

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREGNANCY INDUCED HYPERTENSION AMONG PRIMI MOTHERS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS AT AJMER

Author's Name: Mrs. Anita Kumari Yadav

Affiliation: Ph.D. Scholar, M.V.G.U., Jaipur (Raj.) & Principal, R.R. College of Nursing, Ajmer (Raj.), India.

E-Mail: arvind.mbbs321@gmail.com

DOI No. – 08.2020-25662434

Abstract

Health maintenance is an important aspect of perinatal care. Participation of the mother in the care ensure the prompt reporting of the possible problem. Pre natal care is one of the model of primi and secondary prevention of the disease. A quantitative approach was used for the current study.

A group of pre test- post test design with pre experimental approach was adopted to assess the knowledge on prevention and management of pregnancy induced hypertension among primi mothers. The study was conducted at Janana Hospital, Ajmer. The present study was conducted among 200 primi mothers attending antenatal clinic at Janana Hospital, Ajmer. The mean of post test knowledge score is significantly higher than the mean of Pre test knowledge score and there was a significant association between post test knowledge score with their selected demographic variable.

Keywords: Pregnancy-induced hypertension, world health organization, structured teaching programme.

INTRODUCTION

“It is believed giving birth to an offspring is the most beautiful experience of women”

In today's world, it said that over a million of pregnant women are at life taking risk. Each year an estimated 4,00,000 women in the developing world die during child birth. Maternal mortality has been called a “tracer condition” for the health system. Maternal mortality is said to be the indicator of social inequality and discrimination against women among various cause that lead to maternal deaths, hypertension is one of the commonest medical condition as well as complication encountered in pregnancy and contribute significantly to maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity. It is complication approximately 10% of all pregnancies. Hypertension is a sign of underlying pathology which may be pre-existing or appear for the first time during the pregnancy.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding pregnancy induced hypertension among primi mothers in selected hospital at Ajmer”.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. Assess the level of knowledge regarding pregnancy induced hypertension among primi mothers.
2. Assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding pregnancy induced hypertension among primi mothers.
3. Find out the association between the pretest knowledge score and selected demographic

variables among primi mothers.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

A hypothesis is an assumption statement about the relationship between two or more variable that suggest and answer to the research questions.

H1. There will be significant difference between pretest and post test knowledge score regarding pregnancy induced hypertension among primi mothers.

H2. There will be significant association between the selected demographic variable and pre test knowledge score of primi mothers.

METHODOLOGY

The conceptual framework selected for the study was based on general system theory by Bertalanffy, 1968. According to him, general system theory is a science of wholeness and its purpose to unite scientific thinking across disciplines and which provide a framework for analyzing the whole of any open system.

In view of the nature of the problem selected and objective to be accomplished pre experimental design was selected; one group pre test-post test design was considered most suitable for the study.

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding pregnancy induced hypertension among primi mother in selected hospital at Ajmer.

Non probability convenient sampling technique was used and 200 primi mothers were assessed from Janana Hospital, Ajmer. The method used for data collection is by using structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding pregnancy induced hypertension among primi mothers structured teaching programme on pregnancy induced hypertension was developed.

A protest was conducted by administering structured knowledge questionnaire to the samples after obtaining consent. On the same day structured teaching programme was administered and the post test was conducted by using the structured knowledge questionnaire after the 15th day of administration of structured teaching programme.

RESULT

The measured finding indicates that primi mothers had inadequate knowledge in various aspect of pregnancy induced hypertension and its prevention structured teaching programme was proved to be a very effective means of providing information regarding pregnancy induced hypertension and its preventive measures. The mean of post test knowledge score is significantly higher than the mean of Pre test knowledge score ($P > 0.05$ level) and there was significant association between post test knowledge with their selected variable like mothers level of education, occupation, nature of work and monthly income and not having any significant association between post-test score and demographic variable like mother's age, religion, type of family, father's education and father's occupation.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION:-

The study concluded that structured teaching programme on pregnancy induced hypertension was an effective method to improve their knowledge and help them to adopt preventive measure of pregnancy induced hypertension and enable them to enjoy a healthy pregnancy.

On the basis of finding, it is recommended that a similar study can be conducted by using

additional demographic variable. It is recommended that the other method of teaching along with frequent reinforcement can be implemented for improving the knowledge regarding pregnancy induced hypertension among primi mothers.

REFERENCES

1. Adele politer, et. al., Text book for Maternal and Child Health Nursing. 4th Edition. WipinconWilliam. New York. 2002. 404-410
2. Beak M.I and Janson. M. A Text book of Essential Maternity Nursing. 2nd Edition. Philadelphia, Mosby company. 1992. 510-512.
3. Cunningham, Mac Donald, Gant., et al. Text book Williams Obstetrics. 19th Edition. USA.1993. 763-806.
4. DiancM., Fraser, MargarefA.Cooper. Myles Text book for Midwives. 14th Edition. New York. Churchil living Stone. 2003. 351-370.
5. Dickson, Silverman, Kaplan., A Text Book for Maternal and Infant Nursing Care. 3rd Edition, New Dehli, Mosby printers.1994. 580-595.
6. Dutta D.C.Text book of Obstetrics,. 4th Edition, Calcutta,. New Central Agency Pvt.Ltd.2000. 241-260.