A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON PARTOGRAPH AMONG GNM INTERNS IN SELECTED NURSING INSTITUTES OF DISTRICT ROPAR, PUNJAB

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DOI No. – 08.2020-25662434

Abstract

Partograph is one of the best used tool for monitoring mothers in labour with the aim of reducing maternal and fetal mortality and morbidity. WHO recommends use of Partograph by all obstetric care providers. GNM Interns would be future staff nurses who will attend the normal delivery cases during their clinical practice. Correct and consistent use of Partograph by staff nurses will help in early diagnosis and treatment of any deviation from the normal course of labour which ultimately will help in reducing maternal and fetal mortality and morbidity. The aim of the study is to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on partograph among GNM Interns expressed in selected Nursing Institutes of District Ropar Punjab. A Quantitative Approach with one group pre-test and post- test Quasi Experimental Design was used for this study. The sample consisted of 50 GNM interns in selected Nursing Institutes of District Ropar. The sample was chosen by convenient sampling technique. The data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study results revealed that 25 (50%) of the GNM Interns had poor knowledge, 20 (40%) of GNM Interns had average, 4 (8%) had good knowledge and 1 (2%) had very poor level of knowledge in the Pre-test. Therefore, the structured teaching program is effective in increasing the knowledge level of GNM Interns. It is concluded from the study that there is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge. Therefore, the structured teaching program was effective in increasing the knowledge level of GNM Interns regarding Partograph.

Keywords: Partograph, Knowledge and STP.

INTRODUCTION

Maternal mortality is a major public health issue. The enormous challenge to maternal wellbeing with associated maternal and fetal wastages during labour has remained an irresistible or unassailable problem especially in almost all developing countries. India ranks very high on the list of countries with high maternal mortality. Intra-partum period claims for mortality and morbidity of mother as well as that of the neonate if skilled care is not provided. Out of many causes complications of obstructed and prolonged labour claim for about 8% of all maternal deaths which are easily preventable by using simple assessment tool like partograph in first stage of labour. WHO estimated a 34% decline in MMR worldwide by providing skilled attendance at

birth and by strengthening the MCH services, which proves the importance of assessment during antenatal, intra-natal and postnatal services and early recognition of obstetrical emergencies? Nurses are the backbone of health system. In India due to shortage of doctors and obstetricians and a huge population to be served, most births are attended by the nurses trained as midwives. GNM interns are working in the hospitals to provide midwifery services, which makes it important to teach them skills of good assessment during parturition by using WHO recommended cost effective tool that is Partograph.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
1. To assess pre-interventional (existing) knowledge on partograph among GNM interns in one group pre-test post-test group.
2. To assess post-interventional knowledge on Partograph among GNM interns in one group pre-test post-test group.
3. To assess effectiveness of STP by comparing the pre-test & post-test interventional score on Partograph among GNM interns in one group pre-test post-test group.
4. To find out the association between knowledge of partograph with their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

A Quantitative Approach with one group pre-test and post- test Quasi Experimental Design was used for this study. The sample consisted of 50 GNM interns in selected Nursing Institutes of District Ropar. Convenient sampling technique was used to collect the data through structured knowledge questionnaire. Data collection was done in Feburary 2021. Demographic data from 50 GNM Interns was collected by investigator with the help of Self administered questionnaire. Subjects were given performa of socio-demographic variables followed by pre-test. The intervention in the form of power point presentation prepared by investigator was presented to GNM Interns followed by a practical session to fill the components of partograph with the help of case studies to clear all their doubts. After 7 days post-test was given to GNM Interns to check the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program.

FINDINGS OF STUDY
Major findings are-

Findings related to sample characteristics of GNM Interns
The base line data of GNM Interns indicates that majority of the GNM Interns were in the age group of 19-21 years (54%), with previous qualification of +2 arts (38%), (36%), have gained maximum knowledge regarding partograph from their theory classes, (22%) have practical experience of filling the partograph and all were posted in District Hospital for their clinical duties.

Findings related to knowledge score of GNM Interns
Table - 1 Mean pre-test level score of knowledge regarding partograph among GNM Interns

N=50

Knowledge	Maximum score	Mean	Mean %	SD
General information Partograph	30	12.58	41.93%	3.375
Total	30	12.58	41.93%	3.375

Table 1: Pre-test knowledge score of GNM Interns showed that 4 interns (8%) had good knowledge, 20(40%) had average level, 25 interns (50%) had poor level of knowledge, , and 1(2%) had very poor level of knowledge score. Mean pre-test level score of knowledge regarding partograph was 12.58 (41.93%) and SD 3.375. Hence, it was concluded that GNM Interns have poor level of knowledge regarding partograph before STP.
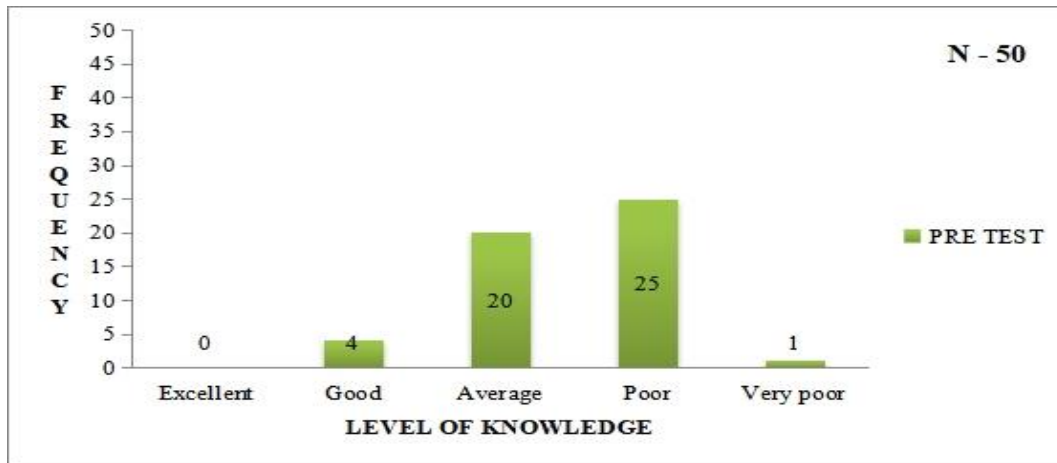

Figure 1:Pre-test knowledge score of GNM Interns

Post-test knowledge score of GNM Interns showed that 39 interns (78%) had excellent knowledge, 11(22%) had very good level. Mean post-test level score of knowledge regarding partograph among GNM Interns was 27.18 (90.6%) and SD 2.229.

Table - 2 Mean post-test level score of knowledge regarding partograph among GNM Interns.

N-50

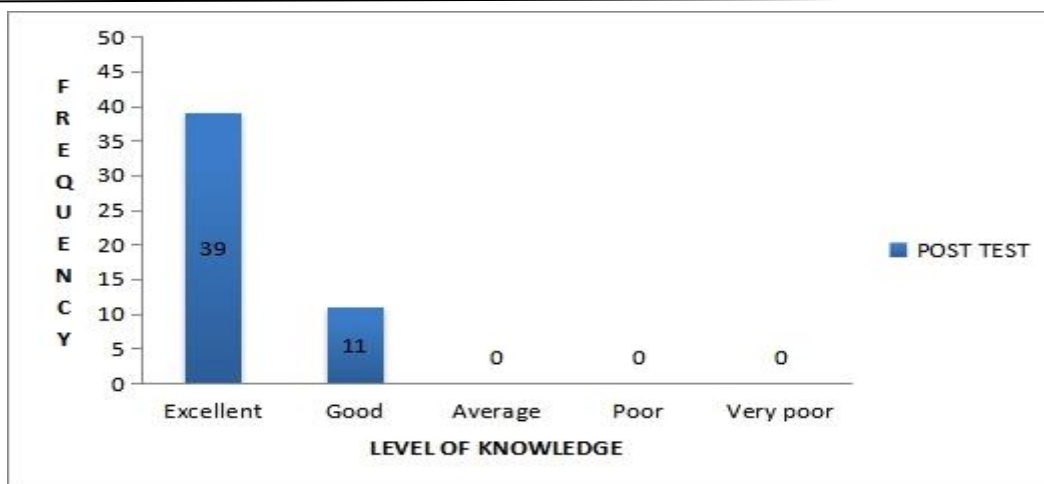| Knowledge	Maximum score	Mean	Mean %	SD
General information about partograph	30	27.18	90.6%	±2.229
Total	30	27.18	90.6	±2.229

Figure 2: Frequency distribution of post-test level score of knowledge

Table 3- Comparison of mean pre and post-test level score of knowledge among GNM Interns

N-50

Level of Knowledge	Max. score	Pre-test			Post-test			Mean difference	"t" Value
		Mean	Mean %	SD	Mean	Mean %	SD		
General Information about partograph	30	12.58	41.93%	±3.375	27.18	90.6%	±2.229	14.6	44.818

Table - 3: Depicts the Comparison of mean pre and post-test level score of knowledge among GNM Interns. It showed that total mean pre-test knowledge score before administering the structured teaching program was 12.58 and total mean post test score was 27.18 after administering the structured teaching program with mean difference of 14.6 and computed "t" value of 44.818.

Results depicted high p (>0.05) value for demographic variables of age, previous qualification, previous source of knowledge and type of health facility which shows that there is no effect of demographic variable on knowledge of GNM Interns but low P value <0.05 was depicted for practical experience which shows practical filling of partograph has effect on knowledge of GNM Interns so the study showed that there was significant association between level of knowledge with only one of the demographic variables that is practical experience of GNM Interns in filling the partograph,

DISCUSSION

This study is intended to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on the knowledge of GNM Interns regarding partograph. The present study design was Quasi experimental in nature conducted on 50 GNM Interns in selected Nursing Institutes in District Ropar, Punjab by using structured teaching program on partograph.

The findings of the study showed that majority of GNM Interns 25 (50%) were having poor level of knowledge followed by 20 (40%) having average level of knowledge then only 4 (8%) were having good level and least 1 (2%).having very poor level of knowledge and no one had excellent level of knowledge. In pre-test the minimum score was 6 and maximum was 20. The results

showed that mean pre-test level score of knowledge regarding partograph was 12.58 (41.93%)

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY
The study sample was confined only to GNM interns of selected Nursing Institutes only.

CONCLUSION
After detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion:
In context of post-test knowledge regarding partograph is more than pre-test knowledge. So Structured teaching program is effective for the GNM interns to improve their knowledge score. The study showed that there was significant association between level of knowledge and only one of the demographic variables. Practical experience in the past with calculated p value of 0.0001 in pre-test score and calculated p value of 0.008 in post-test level score which shows that previous practical experience has effect on knowledge of GNM Interns which means GNM Interns who had experienced practical filling of partograph had more knowledge than those who had no such experience.

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