"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SELECTED OBSTETRIC EMERGENCIES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN A MATERNITY DEPARTMENT OF SELECTED HOSPITAL OF VADODARA CITY."

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ABSTRACT

The research approach used for this study was quantitative approach and the research design was quasi-experimental design. 60 staff nurses were selected for this study by using purposive sampling technique. Data was collected with the help of structured questionnaire on obstetric emergencies and their management. Descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation) and inferential statistics (chi – square, paired "t" test) were used to analyze the data and to test hypothesis.

❖ Most of the samples 41.66% of the staff nurses have undergone In- service education on obstetrics emergencies and their management 58.33% have not undergone in-service education on obstetrics emergencies and their management.

❖ In the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding obstetric emergencies and their management among staff nurses reveals that in pre-test majority 32(53.33%) had Poor knowledge, 27(45%) had Average knowledge and 01(1.6 %) had good knowledge where as in post-test 40(66.66%) had good knowledge and 20(33.33%) had average knowledge regarding obstetric emergencies and their management among staff nurses.

❖ The effectiveness of knowledge regarding obstetric emergencies and their management among staff nurses revealed that mean pre-test knowledge score was 7.08 ± 2.499 and mean post-test knowledge score was 14.38 ± 2.969 with mean difference of 7.30 was tested using paired t test with calculated t value ($t=21.22$, $df=59$, $p=0.005$) indicates highly significant. Findings reveals video assisted teaching programme improve knowledge regarding obstetrics emergencies and their management among staff nurses.

❖ There was significant association between the pretest knowledge of the staff nurses with the demographic variables namely educational qualification, total clinical years of experience, maternity department experience and exposure to in- service education. There was no significant association between the pretest knowledge of the staff nurses with the demographic variable "age".

CONCLUSION:

The study is based on the fact that "improving the professional competencies of the staff nurses by educating them about the current innovations is very essential". This study could be considered as a part of continuing professional development of the staff nurses. Video assisted teaching programme on obstetric emergencies and their management served that purpose and was effective in increasing the knowledge of staff nurses.

Key words: Staff nurses, knowledge, Video assisted teaching, maternity hospitals, professional competencies.

INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is a unique, exciting and often joyous time in a woman's life, as it highlights the woman's amazing creative and nurturing powers while providing a bridge to the future. Pregnancy comes with some cost, however, a pregnant woman also needs to be a responsible woman so as to best support the health of her future child.

The current estimated Maternal Mortality Ratio in India is 301 per 100,000 live births. This translates in to about 80,000 pregnant women dying annually. Most maternal deaths are preventable% In Asia .more than 70% of maternal deaths are due to direct complications .Hemorrhage 31%. Sepsis/infection 12% unsafe abortion 6% .Eclampsia 9% obstructed labour 9%. Severe anemia is a critical underlying factor and important indirect cause of maternal deaths in India. Most maternal deaths occur between the third trimester and the first week after delivery.

Obstetrical emergencies are life threatening conditions that occur in pregnancy during labour and after delivery. It is common that approximately 15% of all pregnant women develop serious complication from conception to delivery.

Most life threatening obstetric complications require hospital treatment to alert maternal mortality. Some assume that in developing countries, hospital services for the poor must be in government hospitals and health centers and a large proportion of deliveries need to be in these hospitals to provide timely access to emergency care.

Complications related to pregnancy and child birth are among one of the leading causes of mortality and morbidity of women of reproductive age. Most of these deaths, health problems and injuries are preventable through improved access to adequate health care services including emergency obstetric care. This presents a major problem in countries like India where almost all deliveries occur at home, government hospitals and health centers, generally where care lacks in emergency situations.

The present study includes the obstetric emergencies pre-eclampsia, eclampsia, anemia, puerperal sepsis etc. Early detection and treatment of obstetric emergencies in pregnant women significantly reduces the Mortality and Morbidity.

LITERATURE SURVEY

M A Brown, C Mackenaie, W Dunmuir, L Roberts, had done a retrospective cohort study. With 1515 women who were diagnosed as preeclampsia or gestational hypertension between the period of 1988- 1998 the data was collected from the hospital records. 1354 women were followed up, and compared with 333 normal pregnancy women as per the records were selected randomly as controls during the same period.

Based on a quality of care study in three hospitals in **Mexico City (Perez-Cuevas,2007)** Women presenting with pre-eclampsia fare better than their counterparts in Benin, Ecaudor and Jmaica. About 87% of women with mild pre-eclampsia received antihypertensive medications, and 96% of women with severe pre-eclampsia received medication at the time of delivery.

A study conducted in **Medical College in Kozhikode** showed that 95% of antenatal mothers were unaware of Pregnancy Induced Hypertension. The findings of the study showed that a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of experimental group (t=19.18, P≤ 0.0001).

OBJECTIVE

1. To assess the knowledge regarding selected obstetric emergencies and their management among staff nurses working in a maternity department.

2. To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding selected obstetrics emergencies and their management among staff nurses working in a maternity department.

3. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographical variables.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

H_1: There is significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores among staff nurses working in a maternity department.

H_2: There is significant association between the pretest scores with their selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Quasi- experimental design,

Pre- Experimental One group pretest – posttest design.

$$O1 \quad X \quad O2 \quad = \quad E.$$

Key:-

O1 – Pretest on obstetrics emergencies.

X - Treatment (video assisted teaching programme on obstetric emergencies and their management,)

O2 - Posttest on obstetrics emergencies.

E - Effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on obstetric emergencies and their management.

VARIABLES

1. Independent variables:

   Video assisted teaching on Obstetric Emergencies and their Management.

2. Dependent variable

   Knowledge of staff nurses on Obstetric Emergencies and their Management.

SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The sample size consisted of 60 staff nurses in Maternity Department of selected Hospital of Vadodara city. Samples were selected by purposive sampling technique.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

Inclusion criteria:-

- Staff nurses who were working in maternity wards.
- Staff nurses who were willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion criteria:-

- Staff nurses who were ward in-charges.
- Staff nurses who were on leave.

Tool For Data Collection : The tool for data consists of the following section:

Section I: Personal data of samples such as Age, Professional Qualification, Total clinical experience, Total clinical experience in Maternity Department, if attended any training/conference/workshop.

Section II: In this Structured Knowledge Questionnaires are use and there are 100% questions. Among this 25% are about introduction, 25% are about sign & symptoms, 30% are about management, 20% are about complication.

Scoring Interpretation:

Good knowledge   - 14-20

Average knowledge   - 8-13

Poor knowledge   - 0- 7

RESULTS

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE STAFF

NURSES ACCORDING TO THE SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Table: 1

(N=60)

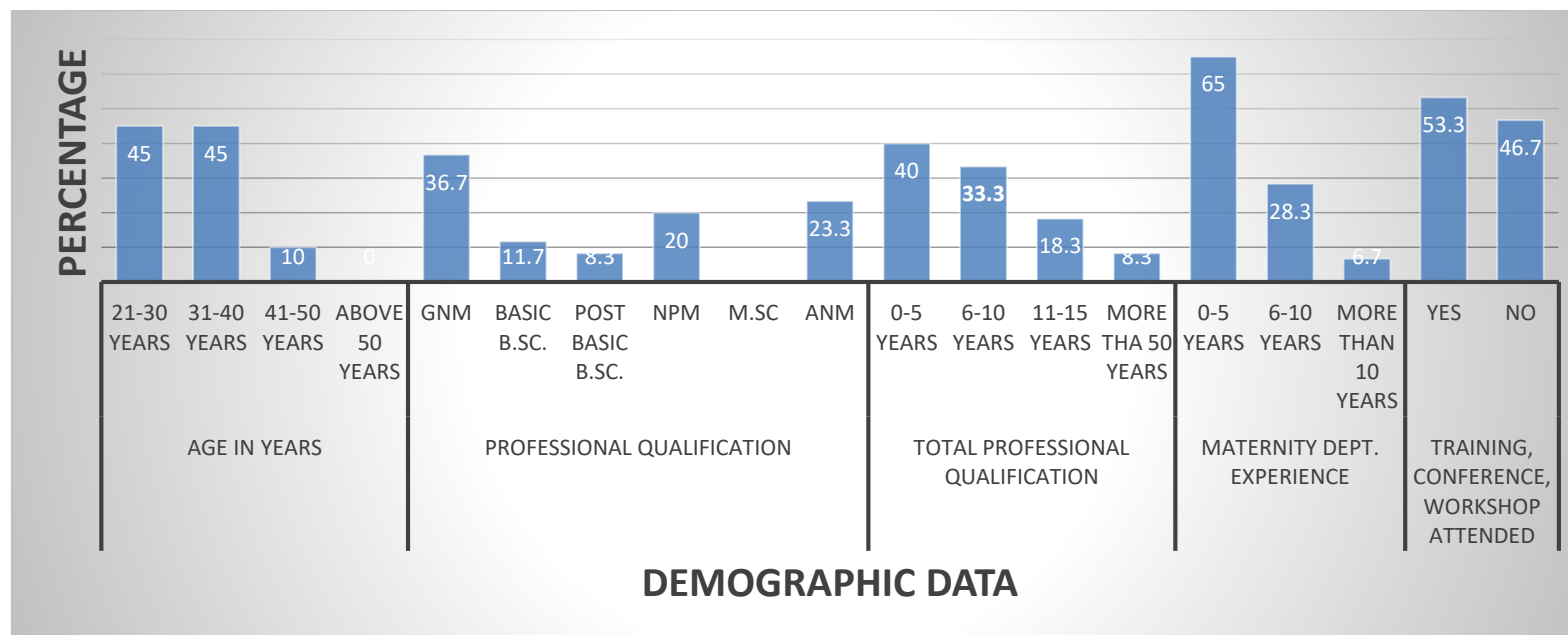| SR.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	**Age group**		
	a) Less than 25 years	11	18.33 %
	b) 25-35 years	22	36.66 %
	c) 36-45 years	20	33.33 %
	d) Above 45 years	07	11.68 %
2	**Professional Qualification**		
	a) GNM	23	38.33 %
	b) B.Sc	22	36.66 %
	c) P.B.B.Sc	11	18.33 %
	d) M.Sc	04	6.68%
3	**Total clinical experience**		
	a) Less than 1 years	10	16.66 %
	b) 1-5 years	33	55 %
	c) 5-10 years	11	18.34 %
	d) More than 10 years	06	10 %
4	**Total clinical experience in maternity department**		
	a) Less than 1 years	12	20 %
	b) 1-5 years	36	60 %
	c) 5-10 years	06	10%
	d) More than 10 years	06	10 %
5	**If attained any education program**		
	a) Yes	25	42%
	b) No	35	58%

Fig.1 Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variable

The column diagram shows that 18.33% of the staff nurse was less than 25 year of age, 36.66% of them were in the age group 25-35 years, 33.66% of them were in the age group 36-45 years, and 13.66% of them were in the above 45 years of age group. 38.33% of the staff nurses have completed GNM, 36.66% of them have completed B.Sc (N), 18.33% of them have completed P.B.B.Sc (N) and 6.66 % of them have completed M.Sc. 16.66% of staff nurses had experience less than 1 years, 55 % of them had experience between 1-5 years, 18.33 % of them had experience between 5-10 years & 10% of them had experience more than 10years. 20.00% of staff nurses had experience less than 1 years, 60 % of them had experience between 1-5 years, 10 % of them had experience between 5-10 years & 10% of them had experience more than 10 years in Maternity Department Experience. t 41.66% of the staff nurses have undergone In- service education on obstetrics emergencies and their management 58.33% have not undergone in-service education on obstetrics emergencies and their management.

SECTION – II

Table: 2 Analysis of the percentage of pretest and posttest knowledge of the staff nurses on obstetrics emergencies and their management.

(N=60)

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	Pre-test		Post-test	
		F	**%**	**F**	**%**
1	Poor knowledge	32	53.33%	0	0.00%
2	Average knowledge	27	45%	20	33.33%
3	Good knowledge	01	1.6%	40	66.66%

Pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding obstetric emergencies and their management among staff nurses reveals that in pre-test majority 32(53.33%) had Poor knowledge, 27(45%) had Average knowledge and 01(1.6 %) had good knowledge where as in post-test 40(66.66%) had good knowledge and 20(33.33%) had average knowledge regarding obstetric emergencies and their management among staff nurses.
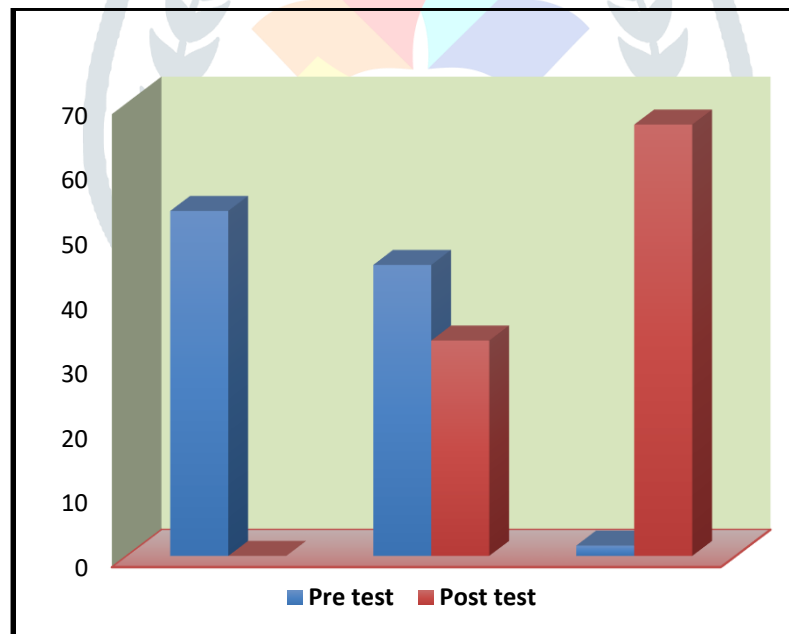

Fig 2: Pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding obstetrics emergencies and their management among staff nurse.

SECTION – III

Table:3 Analysis the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding obstetrics emergencies and their management among staff nurses in the pretest and the posttest.

(N=60)

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	Mean	SD	Mean D	t value	df	p value
1	Pre-test	7.08	2.499				
2	Post-test	14.38	2.969	7.30	21.22	59	p<0.05 level of significance

The effectiveness of knowledge regarding obstetric emergencies and their management among staff nurses revealed that mean pre-test knowledge score was 7.08±2.499 and mean post-test knowledge score was 14.38±2.969 with mean difference of 7.30 was tested using paired t test with calculated t value (t=21.22, df=59, p=0.005) indicates highly significant. Findings reveals video assisted teaching programme improve knowledge regarding obstetrics emergencies and their management among staff nurses.
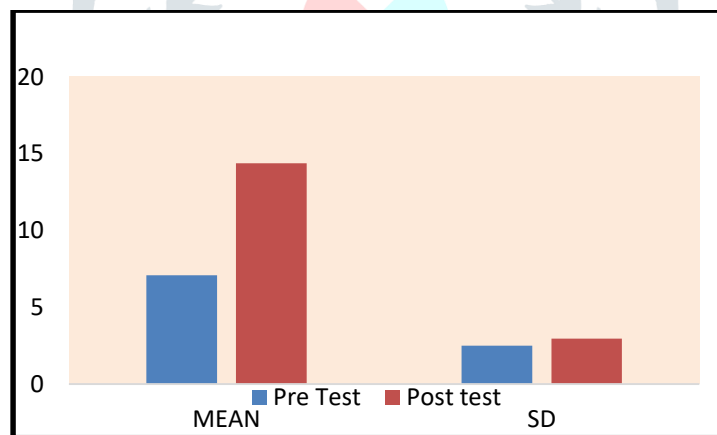

Fig 3: Mean and SD of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding obstetrics emergencies and their management among staff nurses

SECTION – V

Table: 4 Association between pretest knowledge scores and demographic variables of staff nurses

(N=60)

S. No	Demographic Variables	Pre-test knowledge			χ^2 value	df	P value
		Poor	Average	Good			
1	**Age in years**						
	a. Less than 25 years	03	06	02	11.756	6	0.162[NS]
	b. 25-35 years	14	06	02			
	c. 36-45 years	04	15	01			
	d. Above 45years	05	02	0			
2	**Qualification**					6	0.009
	a. GNM	09	13	01			
	b. B. Sc Nursing	16	05	01	13.071		
	c. Post B. Sc Nursing	06	02	03			
	d. M. Sc Nursing	02	02	00			
3	**Total Clinical experience**						
	a. Less than 1 years	07	02	01			
	b. 1-5 years	07	20	06	16.316	6	0.0056
	c. 5-10 year	07	02	02			
	d. Above 10 year	05	01	00			
4	**Maternity department experience**						
	e. Less than 1 years	09	02	01			
	f. 1-5 years	08	25	03	13.072	6	0.0056
	g. 5-10 year	02	03	01			
	h. Above 10 years	03	02	01			
4	**Any training programme on obstetrics emergencies and their management**						
	a. Yes	10	13	02	18.778	2	0.0250
	b. No	32	02	01			

*p<0.05 level of significance   NS-Non significant

CONCLUSION

1. Knowledge deficit existed in the area at obstetrics emergencies and their management among samples studying in staff nurses.

2. The study in term of video on obstetrics emergencies and their management was found to be effective in enhancing the knowledge of sample regarding obstetrics emergencies and their management.

3. Samples gained significant knowledge after exposed to study.

The following conclusion was drawn from the findings of the study, The effect of video on knowledge regarding obstetrics emergencies and their management in terms of knowledge among staff nurses in Maternity Department of selected Hospital of Vadodara city there is significant enhance in knowledge in the post-test

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