



RESEARCH ARTICLE

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE OF STAFF NURSES REGARDING SELECTED OBSTETRICAL EMERGENCIES AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN SELECTED WARDS ATSMVMCH,PUDUCHERRY”

I. Savitha¹, R. Priyadharshini² and Prof. Dr. G. Muthamilselvi³

1. M.Sc., Nursing – II year, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Nursing College.
2. Professor, in Nursing, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Nursing College.
3. Principal, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Nursing College, Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry.

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History

Received: 15 April 2023

Final Accepted: 19 May 2023

Published: June 2023

Key words:-

Obstetrical Emergencies, Level Of Knowledge, Structured Instructional Module

Abstract

Background: Obstetrical emergencies are life threatening medical conditions that occur in pregnancy or during or after delivery or labor and it is the leading cause of maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity which comprises 46% of maternal mortality in worldwide.

Objectives: The purpose of the study was to quantify the level of knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management among staff nurses.

Methods: Research design and approach: Pre-experimental (one group pre and post-test design) research design was used for the present study. The study was conducted in SMVMCH, Puducherry and sample size was 30 staff nurses who were working at SMVMCH and was selected by using convenient sampling technique. Instrument was used to assess the level of knowledge and measured by using self-structured questionnaire developed by the researcher.

Results: The post assessment findings reveals that out of 30 staff nurses 21(70%) had adequate and 9(30%) had Moderate level of knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management among staff nurses in selected wards at SMVMCH, Puducherry. The findings reveals the mean score of 24.67+ 4.318 of the knowledge of staff nurses regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management and shows statistically highly significant with the p value $**p < 0.001$. The other findings depicts that the demographic variable, **designation and years of experience** had shown statistically significant association between the pre assessment level of knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management among staff nurses with selected demographic variables.

Conclusion: The researcher concluded that structured instructional module was more effective and in future this can be taken as large sample to impart the knowledge for the staff nurses.

Copy Right, IJAR, 2023,. All rights reserved.

Corresponding Author:- I. Savitha

Address:- M.Sc., Nursing – II year, Department. of. Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Nursing College.

Introduction:-

A woman is a beautiful talented valuable human being. Women are the vital set up and heart of the family. Women experience various turning points in their life cycle, which may be developmental or transitional.

In every country mothers and children are constitute a major segment of the total population. Therefore a service to women during pregnancy and delivery is tremendously significant in health care delivery system (**Rao K.S 2004**).

According to a survey about 6,000 mothers die during childbirth and due allied complications of pregnancy in Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir has a maternal mortality rate of 2400, which is the highest MMR in the world. As per a study conducted by the team of Jha M8 from center for Disease control and prevention, of 5, 476, 970 population in four districts, it was shown that 357 women of reproductive age (15-49) died and 154 died of complications during pregnancy, child birth or the puerperal period. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in those four districts was 418 in Kupwara, 774 in Anantnag, 2182 in Baramulla and 6507 in Bandipora. Baramulla district showed the highest mortality risk ever recorded in human history, with 54% more than half of the woman of reproductive age died.

According to the survey women who died post-partum were 64% within 42 days. 56% of these women died in the first 24 hours. 60% Kashmiri's do not have access to basic health services. Even 40% Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) offers basic emergency care in valley, only 7% have capacities to provide comprehensive emergency obstetric care according to the Ministry of Health.

Statement of the problem:

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured instructional module on knowledge of staff nurses regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management in selected wards at SMVMCH, Puducherry.

Objectives:-

1. To assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured instructional module by comparing pre and post level of knowledge among staff nurses
3. To associate the level of knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management among staff nurses with their selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis:

1. There will be a significant difference in the pre and post level of knowledge on selected obstetrical emergencies and its management among staff nurses.
2. There will be a significant association between the level of knowledge and their selected demographic variables.

Assumptions:

1. The staff nurses may develop attitude in managing the emergency situation while handling obstetrical cases.
2. The staff nurses may develop competency and skill in managing the emergency situation.

Inclusion Criteria:

1. The staff nurses completed either diploma or degree in nursing.
2. Working in a selected wards at SMVMCH, Puducherry
3. The staff nurses who are present during the period of data collection
4. Staff nurses who are willing to participate in the study

Exclusion Criteria:

The staff nurses at an administrative level

Materials and Methods:-

A quantitative research approach and pre experimental one group pre and post -test research design was used for this study. The sample consists of 30 staff nurses were working at SMVMCH and selected by using convenient sampling technique who fulfill the inclusion criteria. The data collection was done by using self-structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management among staff nurses. The result was interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Selection of tools:

Self-Structured questionnaire was selected for the study. It was considered to be the most appropriate instrument to elicit the responses from the staff nurses

Development of the tools:

Since the objectives of the study was to assess and compare the knowledge of staff nurses with their demographic data. It was decided that the questionnaire would have two sections namely section – A demographic data section, section – B Self-structured questionnaire.

Section – A

It consists of socio demographic data including age, gender, educational qualification, designation, year of experience, duration of working experience in obstetrics and gynecological department, source of information.

Section – B

It consists of knowledge items 30 objectives type of multiple choice questions with four distractors. This knowledge questions consist of definition, causes, signs and symptoms, nurse's initial action to manage and treat the mothers with specific obstetrical emergencies.

Results:-

The outcome for demographic variables among staff nurses are as follows. Out of the 30, staff nurses who were interviewed, Majority of the staff nurses 20(66.7%) of study population were in the age group are 21-25 years. Majority of the staff nurses were female 25(83.3%). Majority of the staff nurses were B.Sc., Nursing 27(90%). Majority of the designation were staff nurses 19(63.3%). Majority of the staff nurses were less than year of experience 16(53.3%). Majority of the staff nurses were less than year duration of working experience on obstetrics and gynecological department 21(70%). Majority of the staff nurses, source of information were Internet 28(93.3%). Percentage wise distribution of pre and post assessment level of knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management among staff nurses. In pre assessment, Majority of staff nurses 19(63.3%) had inadequate and 11(36.7%) had moderate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation of the level of knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management among staff nurses is 9.40 ± 3.058 . In post assessment, Majority of staff nurses 21(70%) had adequate and 9(30%) had Moderate level of knowledge and the mean and

standard deviation of the level of knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management among staff nurses is 24.67 ± 4.318 .

Fig 1 – Percentage wise distribution of pre and post level of knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management among staff nurses

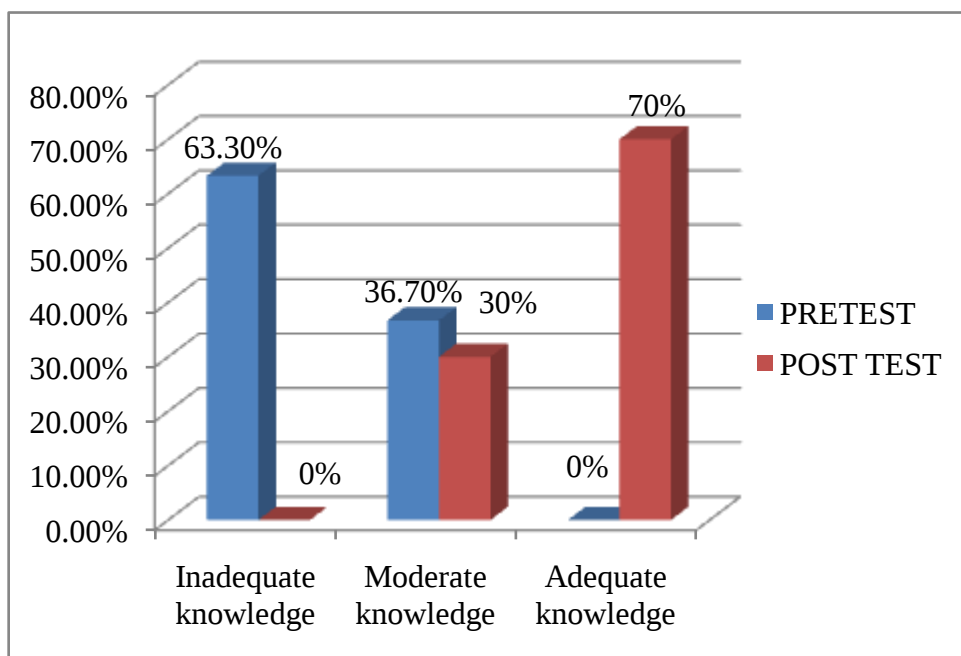


Table 1 shows that, the mean score of effectiveness of SIM by comparing pre and post level of knowledge among staff nurses in the pre assessment was 9.40 ± 3.058 and the mean score in the post assessment was 24.67 ± 4.318 . The calculated paired 't' test value of $t = 13.64$ shows **statistically highly significant** difference of effectiveness of SIM by comparing pre and post assessment knowledge levels among staff nurses.

Effectiveness of SIM by comparing pre and post level of knowledge among staff nurses.
(N=30)

GROUP	TEST	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MEAN DIFFERENCE	't' VALUE Paired -t test	Df	'p' VALUE
LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE [Effectiveness of SIM by comparing pre and post level of knowledge among staff nurses]	Pre assessment	9.40	3.058	15.26	13.64	29	0.000** HS
	Post assessment	24.67	4.318				

Fig 2:- Effectiveness of SIM by comparing pre and post assessment level of knowledge among staff nurses.

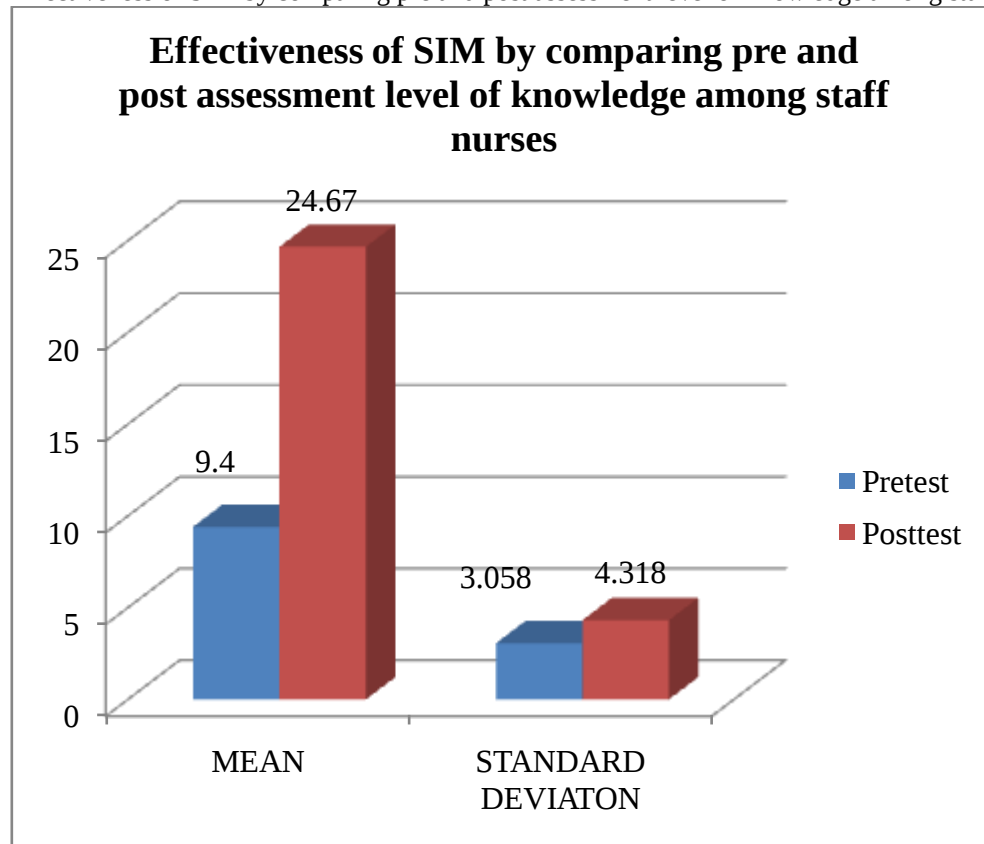


Table:- Association between the pre assessment level of knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management among staff nurses with selected demographic variables. (N=30).

SL. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE				Chi-square X ² and P-Value
		INADEQUATE		MODERATE		
		N	%	N	%	
1	Age					

	a. 21- 25 years	12	63.2	8	72.7	$X^2=1.94$ Df=2 p =0.378 NS
	b. 26- 30 years	4	21.1	3	27.3	
	c. 31-35 years	3	15.7	0	0	
	d. Above 35	0	0	0	0	
2	Gender					$X^2=0.029$ Df=1 p =0.865 NS
	a. Male	3	15.8	2	18.2	
	b. Female	16	84.2	9	81.8	
3	Educational qualification					$X^2=1.93$ Df=2 p =0.381 NS
	a. GNM	2	10.5	0	0	
	b. B.Sc., Nursing	16	84.2	11	100	
	c. M.Sc., Nursing	1	5.3	0	0	
	d. Post basic B.Sc., Nursing	0	0	0	0	
4	Designation					$X^2=5.44$ Df=1 p =0.02 *S
	a. Staff nurse	15	78.9	4	36.4	
	b. Ward incharge	4	21.1	7	63.6	
	c. ANS	0	0	0	0	
	d. DNS	0	0	0	0	
5	Years of experience					$X^2=8.05$ Df=3 p =0.045 *S
	a. Less than year	12	63.2	4	36.4	
	b. 1-3 years	0	0	4	36.4	
	c. 3-5 years	2	10.5	1	9.1	
	d. Above 5 years	5	26.3	2	18.1	
6	Duration of working experience on obstetrics and gynecological department					$X^2=0.277$ Df=2 p =0.871 NS
	a. Less than a year	13	68.4	8	72.7	
	b. 1-3 years	3	15.8	2	18.2	
	c. 3-5 years	0	0	0	0	
	d. Above 5 years	3	15.8	1	9.1	
7	Source of information					$X^2=0.164$ Df=1 p =0.685 NS
	a. Electronic media	0	0	0	0	
	b. Newspaper	1	5.3	1	9.1	
	c.TV	0	0	0	0	
	d. Internet	18	94.7	10	90.9	

*-p< 0.05 significant, *-p < 0.001highly significant, NS-Non significant

The table depicts that the demographic variable, **designation and years of experience** had shown statistically significant association between the pre-test level of knowledge regarding obstetrics emergencies and its management among staff nurse with selected demographic variables. The other demographic variable had not shown statistically significant association between the pre-test level of knowledge regarding obstetrics emergencies and its management among staff nurse with selected demographic variables respectively.

Conclusion:-

The findings reveals that out of 30 staff nurses 21(70%) had adequate and 9 (30%) had moderate level of knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management among staff nurses with the mean score is 24.67 ± 4.318 in selected wards at SMVMCH, Puducherry. The other findings depicts that the demographic variable, **designation and years of experience** had shown statistically significant association between the pre assessment level of knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies and its management among staff nurses with selected demographic variables. The other demographic variable had not shown statistically significant association between the pre assessment level of knowledge regarding obstetrical emergencies and its management among staff nurses with selected demographic variables respectively. The researcher concluded that structured instructional module was more effective and in future this can be taken as large sample to impart the knowledge for the staff nurses

Bibliography:-

1. D C Dutta, Textbook of Obstetrics 9th edition, published by Jaypee brothers publications
2. Annamma Jacob, "A comprehensive textbook of midwifery, 2nd edition 2008, published by Jaypee brothers, New Delhi.
3. Basavanthappa BT, "textbook of midwifery and reproductive health nursing published by Jaypee brothers, New Delhi,.
4. Desai, "Principles practices of Obstetrics and Gynecology for post graduate", 3rd edition 2006, volume I published by Jaypee brothers Page No. 384.
5. Fraser and cooper, "My text book for midwives" published Elsevier Page No. 664.
6. Jayne klossner N, "Introducing maternity nursing", 2006 published by Lippincott Williams and willkins

Net reference:

1. <https://www.cureus.com/articles/115323>
2. <https://www.nursingpractice.net/article/view/80/4-1-7>
3. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358200077>
4. <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0213719>
5. <https://www.ijrcog.org/index.php/ijrcog/article/view/858>
6. <https://ijneronline.com/HTMLPaper.aspx?Journal>
7. <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Stephen-Rulisa/publication/51828171>
8. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22445951>
9. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/341140270>
10. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0020729212003414>
11. <https://fromemuseum.org/studies-related-to-obstetrical-emergencies-nursing-essay>
12. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25911056>
13. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21776397>
14. <https://eurekamag.com/research/045/948/045948407.php>.