

**A PRE-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING
PARTOGRAPH AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGES
OF DISTRICT LUDHIANA, PUNJAB**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction:- “A woman, as long as she lives, will remember how she was made to feel at her birth.” Partograph is the part of the Midwifery tool of practice used every day, it is the management tool for the prevention of prolonged labor. The use of a Partograph for the management of labor has been shown to be beneficial in that it clearly differentiates normal from abnormal progress in labor and intervention. **Aim:-** The Aim of study was To assess knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph and To compare pre-test & post-test knowledge score by using STRUCTURED TEACHING PLAN among nursing students studying in selected nursing college of district Ludhiana, Punjab. **Material and Methods:-** Pre-experimental design was selected to carry out the study and data was collected by using purposive sampling technique. Study was carried out on 60 B.Sc. (N) 4th year and GNM interns studying in Kular College of Nursing Kishangarh, Ludhiana in which pre-test was done and post-test was conducted followed by administration of STP. **Results:-** results reveals that mean difference of Pretest and Posttest was 11.13 and Calculated t value is 11.77 at 59 df i.e. higher than tabulated value. This was found to be statistically significant. It shows that research hypothesis was accepted. **Conclusion:-** Hence it has been concluded that structured teaching programme was effective as significant mean difference of 11.13 has been computed in pre-test and post-test knowledge score. There is no relationship found between knowledge score and selected sociodemographic variables.

KEYWORDS: Knowledge, Partograph, Structured teaching programme, Nursing students.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Childbirth is one of the most marvelous and memorable segment in a woman's life. Adequate and appropriate care during intra-natal period results in a good outcome of the labor which can impart a feeling of confidence and sense of emotional wellbeing ensuring a successful labor.^[1]

Labor is a physiologic process during which the products of conception i.e. the fetus, membranes, umbilical cord, and placenta are expelled outside from the uterus.^[2]

It is essential to follow the simple and effective tool such as partograph by the health care providers with an adequate knowledge and skill.

The World Health Organization modified partograph is widely used under resourced setting as a simple and affordable tool to monitor labor. The partograph is legal records and may be examined by any court up to a period of twenty five years and is developed for usage in hospital setting. The use of partograph modified by the WHO significantly improves the maternal and neonatal outcome of labor and is therefore recommended worldwide.^[3]

The partograph provides information about deviations from the normal progress of labor and about abnormalities of maternal or fetal condition during labor. It alerts providers when a woman may need an intervention and facilitates ongoing evaluation of the effects of those interventions.^[4]

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the pretest and posttest knowledge score regarding partograph.
2. To compare the pretest & posttest knowledge score regarding partograph.
3. To find out association of posttest knowledge score of partograph with selected socio-demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Research Approach: Quantitative research approach.

Research Design: Pre experimental research design.

Variables Under Study: Research variables Age (in years), educational status, gender, Did you fill the partograph earlier and source of information regarding partograph.

Hypothesis

H0:- There will be no significant effect of STP on post test knowledge score regarding partograph among nursing students.

H1:-There will be a significant effect of STP on post test knowledge score regarding partograph among nursing students.

Study Setting: The study was conducted in kular college of nursing, Ludhiana Punjab.

RESULTS

Section 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of Nursing students of pretest and posttest knowledge score regarding partograph.

Table 1(a): Frequency and percentage distribution of Nursing students of pretest knowledge score regarding partograph.

S. No	Level of knowledge	Score	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Poor	0-8	34	56.67%
2.	Average	9-17	21	35%
3.	Good	18-26	05	8.33%

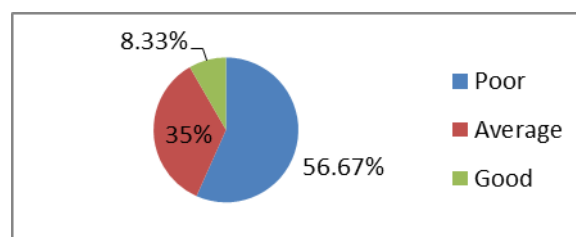


Figure 1(a): Illustrate that pretest knowledge score of group of nursing students i.e. 60 majority of nursing students 34(56.67%) had poor knowledge, 21(35%) had average knowledge and 05(8.33%) had good knowledge regarding partograph.

Table 1(b):- Frequency and percentage distribution of Nursing students of post test knowledge score regarding partograph.

S.No.	Level of knowledge	Score	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Poor	0-8	0	00%
2.	Average	9-17	21	35%
3.	Good	18-26	39	65%

Population: The target B.Sc (N) 4th year & GNM interns studying in Kular College of Nursing Kishangarh, District Ludhiana.

Sampling Technique And Sample

Sample consisted of 60 nursing students of B.Sc (N) 4th year & GNM interns studying in selected nursing college of Ludhiana and selection was done on the basis of non randomization method by using purposive sampling technique.

Criteria For The Sample Selection

Inclusion criteria

- Nursing students who are studying in B.Sc Nursing 4th year & GNM 4th year in selected nursing colleges of Ludhiana Punjab.
- Nursing students who were present at the time of data collection.
- Nursing students who were willing to participate.

Exclusion criteria

- Nursing students who were not present at the time of data collection.

Description of Final Tool

Part 1: Socio-demographic variables.

Part 2: Partograph sheet to assess the knowledge of nursing students regarding partograph.

N=60

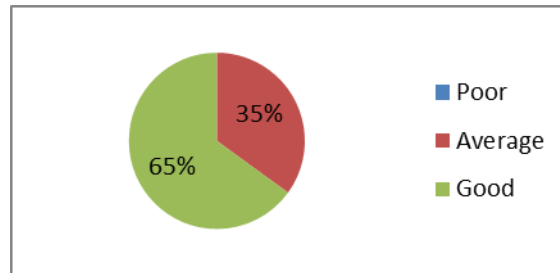


Figure 1(b): Illustrate that posttest knowledge score of group of nursing students i.e. 60 majority of nursing students 39(65%) had Good knowledge, 21 (35%) had average knowledge and 00% had Poor knowledge regarding partograph.

Section 2: Comparison between pretest and post test knowledge score regarding Partograph among Nursing Students.

Table 2: Comparison between pretest and post test knowledge score regarding Partograph among Nursing Students.

Test	Mean	SD	Mean difference	t value/ df
Pre test	8.2	6.19	11.13	t = 11.77* df= 59
Post test	19.33	3.90		

*- Significant at $p < 0.05$

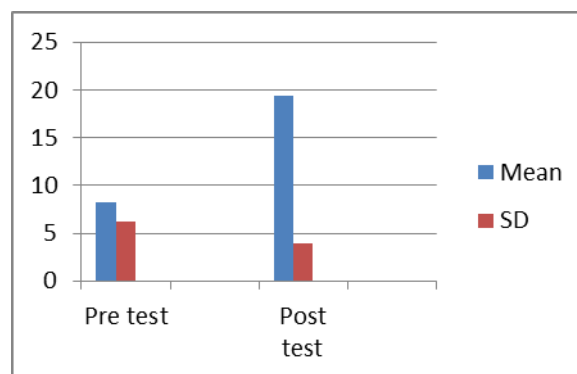


Figure 2: Represents the comparison of pretest and posttest knowledge score. Pretest mean score was 8.2 and Posttest mean was 19.33. Significant mean difference between pretest & posttest knowledge score as been found i.e. 11.13. t value was 11.77 which was found to be statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

Section 3: Association of Post-test knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph with selected socio-demographic variables

3 (a) Association of Post-test knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph with Age:

According to age the majority of nursing students 34 (56.67%) belongs to age group 22- 24 followed by 26 (43.33%) were in 19-21.

In order to determine the association of knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph with age of nursing students t test was computed which was 2.64, degree of freedom was 59 & found to be statistically non-significant at $p < 0.05$.

Hence it can be concluded that knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph was not affected by age of nursing students.

3 (b) Association of Post-test knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph with Gender:

According to gender majority of students were females 58 (96.66%) followed by 02 (3.33%) were male.

In order to determine the association of knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph with gender t test was 0.77, degree of freedom was 59 & found to be statistically non-significant at $p < 0.05$.

Hence it can be concluded that knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph was not affected by gender of nursing students.

3 (c) Association of Post-test knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph with class standard:

In relation to class standard 30 (50%) were studying in B.Sc (N) 4th year & 30(50%) were in G.N.M 4th year.

In order to determine the association of knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph with standard t

test was 1.23, degree of freedom was 59 found to be statistically non-significant at $p < 0.05$.

Hence it can be concluded that knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph was not affected by standard of nursing students.

3 (d) Association of Post-test knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph with source of information: as per the source of information majority of students 54 (90%) had got information from books followed by 6 (10%) got information from health care professionals.

In order to determine the association of knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph with source of information t test was 0.31, degree of freedom was 59 found to be statistically non-significant at $p < 0.05$.

Hence it can be concluded that knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph was not affected by source of information of nursing students.

3 (e) Association of Post-test knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph with previously filled partograph: Earlier 16 (26.67%) students had filled partograph but rest of the 44 (73.33%) students had never filled the partograph earlier.

In order to determine the association of knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph with earlier filled partograph t test was 0.24, degree of freedom was 59 found to be statistically non significant at $p < 0.05$.

Hence it can be concluded that knowledge score of nursing students regarding partograph was not affected by earlier practice on partograph.

Section 5: Item wise analysis of pre test knowledge score regarding Partograph

Majority of students 42(70%) having knowledge regarding 8th component i.e. drugs given and only few students 3(5%) having knowledge regarding 11th component i.e. Documentation of Blood Pressure

DISCUSSION

The present study with regard to the knowledge of nursing students regarding partograph showed that the effectiveness of structured teaching programme is found to be statistically significant which was consistent with the findings of **Teena Yohannan, Sijo Koshy et.al (2015)**^[5] who revealed that mean post test knowledge score regarding plotting of partograph (20.28 ± 3.08) was significantly higher than mean pre test knowledge score (12.76 ± 3.49) at $p < 0.05$ level. The 't' value was significant ($t = 2.0096$) at $p < 0.05$ level indicating the structured teaching programme regarding plotting of partograph was effective.

The present study was also consistent with findings of **Varnish Kumar et.al Chattisgarh, India (2014)**^[6] who conclude that Post- test knowledge score (91%) and practice score (91.66%) was quiet high than pre- test knowledge score (53%) and practice score (24.76) respectively. There was a positive correlation between knowledge and practice of nurses ($p = 0.04$).

The present study also consistent with **Farideh Razaeei Abhari et.al (2014)**^[7] who conduct a pre experimental study on B.sc (N) 4th year students. He concluded that Overall mean score in pretest was 18.8% and in posttest was 84.20% ($p > 0.05$). Results are significant. In case of socio-demographic variables 84% respondents belongs to age group 19-22, 64% participants were females, 88% didn't have previous knowledge about partograph. In terms of association of knowledge score with demographic variables, it was found that the variables of religion, previous knowledge had significant association with knowledge score of respondents.

In the present study Paired t test was applied which was found to be statistically significant with calculated value 11.77 which was higher than tabulated t value 2.0096 at the level of $p < 0.05$ and mean difference of present study was 11.13. It shows that null hypothesis (H₀) of present study was rejected and research hypothesis (H₁) was accepted.

According to association between the level of posttest knowledge score and selected socio-demographic variables, the results are non-significant which shows that there is no association between posttest knowledge score and selected socio-demographic variables.

CONCLUSION

The findings of study revealed that structured teaching programme was effective as it improves the knowledge of nursing students regarding partograph. The results revealed that mean difference between Pretest and Posttest knowledge score was 11.13 & computed t value was 11.77. Also there was majority of nursing students had good knowledge in posttest. There is no relationship between knowledge score and socio-demographic variables as results were non-significant. Moreover there is significant mean difference between pretest and posttest knowledge score. Hence, research hypothesis was accepted.

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