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"A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO-ASSISTEDTEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BREAST CRAWL AND ITS IMPORTANCE AMONG LABOR ROOM STAFF NURSES IN SELECTED MATERNITYHOSPITALS AT AHMEDABAD CITY, GUJARAT"

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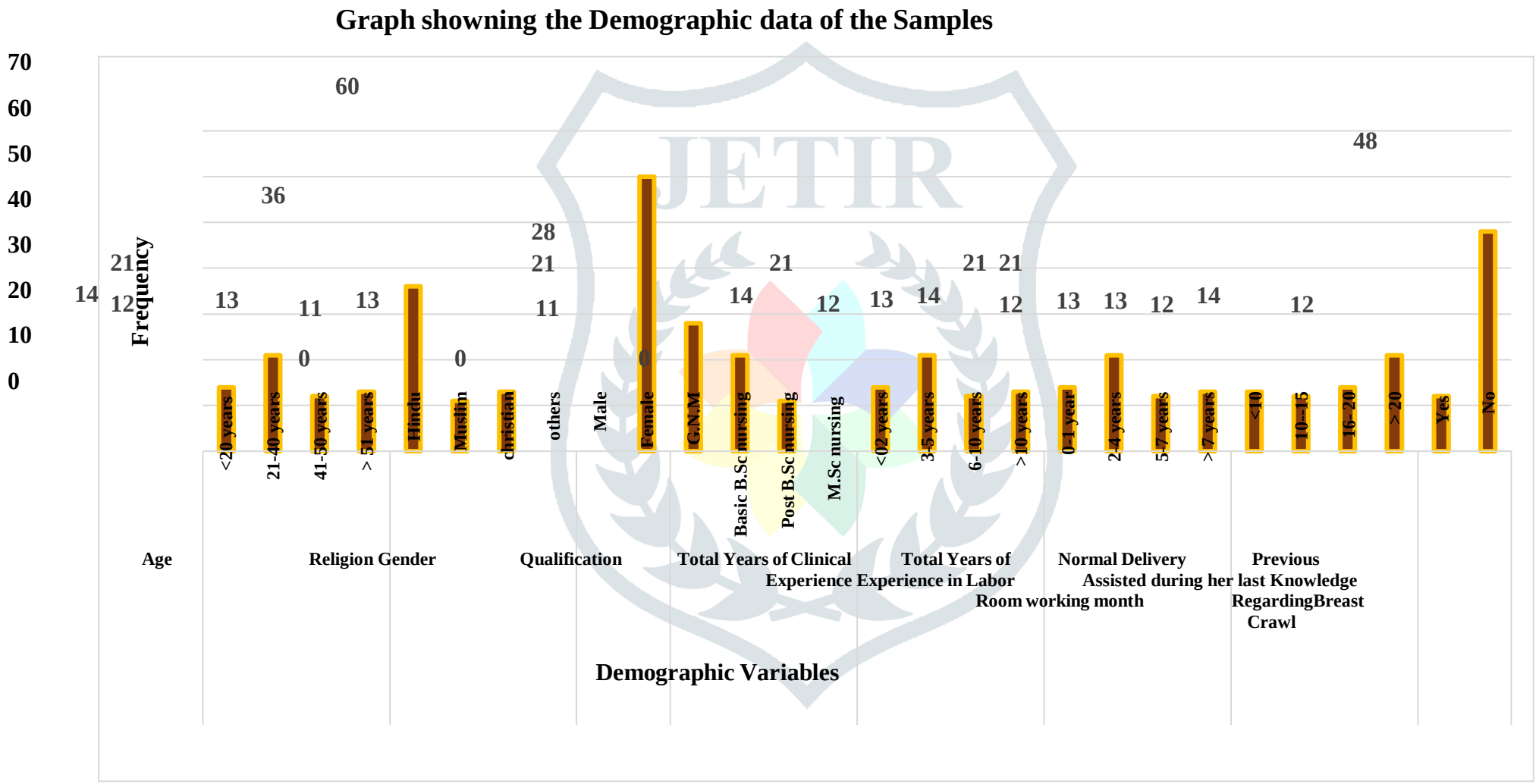
OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To evaluate the pre-test score of knowledge regarding breast crawl and its importance among labor room staff nurses in selected maternity hospitals at Ahmedabad city, Gujarat.
2. To evaluate the post-test score of knowledge regarding breast crawl and its importance among labor room staff nurses in selected maternity hospitals at Ahmedabad city, Gujarat.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding breast crawl and its importance among labor room staff nurses in selected maternity hospitals at Ahmedabad city, Gujarat.
4. To find the association between pretest score and selected demographic variables of labor room staff nurses in selected maternity hospitals at Ahmedabad city, Gujarat.

METHODS

Quasi-Experimental Approach was used with One Group Pre-Test Post-Test Research design. The investigator used convenient sampling technique for selecting 60 samples. A structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge of the samples. The reliability of the structured knowledge questionnaire was determined by "Test- Retest method" and using 'Karl Pearson's correlation co-efficient formula'. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze the data.

BAR GRAPH SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES BASED ON DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES



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RESULTS

Majority of the samples 21(35%) belong to the age group of 21-40 years, Distribution of samples according to religion, majority of the samples 36 (60%) As regard gender, all the samples are female 60 (100%). No one belongs to male. Distribution of samples according to qualification, majority of the samples 28 (46.67%) belongs to between G.N.M, As about total years of clinical experience majority of sample 21 (35%) belongs to 3-5 years, next distribution of samples according to total years of experience in labor room, majority of the samples 21 (35 %) belongs to 2-4 years, As about normal delivery assisted during her last working month, majority of the samples 21 (35%) belongs to the group >20, Distribution of samples regarding previous knowledge regarding breast crawl, majority of the samples 48 (80%) belongs to the Nogroup.

The mean pre-test knowledge score of samples was 11.80 and the mean post- test knowledge score of samples was 18.77. The mean difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores is 6.97. The standard deviation (SD) of mean difference for pre-test is 1.88 and for post-test is 1.90. The calculated "t" test value is 19.629 greater than the tabulated 't' value is 2 which was statistically proved at 0.05 level of significance. It reveals that a Video-assisted Teaching Programme was effective in terms knowledge among the samples.

The association between the pre-test score and demographic variables was tested using the chi-square test. There was significant association found between pre- test knowledge score and demographic variables such as age, total years of clinical experience, total years of experience in labor room, Normal delivery assisted during her last working month. Thus, it was concluded that there was significant association between pre-test knowledge score and the selected demographic variables.

Table: 1.1 Level of knowledge before and after administration of Video-assistedTeaching Programme.

Level of Knowledge	PRE-TEST		POST-TEST	
	Frequency	centage(%)	Frequency	centage(%)
POOR (1-10)	17	28.3	00	00
AVERAGE (11-20)	43	71.7	48	80.0
GOOD (21-30)	00	00	12	20.0
TOTAL	**60**	**100**	**100**	**100**

TABLE 1.2 Mean, Mean Difference, Standard Deviation (SD) and 't' test value ofthe pre-test and post-test knowledge score of the samples. (N=60)

owledgetest	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' test	DF	Table Value	/Non-Sig
PRE-TEST TOTAL SCORE	11.80	1.88	19.629	59	2	Sig
OST-TEST TOTAL SCORE	18.77	1.90				

Analysis and interpretation of the data related to the association of pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables. (N=60)

Age group with the pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of chi- square 8.065 was more than 7.82, the table value of chi-square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, age was significant for the knowledge of the samples. Under the religion of samples with pre-test knowledge

scores, the calculated value of chi-square 0.584 was less than 5.99 the table value of chi-square at the 2 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the religion of samples was non-significant for the knowledge of the samples. Under the gender of sample can't be computed. Under qualification of samples with pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of chi- square 1.441 was less than 5.99 the table value of chi-square at the 2 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, from qualification of samples was non-significant for the knowledge of the samples. Under total years of clinical experience of samples with pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of chi- square 8.065 was more than 7.82 the table value of chi-square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, from total years of clinical experience of samples was significant for the knowledge of the samples. Under the total years of experience in labor room with pre-test knowledge score, the calculated value of chi-square 8.065 was more than 7.82 the table value of chi-square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, from total years of experience in labor room of samples was significance for the knowledge of samples. Under the normal delivery assisted during her last working month with pre-test knowledge score, the calculated value of chi-square 8.065 was more than 7.82 the table value of chi-square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, from normal delivery assisted during her last working month of samples was significance for the knowledge of significance. Under the previous knowledge regarding breast crawl with pre-test knowledge score, the calculated value of chi-square

1.005 was less than 3.84 the table value of chi-square at the 1 degree of freedom and

0.05 level of significance. Therefore, form previous knowledge regarding breast crawl of samples was non-significance.

CONCLUSION

This indicates that the Video-assisted Teaching Programme was effective to enhance the level of knowledge regarding Breast Crawl and its importance among Labor room staff nurses.