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RESEARCH ARTICLE

TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF TORCH INFECTIONS DURING PREGNANCY AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHERS ATTENDING ANTENATAL OPDS OF SELECTED HOSPITALS

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Abstract

Aim: To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of TORCH infections during pregnancy
among antenatal mothers attending antenatal OPDS of selected hospitals".

Participants and setting: The research design used in this study was one group pre test and post test, no control group. The study was conducted in Miraj city, India.The investigator selected 100antenatal mothers who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique.

Intervention: The investigator assessed the knowledge on TORCH infection using the structured interview schedule. It took about 10 – 15 minutes for each individual. Soon after the pretest educational package was given through health talk, A.V. aids . The post test was conducted after 7 days and scoring was analyzed. Measurement and findings: To assess the effectiveness of education programme which was done by calculating the 't' value (0.527) which is confirmed that there was statistically significant difference between pre and post test knowledge at $p<0.05$ level.

Conclusion: There was association between the pre-test knowledge scores with selected demographical variables. Thus the null hypothesis was rejected and H_1 hypothesis and H_2 hypothesis was accepted.

Introduction:-

" Pregnancy is special , let make it as safe ".

-WHO theme-1998.

Pregnancy is the most fascinating and delicate experience for a women. Not only the health of the baby in the womb but also the woman's health is of equal importance to all her friends, well wishers and family members. Every pregnancy is an unique experience for the women, experiences will be new and uniquely different.

As everyone waits with bated breath for the new arrival, any signs of illness in the mother can throw a spanner in the celebrations. So it is imperative that all care is taken to avoid anything untoward from happening and the prime concern is to avoid infection at any cost. However much may a born them, we cannot deny that infections have become part of our normal life. But pregnancy and infections are not a great combination by any standards

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All of the TORCH infections can affect people of any age or sex. However, the term TORCH is only used when it applies to pregnant women and their unborn newborn children. As a group, TORCH infections represent a common cause of birth defects. They can cause still births, the delivery of a dead baby.

Need For The Study

Mother and children not only constitute a large group, but they are also "vulnerable" or special risk group, the risk is connected with childbearing in the case of women.

Certain infections collectively called TORCH infections can produce stillbirths, congenital anomalies, abortions, blindness, severe deafness and mental retardation in the offspring's. That may be acquired in utero or during the birth process causing heavy morbidity to both mother and child. TORCH can cause serious, permanent birth defects. They can leave a child with severe communication, behavioural, or learning disorders. Some children appear normal at birth, only to have behavioural, emotional, or learning problems arise later in life

A study was conducted on primary torch infections in the mother that can lead to severe fatal anomalies or even fetal loss. A prospective study was designed to detect the seroprevalence of IgM antibodies to Toxoplasma Gondii, Rubella virus and Cytomegalovirus and IgG antibodies to Herpes Simplex Virus type 1 and 2. 120 pregnant woman presenting to the antenatal clinic of a tertiary health centre were included in this study. Out of these 120 women, 112 (93.4%) had evidence of one or more infections. Prevalence IgG antibodies to

HSV was 70% seroposivities for Toxoplasmosis, Rubella and CMV respectively were 11.6, 8.3 and 20.8%. Our data demonstrating high frequency of primary infections during pregnancy support the conclusion that routine prenatal TORCH screening is justified.

TORCH infections can be screened and prevented during pregnancy. Evennon –pregnant women's adolescent girls can get TORCH Tests done so they can bewell treated in advance and which motivated the investigator to u ndertake astudy to assess the effectiveness of

Problem Statement

" A pre-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of TORCH infections during pregnancy
among antenatal mothers attending antenatal OPDS of selected hospitals".

Objectives:-

1. To assess the existing knowledge regarding prevention of torch infections during pregnancy among antenatal mothers.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention of TORCH infections during pregnancy among antenatal mothers.
3. To find association between pre-test knowledge scores with Selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H_o - There will be no significant difference between pre-test knowledge scores and post – test knowledge scores regarding prevention of torch infections during pregnancy among antenatal mothers.

H_1. There will be significant difference between pre-test knowledge scores and post –test knowledge scores regarding prevention of torch infections
during pregnancy among antenatal mothers.

H_2 . There will be significant association between pre-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables among antenatal mothers.

Scope Of The Study

The present study on antenatal mothers to provide knowledge and create awareness regarding prevention of TORCH infections during pregnancy.

The outcome may be either significant or insignificant gain in knowledge regarding prevention of TORCH infections during pregnancy among antenatal mothers.

Materials And Methods:-

In view of the nature of the problem selected for study, quantitative evaluative approach was found appropriate. In the study quasi-experimental One group pre-test post-test design was used to assess effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of TORCH infections during pregnancy among antenatal mothers attending antenatal OPDS. The setting for the present study was antenatal OPDS of selected hospitals. In the present study, the population comprises of antenatal mothers attending antenatal OPDS of selected hospitals.

The target population was antenatal mothers who are attending antenatal OPDS.

The accessible population for this study was antenatal mothers attending antenatal OPDS of selected hospitals**.** The samples for the present study were antenatal mothers.

The sample size of the present study was 100 antenatal mothers attending antenatal OPDS of selected hospitals. knowledge regarding prevention of TORCH infections was a dependent variable. , independent variable was structured teaching programme on prevention of TORCH infections during pregnancy among antenatal mothers.

Atrributed variables for this study were age, education, religion, gravid.
extraneous variables were antenatal OPDS**.**

The pilot study was conducted in different setting from 18 Oct. 2019 to 24 Oct. 2019 on 10 Antenatal mothers to assess the feasibility of the study and to decide the plan for data analysis. Firstly the researcher approached to the subjects, informed them regarding the objectives of the study and obtained the consent after assuring the subjects about the confidentiality of the data

Pre-test was conducted by the investigator using structured knowledge
questionnaires on same day planned teaching programme was administered.
Post-test was taken after 7 days by using same questionnaires. The data was
analyzed by using statistical tests. Pilot study result indicated that the tool is was feasible.

Data collection tool are the procedures ore instruments used by the investigator to observe or measure the key variables in the research problem. Data was collected by the investigator herself. The main body study was conducted in selected hospitals from 13nov. to 13 dec. 2019. The subjects were selected by simple random sampling technique. After taking consent each of the subjects were given instructions regarding the purpose of the study. the study was conducted on 100 antenatal mothers attending antenatal OPDS of selected hospitals to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention of TORCH infections during pregnancy.

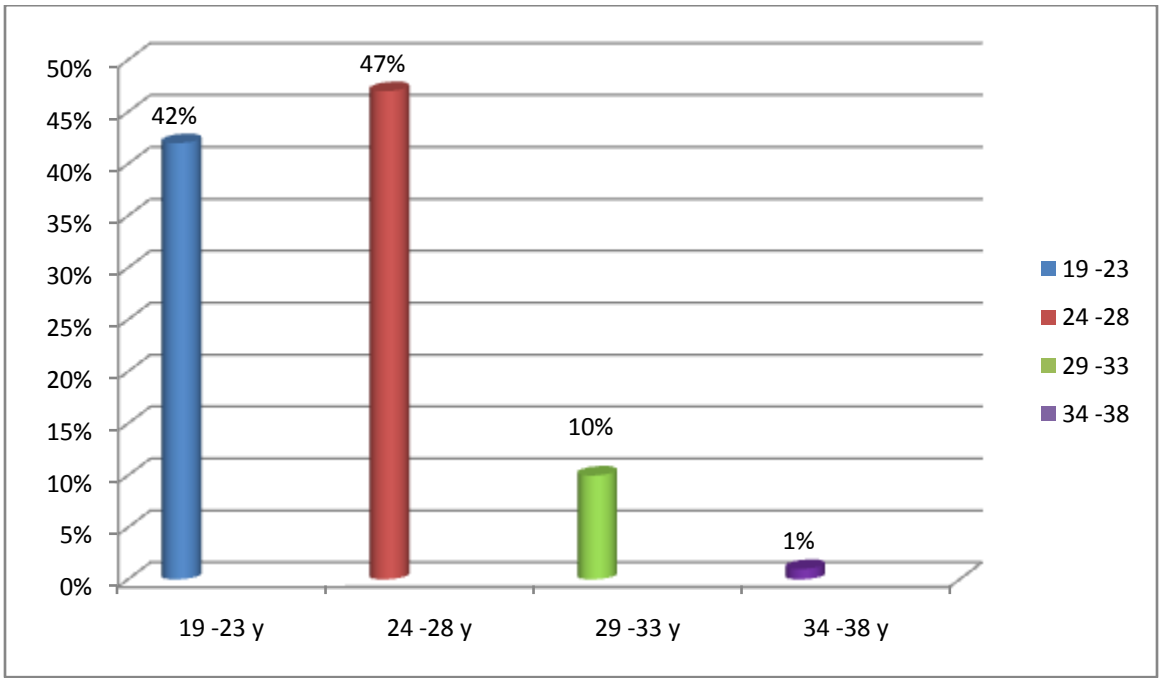
Study Findings Showing Distribution Of Subjects Based On Demographic Variables.

Table I:- Distribution of subjects based on their demographic variables in terms of Frequency and percentages.
n = 100

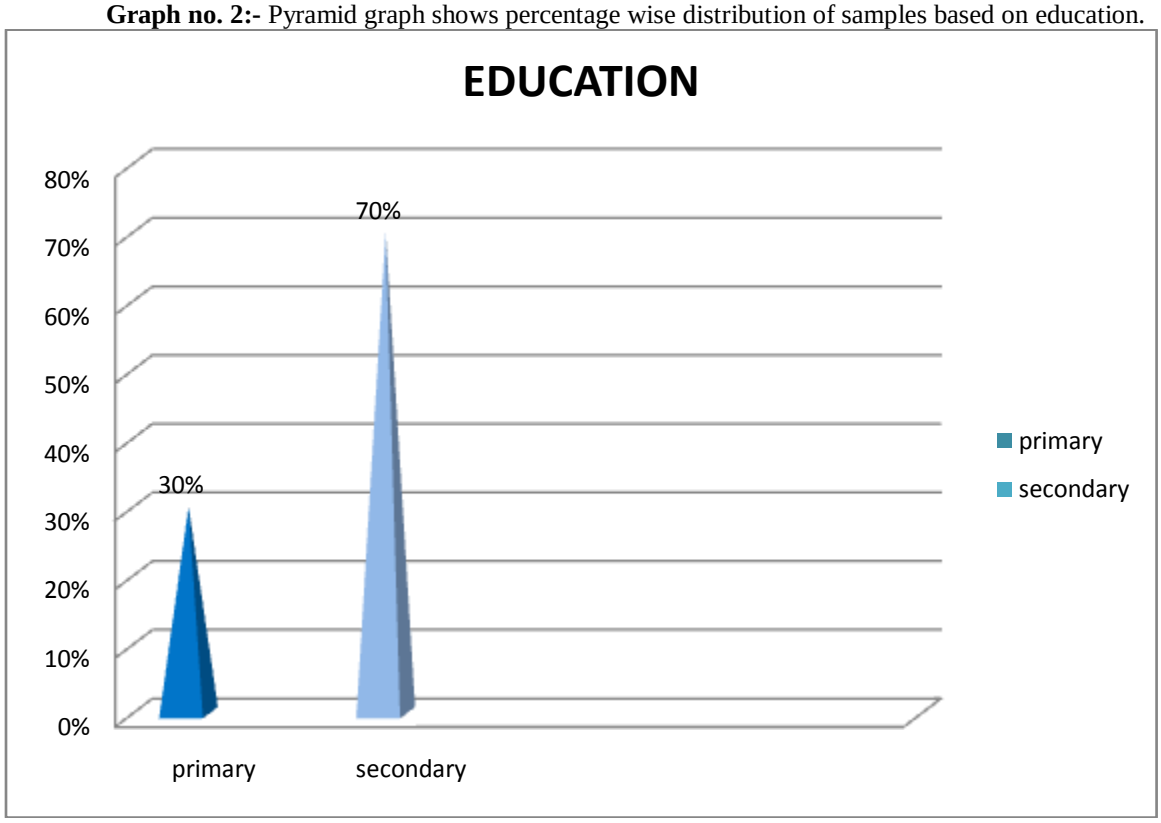
Demographic variables	Frequency	percentages %
Age (In years)		
19 - 23	42	42
24 – 28	47	47
29 - 33	10	10
34 - 38	1	1

Education		
Primary	30	30
Secondary	70	70
Religion		
Hindu	69	69
Christian	9	9
Muslim	14	14
Gravida		
First	51	51
Second	40	40
Third	**6**	**6**
Fourth and above	**3**	**3**

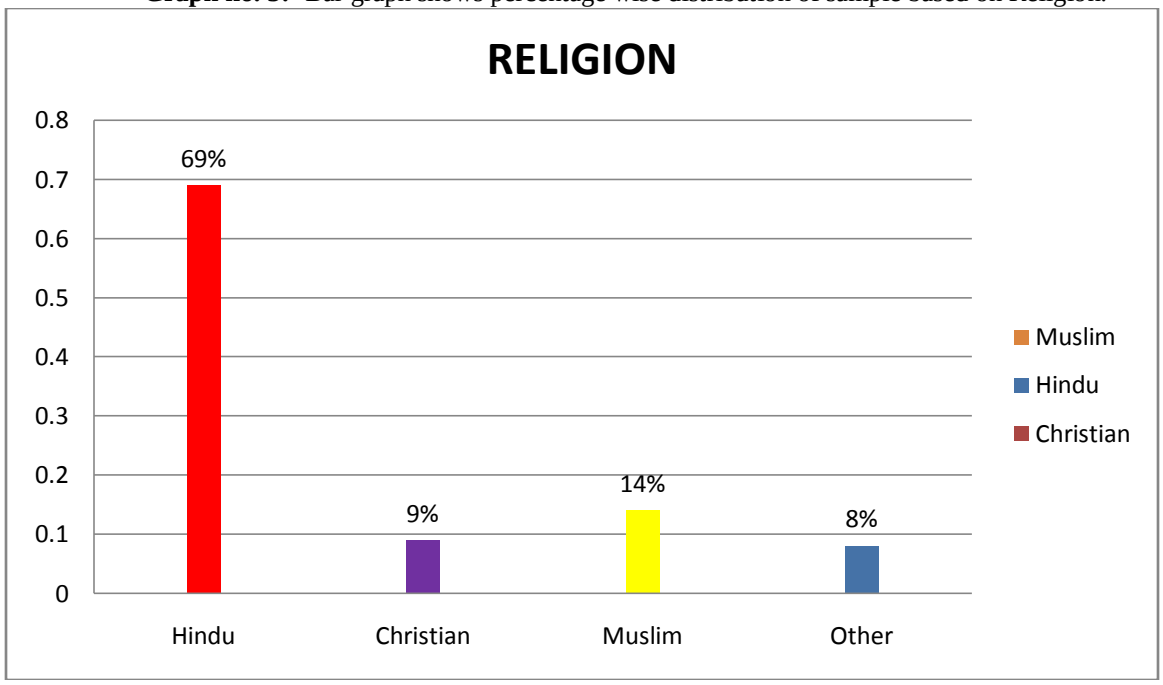
Graph no. 1:- Cylindrical bar graph shows percentage wise distribution of samples based on their age.



Graph no. 2:- Pyramid graph shows percentage wise distribution of samples based on education.



Graph no. 3:- Bar graph shows percentage wise distribution of sample based on Religion.



Graph no. 4:- Line graph shows percentage wise distribution of sample based on gravida.

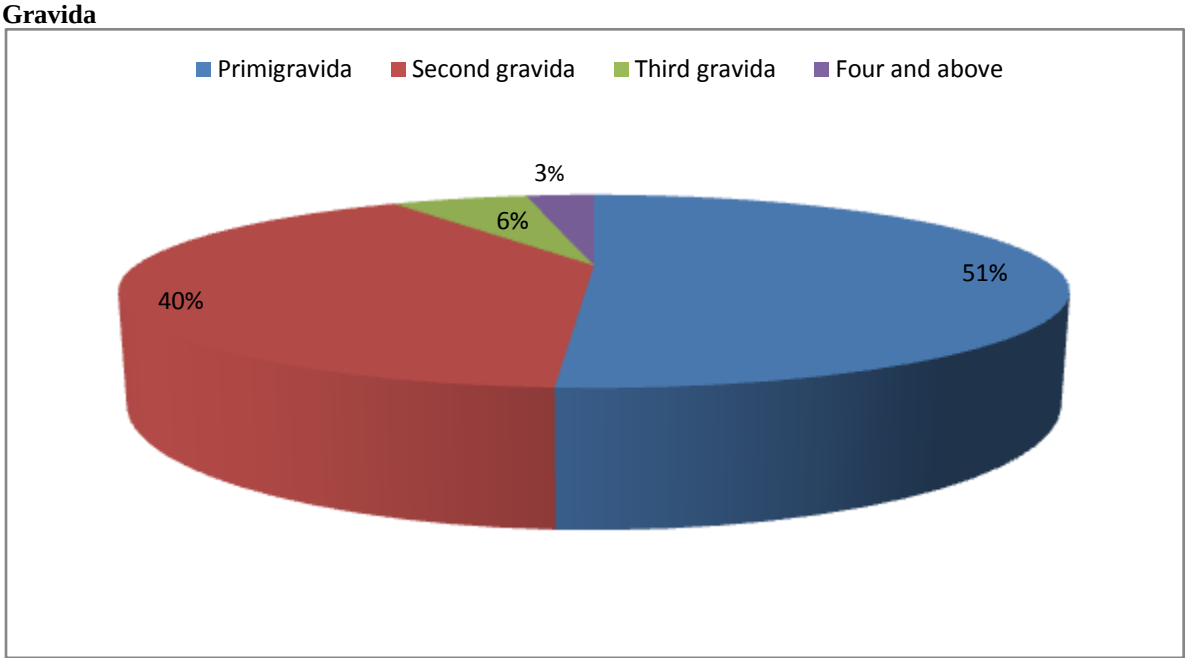


Table no. 2:- Pretest knowledge scores regarding prevention of TORCH infection during pregnancy among antenatal mothers. n = 100

Knowledge Pre-test	Frequency	%
Good score(16 – 29)	11	11
Average score(9 - 15)	31	31
Poor score (0 -8)	58	58

Table no. 3:- Mean and standard deviation of knowledge scores regarding prevention of 'TORCH' infection during pregnancy among antenatal mothers attending antenatal OPDS of selected Hospitals. n= 100

Areas of analysis	Mean	Median	Standard deviation
Pre – test (x)	12.3	12	0.43
Post – test (y)	21.14	21	0.33
Difference	9.11	9	0.07

Table no. 4:- Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post knowledge Scores of knowledge regarding prevention of TORCH infection during pregnancy among antenatal mothers. n=100.

Knowledge score	pre- test Frequency	%	post- test Frequency	%
Good knowledge	11	11	20	20

Average knowledge	31	31	75	75
Poor knowledge	58	58	5	5

Conclusion:-

There was association between the pre-test knowledge scores with selected demographical variables. Thus the null hypothesis was rejected and H_1 hypothesis and H_2 hypothesis was accepted.

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