

## **A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme Regarding The Use Of Partograph Among B.Sc. Nursing 4<sup>th</sup> & G.N.M. 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Students, In Selected College Of Kanpur, U.P.”**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Labor is a process where women give birth to the child. The most wonderful moment in women life is during labor, as most women and their families experience greatest excitement during labor. The anticipated period uncertainly, anxiety, fear, ends with beautiful birth of baby. Clearly, the support and care they receive during this time is critical thus the overall aim of caring for women and her family, while maintaining their health preventing complication and responding to emergencies. The objectives of the study are To assess the knowledge regarding the use of partograph among B.Sc. Nursing 4<sup>th</sup> & G.N.M. 3<sup>rd</sup> year, to find out the association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables, to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program regarding the use of partograph among student of B.Sc. Nursing 4<sup>th</sup> year & G.N.M. 3<sup>rd</sup> year Regency Institute of Nursing.

A quasi experimental research design was used for the study of 60 B.Sc. Nursing 4<sup>th</sup> year and GNM 3<sup>rd</sup> year students selected through purposive sampling technique. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the use of partograph among B. Sc. Nursing 4<sup>th</sup> year and GNM 3<sup>rd</sup> year students. The sample size was 60 i.e., final year students of Regency Institute of Nursing Kalyanpur, Kanpur.

The result revealed that the mean value of knowledge score in pre-test is 11, and Standard Deviation (SD) is 4.29 and mean value of knowledge score in post-test is 21 and standard Deviation is 2.16.

The ‘t’ test showed that  $t=18.76$  and  $P<0.05$  thus that the Structured teaching programme was effective.

Quasi-experimental test revealed that there was no significant association between the pre-test

Knowledge scores of B.Sc. Nursing 4<sup>th</sup> year and G.N.M 3<sup>rd</sup> year students and their Sociodemographic variables. (66.6%) have excellent level of knowledge followed by 20(33.3%) final year students of Regency Institute of Nursing have average level of knowledge and the remaining 0(0%) final year students of Regency Institute of Nursing have poor level of knowledge so excellent level of knowledge among final year students of Regency Institute of Nursing Kalyanpur Kanpur. The overall mean is 21, paired t-test score is 18.76 and SD is 2.16

Level of knowledge is significantly ( $p<0.5$ ) not associated with age, religion, residual area, marital status, source of knowledge, experience working in labor room and no. of partograph recorded. It was found that the structured teaching programme increased the knowledge of the nursing students. Structured teaching programme on partograph served the purpose and was effective in increasing the knowledge of final year nursing students.

**Keywords:** partograph, final year students, level of knowledge, experience.

### **INTRODUCTION**

**“Child is more admirable than conquest, more amazing than self- defense and as courageous as either one”**

**“Gloria Steinem”**

Labor is a process, where women give birth to the child. The most wonderful moment in women life is during labor, as most women and their families experience greatest excitement during labor. The anticipated period of uncertainly, anxiety and fear, ends with beautiful birth of the baby. Clearly, the support and care they receive during this time is critical. Thus the overall aim of caring for the women during labor and birth is to engender a positive experience for the women and her family, while maintaining their health, preventing complication and responding to emergencies. Global observation shows that more than 50 million women suffer from a serious pregnancy related illness or disability. At least million newborn infants die due to inadequate and unskilled care that they receive during delivery and it is estimated

that every year more than 585,000 women die worldwide from pregnancy and child birth related complication. Recent Epidemiological evidence from a range of developing countries suggest that skilled care during child birth may help to prevent maternal death. As for which, the nursing education has undergone major transformation along with the change in concept of health and disease. Labor room and operation theatre nurse have very specific roles in the childbirth; these nurses are responsible for the care of them other and fetus with guiding the patient throughout the delivery process. Although the normal labor constitutes 80% of all deliveries it is not risk free. The proportions of maternal deaths are attributable to direct and indirect complications of prolonged and obstructed labor. As part of the safe motherhood, World Health Organization promoted a partograph with a view to improving labor management and reducing maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality. Introduction of the partograph with an agreed labor management protocol reduced both prolonged labor (from 6.4% to 3.4% of labor) and the proportion of requiring augmentation (from 20.7% to 9.1%). Emergency cesarean sections fell from 9.9% to 8.3% and intra partum still birth from 0.5 to 0.3%.

### NEED FOR THE STUDY

The physiological transition from being a pregnant woman to mother means an enormous change for women both physically and psychologically. It is a time when each and every system in the body is affected and the experiences, through unfortunately not joyous for all, represent a major occurrence in a women life. Labor, purely in the physical sense, may be described as the process by which the fetus, placenta and membrane are expelled through the birth canal. Ofcourse, the labor is much more than a purely physical event.

Labor is a physiological process which is complicated in the majority throughout the world. Maternal morbidity and neonatal deaths occur in India every year. The health and survival of mothers and their newborns are intrinsically linked, and many of the same intervention that save maternal lives also benefit their infants said by– **UNICEF India representative, Karin**

### Hulshof

Maternal morbidity ratio continues to be the major index of the widening discrepancy in the level of care and outcome of reproductive health between advance and developing countries which is supported by in globally maternal mortality pattern. The current estimated maternal mortality rate in globally **0.4%** in south East Asia region the maternal mortality rates 0.83% in India and the maternal mortality rate is **0.3%** in the southern states is **7.7%**. The maternal mortality rate in Karnataka is **2.28%** and in Bangalore it is **0.15%**. Many countries have documented clinical standard to guide and care. Every nation and every facility should have clearly articulated partograph protocol for care during labor and delivery. The partograph should specify the function provided for different type of persons and the competencies and partograph needed to perform those function.

### OBJECTIVE

1. To assess the knowledge regarding the use of partograph among B.Sc. Nursing 4th & G.N.M. 3rd year.
2. To find out the association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables.
3. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding the use of partograph among student of B.Sc. Nursing 4th & G.N.M. 3rd year Regency Institute of Nursing,.

### HYPOTHESIS

1. H1- There will be some knowledge regarding use of partograph among students of B.Sc. Nursing 4th & G.N.M. 3rd year, REGENCY INSTITUTE OF NURSING.
2. H2- There will be significant difference in the pre- test and post- test knowledge score of B.Sc. Nursing 4th & G.N.M. 3rd year students.

### METHODS

A quasi-experimental research design Quasi-experimental design is a research design that does not include mechanism to compensate for the absence of either randomization or a control group quasi experimental, one group pre-test post test design (O1, X, O2) was adopted for the study.

- O1-PRE-TEST
- X-INTERVENTION
- O2-POST-TEST

The schematic representation of the study design presented shows that the study is being conducted in three phases.

**Phase 1-** Knowledge and use of Partograph among B.Sc. Nursing 4<sup>th</sup>& G.N.M. 3<sup>rd</sup> year Kanpur discussed and explained.

**Phase 2-** Post-test administration was done with the same tool after 7 days.

**Phase 3-**

- Analysis and interpretation of collected data.
- Correlation of pretest knowledge score with demographic variable. □ Association with the sample characteristics.
- Comparison of pre-test and post-test scores.

**INSTRUMENTS**

A structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding the use of partograph among B.Sc. Nursing 4<sup>th</sup>& G.N.M. 3<sup>rd</sup> year students. Regency Institute of Nursing. The items were distributed according to the content areas as shown in brackets with the no. of questions and percentage. The four areas of blue print were use of partograph (13) **59.43%**, knowledge regarding maternal condition (5) **50%**, knowledge regarding fetal condition plotted on partograph (7) **76.66%**, regarding recording of partograph (5) **40%**

**DATA COLLECTION**

Written permission from the concerned authorities of the Regency Institute of Nursing prior to data collection. The data collection period was from **21-05-2023 to 13-07- 2023**. The subjects in each shift were gathered in a classroom on the prefixed time and venue the purpose of the study was explained to them Confidentiality was assured to get their cooperation. A pre-test with the knowledge questionnaire was given to a total of 40 students, following which a copy of the protocol was given to each respondent with the instruction to study and read the protocol thoroughly an after discussion come prepared for the post test. Post test was administered on the 7 day. One subject was observed at a time thanking the respondents for their patience and co-operation terminated the data collection process. The investigator did not face any difficulty in collecting the data from the respondents since they were co-operative and willing to participate in the study.

**RESULTS:**

**Assessment of knowledge of the nursing students regarding partograph according to pre-test and post-test knowledge level.**

**Table 1:** Distribution of knowledge level of nursing students regarding partograph to pre-test.

**N=60**

<b>Pre knowledge level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>percentage</b>
Poor	29	<b>48.33%</b>
Average	26	<b>43.34%</b>
Good	05	<b>8.33%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	60	<b>100%</b>

**Table 2:** Distribution of knowledge level of nursing students regarding partograph to post-test.

**N=60**

<b>Post knowledge level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>percentage</b>
Poor	0	<b>0%</b>
Average	20	<b>33.33%</b>
Good	40	<b>66.67%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	60	<b>100%</b>

**Comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge level regarding partograph among nursing students.**

**Table 3:** Comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge levels regarding partograph among nursing students.

N=60

Serial No.	Knowledge	Mean	Mean Difference	Mean Percent age	Standard Deviation
1	Pre-test	11	10	18.33%	4.29
2	Post- test	21		35%	2.16

**EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERVENTION ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE USEOF PARTOGRAPH AMONG NURSINGSTUDENTS.**

**Table 4: Frequency, Mean, Mean percentage, Paired' test of structured knowledge questionnaire.**

Serial No.	Knowledge	Mean	Mean Percentage	Paired 't' test
1	Pre-test	11	18.33%	18.76
2	Post-test	21	35%	

The above table 4 shows that the pre-test mean is 11 and mean percentage is 18.33% and post - test mean score is 21 and mean percentage is 35%. The calculated t value 18.76 at df59 is significant at 0.05 level. The findings implied that the structured teaching programme had significant effect in the improvement of nursing student's knowledge regarding use of partograph. Hence, the formulated research hypothesis H1 was accepted and Ho the null hypothesis was rejected.

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRETEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE ANDDEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF NURSING STUDENTS.**

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<b>1)AGE IN YEARS</b>						
a) 18-19 year	0	0	0	X <sup>2</sup> =3.83	06	Not Significant
b) 20-21 year	13	10	02	P=0.05		
c) 22-23 year	11	11	02	T=12.59		
d) 24-30 year	2	8	01			
<b>2)RELIGION</b>						
a) Hindu	18	25	03	X <sup>2</sup> =4.29	06	Not Significant
b) Muslim	6	04	02	P=0.05		
c) Sikh	0	0	0	T=12.59		
d) Christian	2	0	0			
<b>3)RESIDENCE AREA</b>						
a) Rural	9	6	03	X <sup>2</sup> =1.08	02	Not Significant
b) Urban	17	23	02	P=0.05		
				T=5.99		

<b>4)MARITAL STATUS</b>						
<i>a) Married</i>	3	2	02	<b>X<sup>2</sup>=0.53</b>	02	<b>Not Significant</b>
<i>b) Unmarried</i>	23	27	03	<b>P=0.05</b>		
				<b>T=5.99</b>		
<b>5)SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE</b>						
<i>a) Hospital</i>	0	0	0	<b>X<sup>2</sup>=0.57</b>	06	<b>Not Significant</b>
<i>b) College</i>	20	24	03	<b>P=0.05</b>		
<i>c) School</i>	1	1	01	<b>T=12.59</b>		
<i>d) All of the above</i>	5	4	01			
<b>6)EXPERIENCE DURATION</b>						
<i>a) 1-6 Month</i>	4	2	02	<b>X<sup>2</sup>=1.94</b>	06	<b>Not Significant</b>
<i>b) 6 month-1 year</i>	1	0	0	<b>P=0.05</b>		
<i>c) More than 1 year</i>	0	0	0	<b>T=12.59</b>		
<i>d) Nil</i>	21	27	03			
<b>7)NO. OF PARTOGRAPH RECORDED</b>						
<i>a) Nil</i>	15	23	03	<b>X<sup>2</sup>=3.88</b>	06	<b>Not Significant</b>
<i>b) 1-2 partograp h</i>	9	4	01	<b>P=0.05</b>		
<i>c) 2-4 partograp h</i>	1	2	01	<b>T=12.59</b>		
<i>d) More than 5</i>	1	0	0			

The association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables like age in years, religion, residence area and marital status, source of knowledge, experience duration and number of partograph are not significant.

## DISCUSSION

The study findings revealed that the mean value of knowledge score in pre-test is **11**, and Standard Deviation (SD) is **4.29** and mean value of knowledge score in post-test is **21** and standard Deviation is **2.16**.

The 't' test showed that  $t=18.76$  and  $P<0.05$  thus that the Structured teaching programme was effective.

Quasi-experimental test revealed that there was no significant association between the pre-test Knowledge scores of B.Sc. Nursing 4<sup>th</sup> year and G.N.M 3<sup>rd</sup> year students and their Socio- demographic variables. **As compared with other studies:-**

- **R Manohari [2010]**, conducted a quasi- experimental study to evaluate the effectiveness of self- instructional module on partograph in terms of knowledge among the staff nurses working in selected maternity hospital at Erode. According to their study 33.3% had poor knowledge, 60% had average knowledge and 6.7% had good knowledge in pre-test.

- **Jasleen Kaur, Komalpreet Kaur, Sanjay Gupta, Rajinder Kaur [2019]** conducted a descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge regarding partograph involving 60 nursing students as sample. According to their study 21.6% of students had poor knowledge, 68.3% of students had average knowledge and 10% of students had good knowledge.

- **Teena Yohannan, Sijo Koshy(2015)**, conducted a pre-experimental study about assessing the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding plotting of partograph among nursing students. They have found that the association between level of pre-test knowledge scores and selected demographic variables, age group, gender, marital status, source of information, and type of family were not significant. Here their stated research hypothesis,  $H_1$  was rejected.

## LIMITATION

- The study was confined to only 40 B.sc Nursing students.
- The study was limited to one group pre-test and post-test.
- The study did not use control group.
- Limited time was available for data collection.

Structured knowledge questionnaire was used for data collection

## CONCLUSION

The main concept of this study was to increase the knowledge of final year nursing students. The researcher prepared a structured teaching programme using pamphlet and educated the students to increase their knowledge on partograph. It was found that the structured teaching programme increased the knowledge of the nursing students. This study where partograph plays an important role in labour management and its role in preventing maternal and prenatal, mortality and morbidity is remarkable. **Structured teaching programme** on partograph served the purpose and was effective in increasing the knowledge of final year nursing students.

## FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND SPONCERSHIP

Nil

## CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

There are no conflicts of interest.

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