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A pre experimental study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding epidural analgesia among the staff nurses of selected hospitals of district Kangra, Himachal Pradesh

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Abstract
Background: The introduction of neuraxial analgesia into obstetric practice took place at the end of the 19th century, one year after Bier, a German surgeon, described six lower extremity operations rendered painless by means "cocainization of the spinal cord". In Canada, the epidural analgesia rate Vaies between the provinces from 30% to 60% of women using this technique in large hospitals.
Methodology: A quantitative research approach and pre-experimental research design was adopted to conduct study. The non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select 100 staff nurses of Dist Kangra, Himachal Pradesh. A self-structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the level of knowledge. Analysis of collected data was done according to the objectives of the study and data analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.
Result: The study shows that out of 60 staff nurses, about (46.70%) of staff nurses belongs to age group of 22-27years, all were female (100%), majority (81.7%) were holding GNM diploma, (41.7%) were having experience of 6 years and above, (60%) of staff nurses were married, about (63.3%) were residing in urban area, (50%) were having knowledge about epidural analgesia due to mass media and (65%) of staff nurses were working in private hospitals. Overall mean value of posttest was high then the pretest. The value of t was significant at $p< 0.05$ level of significance. Study finding revealed that out of all selected socio demographic variables only education, experience, place of residence, type of hospital in which working, were associating with the posttest knowledge score of staff nurses related to epidural analgesia.
Conclusion: video assisted teaching was effective in improving knowledge regarding epidural analgesia.

Keywords: Epidural analgesia, video assisted teaching

1. Introduction
The delivery of the infant into the arms of a conscious and pain-free mother is one of the most exciting and rewarding moments in medicine- Moir, Women with positive attitude towards pain showed more confidence and thus decreased pain perception was observed. Primary breakthrough pain is the first phase where a woman requests for analgesia during which inhaled analgesics, parenteral opioids and epidural analgesia are given along with emotional support. Secondary breakthrough pain is the next phase where the analgesics used prior to this phase become ineffective.[2] Selected nursing interventions like breathing techniques, massage, birth positions and relaxation exercises can be administered to avert secondary breakthrough pain.

2. Research Problem
A pre experimental study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding epidural analgesia among the staff nurses of selected hospitals of district Kangra, Himachal Pradesh.

3. Objectives
- To assess the pretest knowledge scores regarding epidural analgesia among the staff nurses of selected hospitals of district Kangra (HP).

- To assess the posttest knowledge score regarding epidural analgesia among the staff nurses of selected hospitals of district Kangra (HP).
- To compare the pretest and posttest knowledge scores regarding epidural analgesia among the staff nurses of selected hospitals of district Kangra (HP).
- To determine the association of posttest knowledge scores of staff nurses with their selected socio demographic variables.

4. Methodology

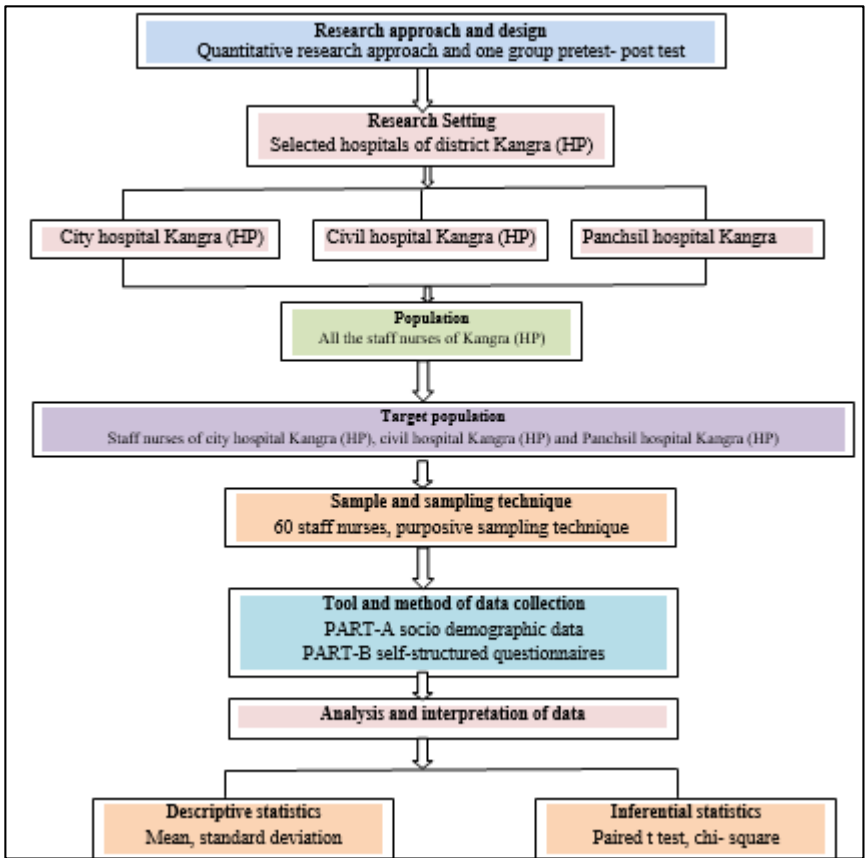

Fig 1: Schematic Representation of Methodology

5. Analysis and interpretation of data

Section-I

Table 1: Frequency (f) and percentage (%) distribution of staff nurses with their selected socio demographic variables N=60

Socio demographic variables	Frequency f	Percentage%
Age (in years)		
22-27	28	46.70
28-33	13	21.6
34-39	06	10
40-45	07	11.7
46and above	06	10
Gender		
Male	0	0
Female	60	100
Education		
GNM	49	81.3
B.sc Nursing	04	6.6
Post basic, B.sc nursing	06	10
M.sc Nursing	0	1.7
Experience		
0-1	17	28.3
2-3	13	21.7
4-5	05	8..3
6 and above	25	41.7
Marital status		
Married	36	60

Unmarried	21	35
Widow	02	3.3
Separated	01	1.7
Place of residence		
Rural	22	36.7
Urban	38	63.3
Source of information		
Peer	10	16.7
Mass media	30	50
Personal education	15	25
In service education	05	8.3
Type of hospital in which working		
Private	39	65
Government	21	35

Table 2:- Illicit the distribution of staff nurses according to their characteristics like age, gender, education, experience, marital status, place of residence, source of information, place of residence, source of information and type of hospital in which working.

It was depicted that according to age (in years), out of 60 staff nurses 46.70% of staff nurses were from 22-27 years of age group, 21.6% were from 28-33 years of age group, 10% from 34-39 years of age group and 10% were from 46 and above years of age group.

In accordance to gender all the staff nurses were female

As per education, out of 60 staff nurses 81.7% of staff nurses were holding GNM diploma certificate, 6.6% were having B.sc nursing degree, 10% were having Post Basic B.sc Nursing degree and 1.7% were having M.sc nursing degree. According to experience, out of 60 staff nurses 28.3% were having 0-1 years of experience, 21.7% were having 2-3 years of experience, 8.3% were having 4-5 years of experience and 41.7% were having 6 and above years of experience.

In relation to marital status, out of 60 staff nurses 60% were married, 35% were unmarried, 3.3% were widow and 1.7% were separated.

As per source of information, out of 60 staff nurses, 16.7% of staff nurses were having knowledge due to peer groups, 50% were having knowledge because of mass media, 25% were having knowledge due to personal education and 8.3% were having knowledge due to in service education.

As per type of hospital in which working, out of 60 staff nurses 65% were working in private hospital and 35% were working in government hospital.

Section-II

Table 2: Frequency (f) and Percentage (%) distribution of level of pretest knowledge scores regarding epidural analgesia among the staff nurses N= 60

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage%
Good	00	00
Average	26	43.3
Poor	34	56.7

Here the table2-depicts that out of 60 staff nurses, about (26)43.3% of nurses were having average knowledge, (34)56.7% were having poor knowledge regarding epidural analgesia during their pretest.

Table 3: Mean, Median, Standard Deviation and Standard Error of pretest knowledge scores regarding epidural analgesia among the staff nurses N=60

Level of knowledge	frequency	Mean	Median	SD	SE
Good	00	10.58	10	3.259	.421
Average	26				
Poor	34				

Table 3: Depicted that the mean value for pretest knowledge scores of staff nurses is 10.58, standard deviation is 3.259, median is 10 and standard error is .421.

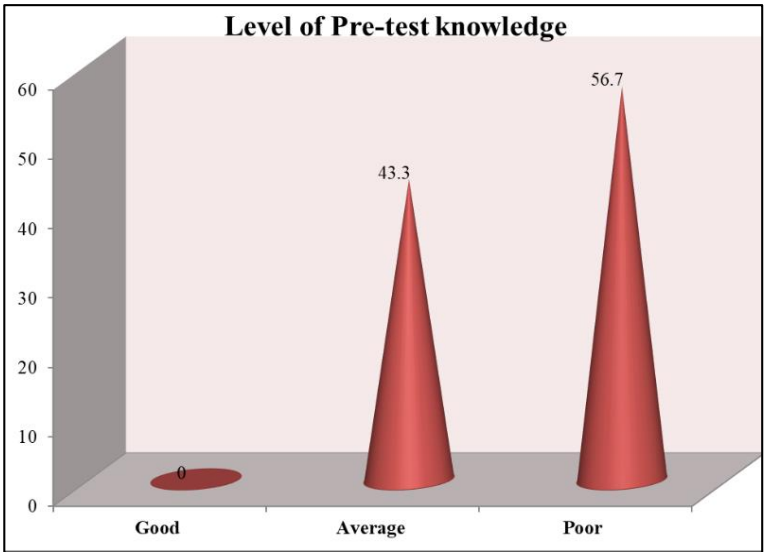

Fig 2: Level of Pre Test knowledge Score

Section-III

Table 4: Frequency and Percentage distribution of level of Posttest knowledge scores regarding epidural analgesia among the staff nurses N=60

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage%
Good	53	88.3
Average	07	11.7
Poor	00	00

Table 4 Depicts that about (88.3)88.3% of nurses were having good knowledge, (07)11.7% were having average knowledge and none of the staff nurse was having poor knowledge.

Table 5: Mean, Median, Standard Deviation and Standard Error of posttest knowledge scores regarding epidural analgesia among the staff nurses N=60

Level of knowledge	frequency	Mean	Median	SD	SE
Good	53	22.7667	23	2.30965	.29817
Average	07				
Poor	00				

Table 5 Depicts that the mean and standard deviation of posttest knowledge score is 22.7667 and 2.30965 of staff nurses with median and standard error 23 and .29817.

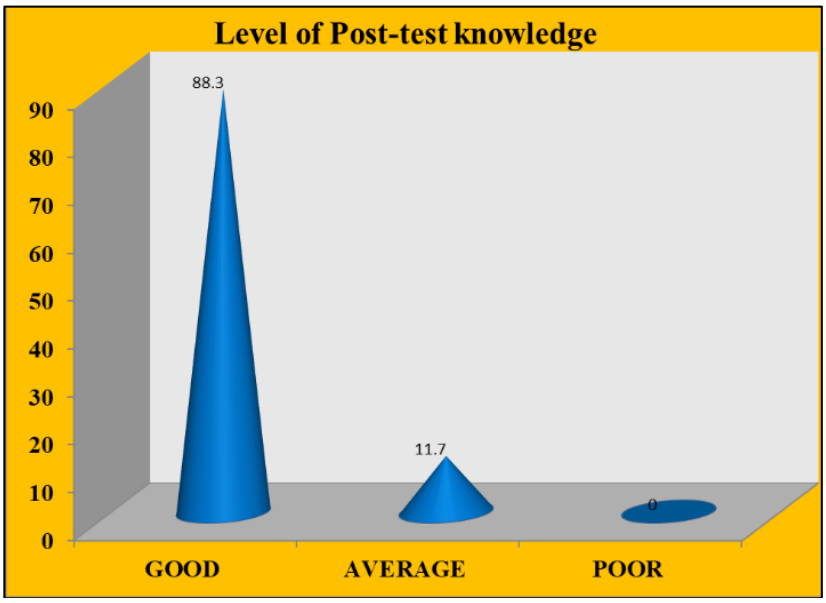

Fig 3: Level of Post Test knowledge Score

Section-IV

Table 6: Comparison of pretest and posttest knowledge score regarding epidural analgesia among the staff nurses N=60

Test	Mean	SD	Paired t-Test	Df	P value
Pre test	10.58	3.259	-23.860	59	.000
Post test	22.7667	2.30965			

Table 6, shows that the comparison of the pre-test and posttest knowledge score regarding epidural analgesia among staff nurses of the selected hospitals of district Kangra (HP). It shows using paired t test was highly significant (t=-23.860, p<.000). Hence hypothesis H_1 was accepted and H_{01} was rejected. The post test score was high as compared to the pretest score.

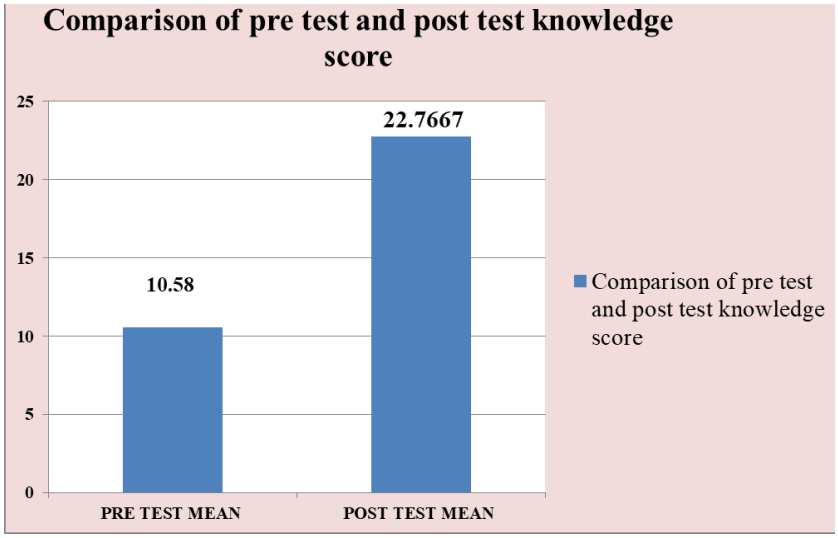

Fig 4: Comparison of pretest and posttest knowledge score.

Section-V

Table 7: Finding the association between the posttest knowledge score with the selected socio demographic variables N=60

S. No	Demographic variables	Level		Total	X^2	Df	P value
		Average	Good				
1.	**Age(In years)**						
	22-27	6	22	28	6.169^{NS}	04	.187
	28-33	0	13	13			
	34-39	1	5	6			
	40-45	0	7	7			
	46 and above	0	6	6			
2.	**Gender**						
	Male	0	0	0	60	00	00
	Female	7	53	60			
3.	**Education**						
	GNM	5	44	49	8.347^{*}	03	$.039^{*}$
	Bsc Nursing	0	4	4			
	Post Basic B.sc Nursing	1	5	6			
	M.sc Nursing	1	0	1			
4.	**Experience**						
	0-1	3	14	17	9.155^{*}	03	$.027^{*}$
	2-3	4	9	13			
	4-5	0	5	5			
	6 and above	0	25	25			
5.	**Marital status**						
	Married	6	30	36			
	Unmarried	1	20	21	2.241^{NS}	03	.524
	Widow	0	2	2			
	seperated	0	1	1			
6.	**Place of Residence**						
	Rural	5	17	22			
	urban	2	36	38	4.124*	01	.042*
7.	**Source of information**						
	Peer	1	10	10			
	Mass Media	3	26	30	$.586^{NS}$	04	.965
	Personal education	2	13	15			
	In service education	1	4	5			
8.	**Type of Hospital in which working**						
	Private	7	32	39			
	Government	0	21	21	4.267*	01	.039*

*Significant

Table 7: Shows association between the posttest knowledge score of staff nurses with selected demographic variables i.e age (In years), Education, Experience, Marital status, Place of residence, Source of information, Type of Hospital in which working, were calculated by using χ^2 test with the use of SPSS.

The association between the demographic variable age and posttest knowledge score, regarding epidural analgesia was (χ^2 = 6.169, p=187) was found non-significant. Hence it was concluded that, there was no association between age and posttest knowledge.

The association between the demographic variable gender and posttest knowledge score, regarding epidural analgesia was (χ^2=60, p=a) was found non- significance. Hence it is concluded that, there is no association between the gender and posttest knowledge. The association between the demographic variable education and posttest knowledge score, regarding epidural analgesia (χ^2=8.397, p= .039) was found significance. Hence there is association between the education and posttest knowledge. The association between the demographic variable experience and posttest knowledge score, regarding epidural analgesia (χ^2=9.155, p=.027) was found significant. Hence there is association between the experience and the posttest knowledge.

The association between the demographic variable marital status and posttest knowledge score, regarding epidural analgesia (χ^2=2.241, .524, p>0.05) was found non-significant. Hence there is no association.

The association between the demographic variable place of residence and posttest knowledge score, regarding epidural analgesia (χ^2= 4.124, p=.042) was found significant. Hence there is no association between the place of residence and posttest knowledge score.

The association between the source of information and posttest knowledge score, regarding epidural analgesia (χ^2 =.586, p=.965) was found to be non-significant. Hence there was no association between the source of information and posttest knowledge score.

The association between the demographic variable type of hospital in which working and posttest knowledge score, regarding epidural analgesia (χ^2=4.267, p=.039) was found significant. Hence there is association. Hence, hypothesis H_2 is accepted and H_{02} is rejected.

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