A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Skill Regarding Partograph among Nursing Student at Selected Nursing College, Lucknow

Akanksha Singh

Assistant Professor, Sultanpur Institute of Nursing, Saidpur, Uttar Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

AIM: The aim of the study is to enhance the level of knowledge and skill regarding partograph among the nursing student.

Objective: Assess the pre test and post test level of knowledge and skill regarding partograph among nursing student. Determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and skill regarding partograph among nursing student. Co-relate the level of knowledge and skill regarding partograph among nursing student. Associate between pre test level of knowledge regarding partograph with selected demographic variable

Research design: Pre experimental one group pre-test- post- test design was used in the study. The total sample size was 60 selected by purposive sampling technique. The data was collected by administering structured knowledge Questionnaire and Checklist followed by Structured teaching programme about Partograph. After 7 days, post- test was done to assess the effectiveness of STP.

Result: The data obtained are tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics analysis of the data shows that 13 (21.7%) had inadequate knowledge, 45 (75.0%) had moderate knowledge and 2 (3.3%) had adequate knowledge 44 (73.3%) had inadequate skill, 15 (25.0%)had moderate skill and 1 (1.7%) had adequate skill after giving STP the mean score was increased knowledge (16.62) with a standard deviation(2.45) and skill score was increased(11.33) with a standard deviation (1.85). programme was effective in improving the knowledge as the Z value = -6.39 and skill Z value -6.72 which was highly significant with the degree of freedom p<0.001

CONCLUSION: The finding reveals that there was a significant improvement in knowledge and skill of GNM 3rd year student in post test after structured teaching programme. It also showed that there was no association with post-test knowledge and selected demographic variable.

KEYWORDS: *Knowledge and skill regarding partograph among nursing student*

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Labour is a process, where women give birth to the child. The most wonderful moment in women's life is during labour, as most women and their families experience greatest excitement during labour. As a part of the Safe Motherhood, World Health Organization promoted a partograph with a view to improving labour management and reducing maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality. Friedman discovered partograph in 1954. It is modified by Hugh Philpott in 1972 to identify abnormally slow labour. A partograph is a representation of the changes that occur in labour, including cervical dilatation, fetal heart rate, maternal pulse, blood pressure and temperature. It also a numerical record of feature such as urine output and the volume and type of intravenous infusion (including oxytocin drip). It is therefore possible at a glance to identify deviations from normal in any of this variable.

NEED OF STUDY

The women in labour requires a continuous support by health care professionals who play a significant role in achieving beneficial maternal and infant out come. Thus, the global safe Motherhood initiative was launched in 1987 to address this major public health problem. The initiative, led by the safe motherhood inter-agency group (IAG) works to raise awareness and stimulate action at the global and national levels to make pregnancy and childbirth safer for women and newborn infants.

Every year, out of an estimated 120 million pregnancies that occurs Worldwide, about half a million women die from the complications of pregnancy and child birth and 90% of women suffers from a serious pregnancy related illness or disability in developing countries. Hence skilled assistance during labour is the most important and key service for reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality rates.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and skill regarding partograph among nursing student at selected nursing college, Lucknow

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. Assess the pre test and post test level of knowledge and skill regarding partograph among nursing student.
2. Determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and skill regarding partograph among nursing student.
3. Co-relate the level of knowledge with skill regarding partograph among nursing student.
4. Associate the level of knowledge regarding partograph with selected demographic variable.

HYPOTHESIS

H1:- There is a significant difference between pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding partograph among nursing student.

H2:- There is a significant difference between pre test and post test skill regarding partograph.

H3:- There is a significant co-relation between knowledge and skill regarding partograph.

H4:- There is a significant association between level of knowledge with selected demographic variables.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Analysis and interpretation of data is the most important phase of research process, which involves the computation of the certain measure along with searching for pattern of relationship that exists among data groups. Analysis and interpretation of data includes compilation, editing, coding, classification and presentation of data. Analysis is referred as methods of organizing and synthesizing the data in such a way that research questions can be answered and hypothesis can be tested.

The analyzed data was organized to the objectives and presented under the following major headings:
SECTION 1: Sample characteristics
SECTION 2: Objective wise analysis

The result are represented in following section:
Part I: Distribution of demographic characteristics of GNM 3rd year student

Part II: Assessment of level of knowledge and skill about partograph

Section A: Assessment of pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding partograph

Section B: Assessment of pre test and post test skill regarding partograph

Section C: Area wise mean SD and mean percentage of pre test and post test knowledge score

Part III: Analysis of effect of structured teaching programme about partograph

Part 1V: Correlation coefficient between pre test and post test level of knowledge and skill regarding partograph.

PART V: Association of post test knowledge among GNM 3rd year student with selected demographic variable

Table - 1: Distribution of demographic characteristics o f Nursing Students

SECTION-1 SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC PROFORMA		Frequency	Percentage(%)
Age in year	18-19 years	7	11.7
	20-21 years	31	51.7
	22-23 years	10	16.7
	24-25 years	12	20.0
Gender	Male	0	0
	Female	60	100
Marital Status	Married	8	13.3
	Unmarried	52	86.7
Previous source of information	Yes	15	25.0
	No	45	75.0

Table.1 reveal the percentage distribution of nursing student according to the demographic variable such as Age, Gender, Marital status, Previous source of information.

OBJECTIVE 1: Assess the level of knowledge regarding partograph among nursing students

Table 2(a): Assessment of frequency, percentage of pre test and post test level of knowledge score among nursing student

n=60

Level of knowledge	Score	Pre-test		Post- test	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate	0-8	13	21.7	1	1.7
Moderate	9-16	45	75.0	22	36.7
Adequate	17-25	2	3.3	37	61.7

The above table reveals and that existing level of pre test knowledge in this study respondents 13 (21.7%) had inadequate knowledge, 45 (75.0%) had moderate knowledge and 2 (3.3%) had adequate knowledge.

OBJECTIVE 1: Assess the skill regarding partograph among nursing students

Table 2 (b) Assessment of frequency, percentage of pre test and post test skill score among nursing student

Skill	Score	Pre-test		Post- test	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate skill	0-4	44	73.3	0	0
Moderate skill	5-9	15	25.0	8	13.3
Adequate skill	10-14	1	1.7	52	86.7

The above table reveals that existing level of pre skill test in this study respondents 44 (73.3%) had inadequate skill, 15 (25.0%)had moderate skill and 1 (1.7%) had adequate skill

TABLE 3(a): Classification wise mean, SD and mean percentage of pre test and post test knowledge score.

Partograph section	Pre	Post	Z value	p-value
	Mean ± SD	Mean ± SD		
Introduction of partograph	2.30±1.25	3.93±0.25	-6.02	**<0.001**
Component of partograph	5.18±1.87	9.23±1.74	-6.45	**<0.001**
Related to progress of labour	3.42±1.96	3.45±2.15	-0.06	0.954

Applied Wilcoxon signed rank test for significance. Z value= 6.72; P-value =<0.001 considered highly significant

OBJECTIVES- 2 Determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and skill regarding partograph among nursing student.

Table 4(a) Effect of pre test and post knowledge score among nursing students about partograph.

	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate		Mean ± SD	Mean Difference
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Pre- Knowledge test score	13	21.7	45	75.0	2	3.3	10.90±3.20	-5.72
Post- Knowledge test score	1	1.7	22	36.7	37	61.7	16.62±2.45	

Applied Wilcoxon signed rank test for significance. Z value=-6.39; p-value=<0.001; consider highly significant.

Table 4(b) Effect of pre test and post skill score among nursing students about partograph

	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate		Mean ± SD	Mean Difference
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Pre- Skill test score	44	73.3	15	25.0	1	1.7	3.72±1.57	-7.61
Post- Skill test score	0	0	8	13.3	52	86.7	11.33±1.85	

Applied Wilcoxon signed rank test for significance. Z value=-6.72; p-value=<0.001; consider highly significant.

OBJECTIVES- 3 Co-relate the level of knowledge with skill regarding partograph among nursing student.

Table 5 (a): Correlation between pre test knowledge and skill scores

Correlations

			Knowledge Pre test	Skill checklist Pre
Spearman's rho	Knowledge Pre test	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.310*
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	**.016**
		N	60	60
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).				

Table 5 (b): Correlation between post test knowledge and skill scores

Correlations

			Knowledge Post test	Skill checklist Post
Spearman's rho	Knowledge Post test	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.885**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	**<0.001**
		N	60	60
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).				

OBEJECTIVE – 4 Associate level of knowledge regarding partograph among nursing students with selected demographic variables

		Knowledge post test						χ^2 value (df)	p-value
		Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate			
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Age in years	18-19 years	1	100.0%	2	9.1%	4	10.8%	8.34 (6)	0.214 (NS)
	20-21 years	0	.0%	13	59.1%	18	48.6%		
	22-23 years	0	.0%	3	13.6%	7	18.9%		
	24-25 years	0	.0%	4	18.2%	8	21.6%		
Marital status	Married	0	.0%	3	13.6%	5	13.5%	0.16 (2)	0.925 (NS)
	Unmarried	1	100.0%	19	86.4%	32	86.5%		
Previous source of information	Yes	0	.0%	6	27.3%	9	24.3%	0.40 (2)	0.818 (NS)
	No	1	100.0%	16	72.7%	28	75.7%		

The above table reveals that association between post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables. It's also divided into three categories Inadequate Knowledge, Moderate Knowledge and Adequate Knowledge. The Chi square test was done to find out the association between level of knowledge and demographic variables. There was found a no significant association between demographic parameters with knowledge score.

Hypothesis testing:

This section deals with the testing of the hypothesis put forwarded by the investigator in the beginning of the study are based on the hypothesis listed below:

H_1: There is a significant difference between pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding partograph among nursing student

The study result shows that there is a significant difference in mean pre-test level of knowledge (10.90) to a mean post-test level of knowledge score (16.62) with p value of <0.001; There fore, research hypothesis H_1 is accepted.

H_2: There is a significant difference between pre test and post test skill regarding partograph among nursing student

The study result shows that there was a significant difference in mean pre-test skill score (3.72) to a mean post-test skill score (11.33) with p value of

<0.001. There fore research hypothesis H_2 is accepted.

H_3: There is a significant co- relation between knowledge and skill regarding partograph.

The study result shows that there was a significant correlation between pre- test knowledge and skill score with correlation coefficient of 0.310 (P value <0.05) to post test score 0.885 (P value <0.01). There fore research hypothesis H_3 is accepted.

H_4: There is a significant association between knowledge with selected demographic variable

Study result shows that there no significant association with age in year, marital status, previous source of information among GNM 3rd year nursing student. there fore research hypothesis H_4 is rejected

Summary

This chapter had dealt with analysis and interpretation of the result study. Descriptive and inferential

statistics were employed to analysis the data. Analysis was carried out on the basis of objective and hypothesis of the study. Frequency and percentage was used to represent the sample characteristics and level of knowledge and skill through mean, SD and mean percentage. The association of level of knowledge score with selected demographic variable were assessed by using Chi –Square.