

**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATIONAL PAMPHLET
ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING RESPECTFUL MATERNITY
CARE AMONG STAFF NURSES IN SELECTED MATERNITY HOSPITALS OF
NORTH GUJARAT.**

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND OF STUDY: Respectful midwifery care which refers to care organized for and provided to all women in a manner that maintains their dignity, privacy and confidentiality, ensures freedom from harm and mistreatment, and enables informed choice and continuous support during labour and childbirth. Nurse midwives play an important role in shaping a woman maternal health experiences in labor and childbirth that will either empower or comfort the woman or cause permanent damage and emotional trauma. AIM: The aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of informational pamphlet on knowledge and attitude regarding respectful maternity care among staff nurses and find out the association between knowledge score and attitude score with the selected demographic variables. METHODS: A Quantitative approach using Pre experimental, one group pre-test post-test research design was used to collect the data among 60 staff nurses were selected using non probability purposive sampling technique in selected maternity hospitals of north Gujarat. informational pamphlet given to the staff nurses. Self-structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge and likert attitude scale regarding RMC among staff nurses. The collected data was analyzed and interpreted using SPSS version 25. RESULTS: the results of the study showed that the mean post-test knowledge score 18.4 was higher than pre-test knowledge score 9.79. the calculated value 6.78 was greater than the table value $t=2.01$ at 0.05 level of significant. the mean post-test knowledge score four was higher than pre-test attitude score two. The calculated value 9.34 which was greater than the table value 2.01 at 0.05 level of significant. It was also found that, there was no association between pre-test and post-test of knowledge and demographic variables. There was only religious association between pre-test and post-test of attitude and demographic variables. Thus, it was proved that informational pamphlet was an effective teaching method for improving knowledge and attitude of staff nurse regarding Respectful Maternity Care. CONCLUSION: The finding of the study revealed that samples have a good knowledge among the staff nurses regarding Respectful Maternity Care. Also the staff nurses had favorable attitude regarding the respectful maternity care.

Keywords: Assess, Knowledge, Attitude, Respectful Maternity Care, Informational Pamphlet, Staff nurses.

INTRODUCTION

Maternal health is important for the women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period and maternal health care services includes antenatal care (ANC), delivery care and postnatal care (PNC) services. Maternal health has been becoming a global concern because the lives of millions of women in reproductive age can be saved through maternal health care services. Despite efforts that have been made to strengthen maternal health care services, maternal mortality is still high in most of the developing countries. Every day, approximately 800 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth and 99% of all maternal deaths occur in developing countries.

A fundamental component of quality maternal and newborn care is access to care that is safe, inclusive and respectful, and enables women to have dignity and control. Women and their families also need to feel included and engaged in order to optimize access to, and use of, available health services and facilities. However, this is not always what women experience – a lack of respectful maternity care is a key reason why many women do not choose to access health facilities for care during childbirth.

Respectful and inclusive maternity care is a human right, reflected in the Human Rights Council's 2012. Technical guidance on the application of a human-rights-based approach to the implementation of policies and programs to reduce preventable maternal morbidity and mortality and the Universal Rights of Childbearing Women Charter from the White Ribbon Alliance. These documents highlight the need for an effective and functional health system in order to ensure equitable and dignified health care for all women. It is essential that health systems meet the needs of women equitably, and enable women to participate in decisions that affect their reproductive health and the health of their babies. The importance of valuing and supporting the health workforce is also recognized as a critical element to achieving these goals

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the knowledge and attitude regarding respectful maternity care among staff nurses.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of informational pamphlet on knowledge and attitude regarding respectful maternity care.
- To find out the association between knowledge score and attitude score with the selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

H0: There will be no significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge and attitude score regarding respectful maternity care among staff nurses.

H1: There will be significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge and attitude score regarding Respectful Maternity Care among staff nurses.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN

Pre experimental, one group pre test- post test research design

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted in selected maternity hospitals of North Gujarat.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

In this study, the **sample** included staff nurses who are working in selected maternity hospitals of North Gujarat . The sample size was determined based on feasibility and statistical power (e.g., n = 60). The **sampling technique** was **non-probability convenient sampling technique.**, participants were selected based on inclusion criteria and were available during the study period.

DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

A **structured knowledge questionnaire** was developed to assess the knowledge of the nurses and Linkert scale regarding respectful maternity care

The tool included the following sections: **SECTION-A (Demographic variable)**

Section I: It consists of personal data. i.e. age, educational qualification, marital status, total working experiences, clinical experience in OBG department.

Section II: Structured knowledge Questionnaire contain multiple choice questions indicating knowledge of respectful maternity care.

Section III: Primarily original version of this scale was developed with five point statements (strongly agree, agree, uncertain, disagree, strongly disagree) containing the mixture of positive and negative declarative statements regarding measuring variables.

Attitude rating scale (likert scale):

INTERVENTION :- Informational Template

DATA ANALYSIS

1. Level of knowledge regarding respectful maternity care among nurses by using **frequency and distribution**.
2. Ratio between the effectiveness of informational template on knowledge and attitude regarding respectful maternity care among nurses was analyzed by using **mean, standard deviation, mean difference, unpaired ‘t’ test, df, calculated ‘t’ value and level of significance**.
3. Association between post-test score of nurses and their selected demographic variables was analyzed by using **chi-square test**.

RESULT

- The mean post-test knowledge score 18.4 is higher than pre-test Knowledge score 9.79. As the calculated value of $t >$ the tabulated value of t , proved that the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected and alternative Hypothesis H_1 is accepted.
- Thus, it indicates that the “Informational pamphlet” is effective in increasing the knowledge of samples.
- frequency and percentage distribution of samples regarding attitude on RMC among staff nurses. shows that 47 (78 %) having moderately favourable attitude, 9(15.0%) Samples having unfavourable attitude, and 4(7%) having highly favourable attitude in Pre-test. As regard to Post-test, 45(75.0%) having highly favourable attitude, 15 (25.0%) moderately favourable attitude, 0 (0%) samples having unfavourable attitude on Respectful Maternity Care.
- Association between selected demographic variables and the knowledge score of staff nurses regarding Respectful Maternity Care indicates that calculated value of Age, Educational Qualification, Marital status, Religion, Total Year of Services, Total Experience in Clinical Areas, Experience in OBG Department of Chi square value is less than table value, so it is statistically not significant at 0.05 level of significance.
- Association between selected demographic variables and the attitude score of staff nurses regarding Respectful Maternity Care indicates that calculated value of religion of chi square is greater than table value of chi square value, so it is statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance.
- Calculated chi square value of Age, Educational Qualification, Marital status, Total Year of Services, Total Experience in Clinical Areas, Experience in OBG Department is less than tabulated value, so it is statistically not significant at 0.05 level of significance.

DISCUSSION

The main aim of this study is to assess the effectiveness of informational pamphlet on knowledge and attitude regarding Respectful Maternity Care among staff nurses in selected maternity hospitals of North Gujarat.” Objectives of the study were

- 1.To assess the knowledge and attitude regarding Respectful Maternity Care among staff nurses.
- 2.To evaluate the effectiveness of informational pamphlet on knowledge and attitude regarding Respectful Maternity Care.
- 3.To find out the association between knowledge and attitude with the selected demographic variables.

DISCUSSION OF OBJECTIVES

5.2.1 Findings related to demographic data of the samples

The data presented in table shows that the distribution of samples by age majority frequency and percentage of the sample 22(36.7%) are in the age group of 26-30,19 (31.7%) in the age group of 21-25, 13(21.7%) are in the age group of 31-35 and 6(10.0%) are in the age group of 36-40 and no sample belong from the above 40 age group.

With regard to educational qualification, majority of the samples had been from diploma course/G.N.M, are 36 (60.0%) and bachelor degree are 23(38.3%) and 1(1.7%) sample are belong from master degree group.

In the relation to, marital status, percentage of sample for married group are 44(73.3%), unmarried are 15(25%), widow are 1(1.7%) and no any sample are belong from divorced/ separated group.

In relation to religion, percentage of sample for Hindu are 55(91.7%), Christian are 3 (5.0%), Muslim and other both are 1(1.7%).

According to total year of services, percentage for 2-5 years are 28 (46.7%), percentage for >2 year are 12 (20.0%), percentage for 5-10 years are 12(20.0%) and percentage for >10 years are 8 (13.3%).

With regard to total experience in clinical areas, percentage for 2-5 years are 28 (46.7%), percentage for >2 year are 14 (23.3%), percentage for 5-10 years are 14(23.3%) and percentage for >10 years are 4 (6.7%).

With regards to experience in OBG department, percentage for 2-5 years are 27 (45.0%), percentage for >2 year are 22 (36.7%), percentage for 5-10 years are 10 (16.7%) and percentage for >10 years are 1 (1.7%).

5.2.2 Findings related to the knowledge of the samples before and after implementation of informational pamphlet on respectful maternity care.

The mean post-test knowledge score 18.4 is higher than pre-test Knowledge score 9.79.

5.2.3 Findings related to the attitude of the samples before and after implementation of informational

pamphlet on respectful maternity care shows that 47 (78 %) having moderately favourable attitude, 9(15.0%) Samples having unfavourable attitude, and 4(7%) having highly favourable attitude in Pre-test. As regard to Post-test, 45(75.0%) having highly favourable attitude, 15 (25.0%) moderately favourable attitude, 0(0%) samples having unfavourable attitude on Respectful Maternity Care.

5.2.4 Findings related to the association between selected demographic variables and the knowledge score of staff nurses regarding respectful maternity care.

Finding that the calculated value of Age, Educational Qualification, Marital status, Religion, Total Year of Services, Total Experience in Clinical Areas, Experience in OBG Department of chi-square was less than table value so it was statistically not significant at 0.05 level of significant.

5.2.5 Findings related to the association between selected demographic variables and the attitude score of staff nurses regarding respectful maternity care.

Finding that the calculated value of Religious of chi square is greater than table value of chi square, so it is statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance.

Where as no association between Age, Educational Qualification, Marital status, Total Year of Services, Total Experience in Clinical Areas, Experience in OBG Department.

CONCLUSION

There is a good knowledge among the staff nurses regarding Respectful Maternity Care.

Also the staff nurses had favorable attitude regarding the Respectful Maternity Care.

There is no significant association between selected demographic variables and the knowledge score of staff nurses regarding Respectful Maternity Care. There is significant association between religion and attitude regarding Respectful Maternity Care.

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