knowledge score of primipara mothers was true difference not by chance. This indicates VAT had brought change in the knowledge of primipara mothers.

Therefore, Null hypothesis H_{01} is rejected and research hypothesis H_1 accepted .

DISCUSSION

The current study reveals that primipara mothers is having inadequate knowledge before intervention i.e. 68.3% regarding safe motherhood on the other hand after video assisted teaching those mothers improved their knowledge by 90%, which is the majority part of the of the population. Similarly, A quantitative quasi experimental study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding child birth preparation among 60 primi mothers at **Dindigul District Chennai** revealed that the knowledge of the primi mothers in the experimental group were 11(36.7%) mothers had inadequate knowledge, 19(63.3%) mothers had moderately adequate knowledge and none of the mothers had adequate knowledge in the pre-test. In the post test, 90% mothers had adequate knowledge and none had inadequate knowledge.. This findings reveals that the video assisted teaching improved the level of knowledge of primi mothers in the experimental group in the post test.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Similar study can be conducted for large sample size.
2. A study can be conducted with other various components of safe motherhood .
3. A comparative and cross sectional study can be conducted between two different setting
4. Similar study to check the effectiveness of different skills by demonstration on knowledge of the antenatal mothers.

CONCLUSION

From the findings of present study, it is concluded that the primipara mothers of selected community of Haryana are having adequate knowledge on safe motherhood after VAT.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest.

SOURCE OF FUNDING

Self

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Ethical approval & formal permission was obtained from Parsad of community prior to data collection. Written informed consent form was taken from the study subjects regarding their willingness to participate in the research project.

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