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A quasi-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding application of partograph during labour among final year B.Sc. Nursing students at selected nursing colleges of district Kangra, Himachal Pradesh

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Abstract

Introduction: Transition from being pregnant to becoming a mother brings enormous changes in the woman, both physically and psychologically. Partograph is a tool graphically representing key events during labour. Partograph serves as an “early warning system” and assists in early decision on transfer, augmentation and termination of labour. It also increases the quality and regularity of all observations on the fetus and the mother in labour and aids early recognition of problems.

Aims: The study was carried out to assess the knowledge regarding knowledge of students regarding application of partograph.

Methodology: A quasi experimental research design was used to assess the knowledge regarding application of partograph during labour among 80 final year B.sc nursing students of District Kangra. The aims of study is to assess the knowledge of regarding application of partograph during labour. A self structure questionnaire tool was used to assess the knowledge.

Result: the result of study shows that there was no any significant association of Duration of clinical exposure, Source of information, Percentages in B.Sc. (N) 3rd year but there was significant value age $p=0.013^*$ and Parents occupation $p=0.031^*$. Hence it was concluded that age and parents occupation had impact on knowledge.

Conclusion: Hence it is concluded that the majority of students having poor knowledge regarding partograph.

Keywords: Partograph, labour

Introduction

Transition from being pregnant to becoming a mother brings enormous changes in the woman, both physically and psychologically. Partograph is a tool graphically representing key events during labour. The partograph is used to plot the following parameters for progress of labour: cervical dilatation, descent of foetal head, uterine contractions, foetal heart rate, membranes, liquor and moulding of foetal skull. Additionally, the partograph can be used to monitor pulse, blood pressure, temperature, urine, drugs, IV fluids and oxytocin ^[1]. Partograph serves as an “early warning system” and assists in early decision on transfer, augmentation and termination of labour. It also increases the quality and regularity of all observations on the fetus and the mother in labour and aids early recognition of problems. This tool is recommended for routine monitoring of labour as an early warning system. It helps to diagnose slow progress of labour and thus helps to prevent obstructed labour ^[2].

Material and Method

The study was undertaken to assess the knowledge regarding application of partograph during labour among final year B.sc nursing students of district Kangra. The aims of study is to assess the knowledge of regarding application of partograph during labour. A quantitative research approach was adopted for this study and quasi-experimental research design used. The Non probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the sample for study and investigation selected the final year B.Sc. (N) students of selected nursing colleges of Kangra, during the period of data collection.

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Data collection procedure

- The data has been collected in month of July/Aug 2021 in nursing colleges of District Knagra.(H.P)
- Written permission was taken from principal of Guru Dronacharya College Of Nursing yol cantt Dharmshala.
- Written permission was taken from other principal of nursing college's district Kangra.
- Sample of 80 study subjects was taken for the study.
- Non Probability convenient sampling technique was used. Study subjects were informed about the purpose of study.
- Interpersonal relationship was build up with study subjects before the data collection.
- The investigator collected the base line demographic data.
- Structured questionnaire was used for data collection.

Result**Table 1:** Percentage distribution of samples as per demographic variables N=80

Sr. No	Demographic Variable	n	%
1.	Age (in year)		
	21-22(year)	59	73.8%
	23-24(year)	21	26.3%
2.	Duration of Clinical Exposure		
	1 week	37	46.3%
	15 days	13	16.3%
	1 month	18	22.5%
	More than 1 month	12	15.0%
3.	Source of Information		
	Mass media	7	8.8%
	Seminar/workshop	4	5.0%
	Class room training	63	78.8%
	None of above	6	7.5%
4.	Parents occupation		
	Medical field	5	6.3%
	Teacher	11	13.8%
	Self business	18	22.5%
	Other	46	57.5%
5.	Percentages in B.sc(N) 3rd year		
	50-60%	3	3.8%
	61-70%	28	35.0%
	71-80%	49	61.3%
	Above 80%	0	0.0%

Table 1: Depicts the percentage distribution of demographic variables of 80 selected final year B.sc nursing students. Above table depicted that the final year B.sc nursing students lie between 21 to 22years, 59(73.8%) and 23 to 24 years 21 (26.3%). Regarding the duration of clinical exposure majority of the students having up to 1 week, 37(46.3%). 18 (22.5%) had 1 month, 13(16.3%) had 15 days and 12(15.0%) had more than 1 month. In source of information, main source of information is their from class room training 63 (78.8%), 7 (8.8%) was their from mass media, some have knowledge from their seminar/ workshop 4(5.0%), 6(7.5%) having knowledge from none of the option given. In parents occupation other profession 46 (57.5%), 18 (22.5 %) was self business, 11(13.8%) was teachers and 5(6.3%) from medical field. In percentages in B.Sc. (N) 3rd, 49 (61.3%) had 71-80%, 28 (35.0%) had 61-70%, 3 (3.8 %) had 50-60% and 0(0.0%) above 80%. Hence, it can be concluded that most of the students lies in age group of 21 to 22 years 59(73.8%), majority of their clinical exposure is up to 1 week 37(46.3%) and source of

information majority from the class room training that is up to 63(78.8%). And most of the parents occupation is other business that is up to 46(57.5%) and percentages in B.Sc. (N) 3rd year majority is up to 49(61.3%).

Table 2: Frequency, percentage distribution and rank order of final year B.sc nursing students according to level of knowledge N=80

Sr. No	Level of knowledge	Score range	n	(%)
1.	Good	21-30	13	0%
2.	Average	11-20	67	83.2%
3.	Poor	0-10	0	16.8%

Minimum score=0

Maximum score=30

The above table depicts that majority 83.2% of the final year B.sc nursing students have average knowledge, 16.8% having poor knowledge, regarding application of partograph during labour. Thus, it can be concluded that during pre-test maximum students have average knowledge regarding application of partograph during labour.



Fig 1: Bar diagram showing the percentage distribution of pre knowledge score of B.sc(N) final year students.

This diagram shows that 83.2% of the final year B.sc nursing students have average knowledge, 16.8% having poor knowledge, regarding application of partograph during labour. Hence, this can be concluded that students have inadequate knowledge regarding partograph.

Table 3: Frequency, percentage distribution and rank order of final year B.sc nursing students according to level of knowledge N=80

Sr. No	Level of knowledge	Score range	n	(%)
1.	Good	21-30	77	96.3%
2.	Average	11-20	3	3.7%
3.	Poor	0-10	0	0%

Minimum score=0
Maximum score=30

This table depicts that majority 96.3% had Good knowledge, 3.7 % had average knowledge regarding application of partograph. Hence, it can be concluded that in pre-test maximum was falling in average category of knowledge scores (83.2%) but in post-test majority of them was falling in good knowledge scores (96.3%).

Table 4: Comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding application of partograph N=80

Sr. No	Knowledge	Mean	S.D	Df	t- value
1.	Pre-test	13.14	± 2.732	14.290	39.228*
2.	Post-test	27.43	± 2.359		

$P > 0.05$

NS- Not significant

* - Significant

This test shows that the calculated value 39.228 is more than the tabulated value (1.99). So that there is a significant difference between pre- test knowledge score is ($\bar{x}_1 = 13.14$, $SD = 2.732$) in comparison with post-test knowledge score after giving planned teaching programme ($\bar{x}_2 = 27.43$, $SD = 2.359$). The relationship was found statistically significant at $p > 0.05$ level. It can be concluded that there is a huge comparative difference between pre- test and post-test knowledge after giving planned teaching programme. Thus, we can say that H1 Hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 level of significance. The study concluded that planned teaching programme is very effective.

Table 5: Association of pre-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables

Sr. No	Demographic Variable	(f)	Good	Average	Poor	Calculated Chi-square Value(χ^2)	Df & P-value
1.	Age(in year)					6.106*	1 0.013
	21-22(year)	59	0	53	6		
	23-24(year)	21	0	14	7		
2.	Duration of Clinical Exposure					3.189 ^{NS}	3 0.363
	1 week	37	0	30	7		
	15 days	13	0	13	0		
	1 month	18	0	14	4		
3.	Source of Information					2.177 ^{NS}	3 0.537
	Mass media	7	0	5	2		
	Seminar/workshop	4	0	3	1		
	Class room training	63	0	53	10		
4.	Parents occupation					8.897*	3 0.031
	Medical field	5	0	2	3		
	Teacher	11	0	10	1		
	Self business	18	0	14	4		
5.	Percentages in B.sc(N) 3rd year					0.823 ^{NS}	2 0.663
	50-60%	3	0	3	0		
	61-70%	28	0	24	4		
	71-80%	49	0	40	9		
	Above 80%	0	0	0	0		

$p < 0.05$ ^{NS} - Not significant

* - Significant

Above table show that their is strong association between Pre-test knowledge scores with the age, parents occupation, and their is no significant association of Pre -test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables like duration of clinical exposure, source of information, percentages in B.sc (N) 3rd year.

Discussion

According to objectives

Objective 1: To assess the pre-test knowledge score of students regarding application of partograph.

Majority 83.2% of the final year B.sc nursing students have average knowledge, 16.8% having poor knowledge, regarding application of partograph during labour. Thus, it can be concluded that during pre-test maximum students have average knowledge regarding application of partograph during labour.

Objective 2: To assess the post-test knowledge score of students regarding application of partograph.

Majority 96.3% had Good knowledge, 3.7 % had average knowledge regarding application of partograph. Hence, it can be concluded that in pre-test maximum was falling in average category of knowledge scores (83.2%) but in post-test majority of them was falling in good knowledge scores (96.3%).

Objective 3: To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme by comparing pre-test and post-test knowledge score of students.

This test shows that the calculated value 39.228 is more than the tabulated value (1.99) .So that there is a significant difference between pre- test knowledge score is ($\bar{x}_1 = 13.14$, $SD = 2.732$) in comparison with post-test knowledge score after giving planned teaching programme ($\bar{x}_2 = 27.43$, $SD = 2.359$). The relationship was found statistically significant at $p > 0.05$ level.

It can be concluded that there is a huge comparative difference between pre- test and post-test knowledge after giving planned teaching programme. Thus, we can say that H1 Hypothesis is accepted at 0.05 level of significance. The study concluded that planned teaching programme is very effective.

Objective 4: To find out the association of pre-test knowledge score with their selected demographic variables.

It show that their is strong association between Pre-test knowledge scores with the age, parents occupation, and their is no significant association of Pre -test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables like duration of clinical exposure, source of information, percentages in B.sc (N) 3rd year.

Conclusion

The conclusion were drawn from the present study was final year B.sc nursing students have poor knowledge regarding partograph. The study finding shows that there is no any significant association of Duration of clinical exposure, Source of information, Percentages in B.Sc. (N) 3rd year but there was significant value age $p=0.013^*$ and Parents occupation $p=0.031^*$. Hence it was concluded that age and parents occupation had impact on knowledge. Hence teaching is provided on partograph, finding of the study indicated a strong need of creating awareness and providing

knowledge to nursing students related to application of partograph.

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