JETIR.ORG ISSN: 2349-5162 | ESTD Year : 2014 | Monthly Issue
JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)
An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

"EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION BOOKLET ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING LAQSHYA PROGRAMME AMONG COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSES AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE, BENGALURU"

[1]Mrs. SANGITA DEY, [2]Dr.PRATIKSHA PATRICK
[1]Ph.D SCHOLAR, [2]PROFESSOR
Department of Nursing
Mansarovar Global University, Bhopal.

ABSTRACT
The Government of India launched LaQshya program in 2017 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Mohfw, India) which aims at improving quality of care in labor room and maternity operation theater (OT) so that every pregnant woman receives the most appropriate care with dignity and respect, which is her fundamental right. LaQshya is a focused and targeted approach for improving intrapartum and immediate postpartum care beginning with high case load higher level facilities. An evaluative approach with one group pre-test post-test design was adopted for the study. The samples selected through convenient sampling technique. Data collected through structured knowledge questionnaire and information booklet was prepared for intervention. The study result showed that pretest knowledge scores respondents mean was 13.04, median was 12.50, mode was 12 with standard deviation 4.63 and score range was 5-21. The post test knowledge scores respondents mean was 18.24, median was 18.50, mode was 22 with standard deviation 3.68 and score range was 11-24.With regard to pretest level of knowledge it shows that, maximum 31(62%) respondents were having average knowledge, 10(20%) respondents were having poor knowledge and remaining 9(18%) of respondents were having good knowledge. During post test equal number 25(50%) of respondents were having good knowledge and average knowledge.

KEYWORD: Effectiveness, information booklet, knowledge, Laqshya programme, community health centre.

INTRODUCTION:

The Government of India launched LaQshya program in 2017 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Mohfw, India) which aims at improving quality of care in labor room and maternity operation theater (OT) so that every pregnant woman receives the most appropriate care with dignity and respect, which is her fundamental right. LaQshya is a focused and targeted approach for improving intrapartum and immediate postpartum care beginning with high case load higher level facilities. Hence, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched the program LaQshya – quality improvement initiative in labour room & maternity OT, aimed at improving quality of care for mothers and newborn during the intrapartum and immediate postpartum period.[1]

According to a policy statement from the World Health Organization (WHO) promoting respectful maternity care (RMC), "every woman has the right to the highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to dignified, respectful health care." The WHO's vision for better maternal and newborn care, which emphasizes three areas that affect positive women's experiences: respect and dignity, effective communication, and emotional support, reflects this as well. More recently, the WHO published a thorough set of evidence-based recommendations with the goal of encouraging a positive user experience of intrapartum care.[2]

LaQshya is an initiative to improve the Quality of Care (QoC) in the Labour Rooms (LRs), Operation Theatres (OTs) and other mother and child service areas in public health facilities across the country. The program aims to reduce complications and deaths of mothers and babies around the period of child birth which contributes to highest proportion of maternal and newborn deaths. LaQshya brings together Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Improvement (QI) approaches and strives to provide a better experience of care to the beneficiaries by integrating the concept of respectful maternity and newborn care.[3]

The Program aims at implementing 'fast-track' interventions for achieving tangible results within 18 months. Under the initiative, a multi-pronged strategy has been adopted such as improving infrastructure up-gradation, ensuring availability of essential equipment, providing adequate human resources, capacity building of health care workers and improving quality processes in the labour room. To

strengthen critical care in Obstetrics, dedicated Obstetric ICUs at Medical College Hospital level and Obstetric HDUs at District Hospital are operationalized under LaQshya program.[4]

METHODS AND MATERIAL:

RESEARCH APPROACH:

In the present study, the investigator likes to evaluate the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding LaQshya programme among community health nurses at community health centre of Bengaluru, Hence the research approach adopted for this study is an Evaluative research approach. This helps to explain the effect of independent variable on the dependent variable.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

The research design provides an overall blueprint to carry out the study. The research design used in this study is the Pre Experimental one group pre-test post- test design to evaluate the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding LaQshya programme among community health nurses at community health centre of Bengaluru.

SETTING: Community health centre

SAMPLE SIZE: Total 50 community health nurses.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge of community health nurses regarding Laqshya programme in terms of pre-test and post test knowledge scores.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge of community health nurses regarding Laqshya programme by comparing pre-test and post-test knowledge scores.
3. To find out the association between the pre-test knowledge scores of community health nurses regarding Laqshya programme and selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H1: The mean post test knowledge scores of community health nurses regarding Laqshya programme, who have undergone the information booklet, will be significantly higher than their mean pre-test knowledge scores at 0.05 levels of significance

H2: The levels of knowledge of community health nurses regarding Laqshya programme will be significantly associated with their selected personal variables at 0.05 levels of significance.

ASSUMPTIONS 1. Community health nurses may have some knowledge regarding Laqshya programme and its side effects 2. The Physical and social environments may differ among community health nurses and it may have impact on their knowledge regarding Laqshya programme and its side effects.

DELIMITATION The study is delimited to community health nurses who are working at community health centers Bengaluru.

RESULT:

TABLE 1

AREA WISE AND TOTAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRE TEST AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORES OF RESPONDENTS. n = 50

Area of Knowledge	Number of Items	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard deviation	Range
Pre test	28	13.04	12.50	12	4.63	5-21
Post test	28	18.24	18.50	22	3.68	11-24

TABLE-2

MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION, STANDARD ERROR OF DIFFERENCE AND 'T' VALUE OF PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORES.

N=50

*

Area	Aspects	Mean	Sd	SEMD	Paired t Test
Knowledge	Pre-test	13.04	4.63	0.56	9.25*
	Post-test	18.24	3.68		

Significant at 5 % level

TABLE-3

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND SELECTED SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

n = 50

Sl No	Demographic variables	Knowledge score			d(f)	Chi square value	Level of significance
		Poor	Average	Good			
1	Age in years a. 20-30 years b. 31-40 years c. 41-50 years d. > 50 years	4 1 2 3	6 9 7 9	1 5 2 1	6	6.32	NS
2	Gender a) Female b) Male	6 4	21 10	4 5	2	1.62	NS
3	Educational qualification a) Diploma Nursing b) Basic Bsc Nursing c) PB Bsc Nursing	4 5 1	20 6 5	5 2 2	4	4.02	NS

4	Religion a. Hindu b. Muslim c. Christian d. Other	4 2 2 2	15 9 3 4	6 1 2 0	6	4.47	NS
5	Years of experience a. 0 – 1 year b. 1 – 5 years c. 5 - 10 years d. >10 years	3 2 3 2	9 9 9 4	6 0 3 0	2	7.24	NS
6.	Previous knowledge regarding LAQSHYA program a) Yes b) No	7 3	12 19	4 5	2	2.99	NS
7.	Sources of information a) News papers b) Family & friends c) Social Media d) Other	5 2 2 1	8 13 6 4	2 4 2 1	6	2.86	NS

$\chi^2_{(2)}$ =5.99,$_{(6)}$ = 12.59 (p>0.05) NS – Not Significant

The data presented in the Table 5 shows that the computed Chi-square value for association between level of knowledge of community health nurses regarding LaQshya programme and their selected demographic variables is found to be statistically not significant at 0.05 levels any of the selected socio demographic variables. Therefore, the findings do not support the hypothesis H_2, inferring that community health nurses level of knowledge regarding LaQshya programme is significantly not associated with any of the selected socio demographic variables.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION:

The pretest knowledge scores respondents mean was 13.04, median was 12.50, mode was 12 withstandard deviation 4.63 and score range was 5-21. The post test knowledge scores respondents mean was 18.24, median was 18.50, mode was 22 with standard deviation 3.68 and score range was 11-24.

IMPLICATION NURSING PRACTICE:

Nursing practice Nursing professionals working in various institutional set up, especially in hospital and community setting should provide adequate knowledge to health care personal working at these settings regarding Laqshya programme for prevention of complications during labor and delivery. Nurses should involve themselves in educating the antenatal mothers related to services available for them at government level like Laqshya programme.

NURSING EDUCATION

As a nurse educator, there are abundant opportunities for nursing professionals to educate the health workers working at community setting regarding Laqshya programme. Nurse educators should also include the topic in nursing student's curriculum to prepare future nurses with high knowledge and positive attitude regarding Laqshya programme.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

Nurse as an administrator has a role in developing protocol, standing orders and planning policies for imparting information to the mothers and their family members attending clinics regarding Laqshya programme because it is the best opportunity to educate the mother about the prevention and management of labor related complications by adopting Laqshya programme.

NURSING RESEARCH

This study will help the nurse researcher to generate appropriate health education for improving the knowledge of community health workers related to Laqshya programme. Nurse should come forward to take up unsolved questions in the field of Laqshya programme, prevention and management of labor related complications, practice and attitude to carryout studies and publish them

for the benefits of patients, public and nursing fraternity. The public and private agencies should also encourage research in this field through materials and funds.

REFERENCE

1. LaQshya-Labour Room Quality Improvement Initiative Guidelines 2017. National Health Mission Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Government of India.

2. World Health Organization. The Prevention and Elimination of Disrespect and Abuse during Facility-Based Childbirth. Geneva, Switzerland World Health Organization; 2014.

3. Bangal VB, Vikhe S, Borhade S, Thorat U.Respectful maternity care for positive birthing experience at Pravara Rural Hospital.Int J Reprod Contracept Obstet Gynecol. 2020;9:3297-301.

4. Reddy KS, Patel V, Jha P, Paul VK, Kumar AS, Dandona L, Lancet India Group for Universal Healthcare. Towards achievement of universal health care in India by 2020: a call to action. The Lancet. 2011 Feb 26;377(9767):760-8.