



## TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DANGER SIGN IN PREGNANCY AMONG PRIMIGRAVIDA WOMEN.

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### ABSTRACT

In 2013, there were an estimated 289000 maternal deaths worldwide—most of which may be considered preventable (World Health Organization (WHO), 2014). World Health Organization stated that the pregnancy and childbirth are special events in woman's lives and indeed in the lives of their families. It can also be a time of fear, suffering and even death. Although pregnancy is not a disease but a normal physiological process, it is associated with certain risks to health and survival both for the woman and for the infant she bears. In developed countries they have been largely overcome because every pregnant woman has to take special care during pregnancy and childbirth.

**Objectives:** To assess the pretest knowledge of primigravida women on danger sign of pregnancy. To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge of danger sign of pregnancy among primigravida mothers in selected hospital. To associate the posttest knowledge about danger sign in pregnancy in primigravida.

**Method and Material:** Pre experimental one group pre test post test design.

**Sample:** Primigravida women.

**Sampling technique:** Non-probability convenience sampling technique.

**Sample size:** 40 primigravida women.

**Tool:** Structured knowledge questioner including demographic variables and planned teaching was used for the study. Mean value of pre test is 12.95 and post test is 26.80 and standard deviation values of pre test is 2.062 and post test is 1.814. The calculated t-value is 31.525 and tabulated t-value 2.02 and p-value is 0.000.

**KEYWORDS :** Knowledge, Effectiveness, Danger Signs, & Pregnancy , Primigravida Women.

### 1. Introduction

World Health Organization stated that the pregnancy and childbirth are special events in woman's lives and indeed in the lives of their families. This can be a time of great hope and joyful anticipation. It can also be a time of fear, suffering and even death. Although pregnancy is not a disease but a normal physiological process, it is associated with certain risks to health and survival both for the woman and for the infant she bears. These risks are present in every society and in every setting. In developed countries they have been largely overcome because every pregnant woman has to take special care during pregnancy and childbirth. In developing countries where each pregnancy represents a journey into the unknown from which all too many women never return, due to lack of care provision.<sup>1</sup>

A research study mentioned that nature has bestowed a woman with the capability of producing children, the process that makes her mother. But sad part is that, this normal life furthering process of procreation can lead to as grim a situation as death. At least 40% of all pregnant women will experience some type of complications during their pregnancies. For about 15%, these complications will be potentially life threatening, and will require immediate obstetric care. Maternal death also compromises the health and survival of infants and children they have behind.<sup>1</sup>

### Problem statement

To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge regarding danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women.

### 2. Objectives

- To assess the pretest knowledge of primigravida women on danger sign of pregnancy.
- To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge of danger sign of pregnancy among primigravida mothers in selected hospital.
- To associate the pretest knowledge about danger sign in pregnancy in primigravida mothers with that of demographic variables.

### 3. Methodology

**Research approach-** Quantitative evaluatory approach

**Research design-** One group pretest-posttest design

**Setting of study-** Selected hospital in wardha.

**Sample-** primigravida women.

**Sample size-** 40

**Sampling techniques-** Non probability convenience sampling

**Tool-** structured knowledge questionnaire including demographic variables will be used for the study.

**Independent variable-** planned teaching regarding danger signs of pregnancy.

**Dependent variable-** knowledge of primigravida women among danger signs of pregnancy.

### SAMPLING CRITERIA

- INCLUSION CRITERIA:** Primigravida women who are willing to participate in the study. Who can understand Marathi and English. Women who are only primigravida mothers.
- EXCLUSION CRITERIA:** Women who are mentally ill. Women who are attended such type of education programme.

### 4. Result

This section deals with the assessment of knowledge regarding danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women. The level of knowledge is divided under following headings: poor, average, good, very good, excellent

**Table no. 1 Assessment of pretest knowledge score regarding danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women.**

Level of knowledge score	Score	Percentage score	Pretest Knowledge score	
			Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0-6	0-20%	0	0%
Average	7-12	21-40%	15	37.5%

Good	13-18	41-60%	24	60%
Very good	19-24	61-80%	1	2.5%
Excellent	25-30	81-100%	0	0%
Minimum score	9			
Maximum score	19			
Mean score	12.95 ± 2.062			
Mean Percentage	43.16%			

The above table no. 6 shows that,0(0%) had poor level of knowledge score, 15(37.5%) of them had average level of knowledge score, 24(60%) of them had good level of knowledge score and none of them had very good and excellent level of knowledge score. The minimum score was 9 and the maximum score was 19, the mean score was 12.95 ± 2.062 with a mean percentage score of 43.16.

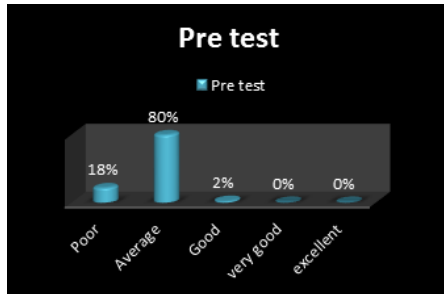


Figure No.1: Knowledge score regarding danger signs of pregnancy in pre-test.

Table no. 2 Assessment of post test knowledge regarding danger signs of primigravida women.

Level of knowledge score	Score	Percentage score	Posttest Knowledge score	
			Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0-6	0-20%	0	0%
Average	7-12	21-40%	0	0%
Good	13-18	41-60%	0	0%
Very good	19-24	61-80%	6	15%
Excellent	25-30	81-100%	34	85%
Minimum score	23			
Maximum score	30			
Mean score	26.80 ± 1.814			
Mean Percentage	79.8%			

5. Shows that of sample were had poor level of knowledge score, none of them had average level of knowledge score, none of them had good level of knowledge score, 6(15%) of them had very good level of knowledge, 34(85%) of them had excellent level of knowledge score. The minimum score was 18 and the maximum score was 22, the mean score was 26.80 ± 1.814 with a mean percentage score of 89.33%.

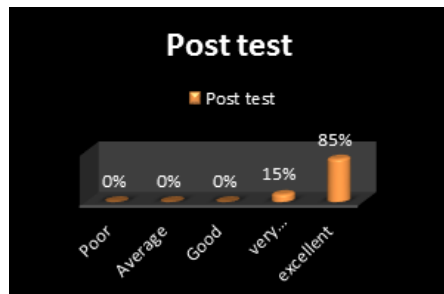


Figure No. 2 : Knowledge score regarding danger signs of pregnancy in Post test.

7. Discussion

The findings of the study were discussed with reference to the objectives stated in chapter I and with the findings of the other studies in this section. The present study undertaken was "To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge regarding danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women."

Knowledge and Practices of Pregnant Women Regarding Danger Signs of Obstetric Complications Anaam Ebrahim El-Nagar<sup>1</sup>, Manal Hassan Ahmed<sup>2</sup>, Ghada Abd El-Salam Belal<sup>3</sup>

**Abstract:** Knowledge of the danger signs of obstetric complications is an essential step in recognition of complications and enables women to take appropriate action to access emergency care.

**Aim:** The present study aimed to assess knowledge and practices of pregnant women regarding danger signs of obstetric complications.

**Subjects and Method:** An exploratory descriptive study was conducted at 4 antenatal clinics (M.C.H centers) affiliated to the different available geographical health zones in Tanta City including: Tanta rabae at Kohafa, Medical center at Said, Tanta Khames at El agizy, and Medical center at Sager. A total sample of 200 pregnant women selected randomly from the previously mentioned settings fulfilling the inclusive criteria was included in the study (50 from each). A structured interview schedule sheet was used to collect the necessary data. It comprised the following parts:

- **Part I:** socio-demographic data such as age, level of education and occupation.
- **Part II:** obstetric characteristics such as gravidity, parity, abortion, antenatal follow-up and presence of any complications in previous pregnancies, deliveries and puerperium.
- **Part III:** questions related to knowledge about danger signs of obstetric complications
- **Part IV:** women's practices toward danger signs of obstetric complications.

**Results** of this study revealed that the most frequently recognized danger signs that may occur during pregnancy were vaginal bleeding, followed by severe abdominal pain and gush of water from the vagina that were mentioned by more than two third, more than half and nearly half of the women, respectively. While, vaginal bleeding was the most commonly known danger sign mentioned by nearly one third and slightly more than one third of the women during labour and puerperium, respectively. Also, the vast majority of the women consulted a doctor when these danger signs appeared.

**Conclusion:** Poor level of knowledge was reported regarding danger signs of obstetric complications among pregnant women. According to the actual practices taken by women to overcome their danger signs during current pregnancy, consult doctor was the actual mentioned practice and it was also the anticipated practice during labor/delivery and postpartum period. A significant correlation was found between women's level of education, occupation, previous experience with obstetric complications, time of the initial antenatal visit and their knowledge about obstetric danger signs.<sup>11</sup>

1. Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to determine whether primigravida women have adequate knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy. It is necessary to know about danger signs of pregnancy because now a day's it is common in world. Primigravida women have to aware about the danger signs of pregnancy. The researcher had selected this study keeping in mind the necessity to address this situation therefore the purpose of the study is to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge regarding danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women. The researcher wants to make the primigravida women aware about the danger signs of pregnancy so that they can prevent herself from danger signs of pregnancy.

Factors motivating this research were:

- The danger signs of pregnancy are common in pregnant women and primigravida women unable to care for it.
- To investigate whether primigravida women knowledge was

sufficient.

- To determine whether there was a need for more emphasis on health education nursing.

## 2. Recommendation

- To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge regarding danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women.
- A similar study on a large scale including hospitals can be carried out to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge regarding danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women.
- Comparative study can be conducted in urban and rural areas on knowledge regarding the danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women.
- A study can be conducted to assess knowledge and attitude regarding danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women.
- Study can be conducted at hospital or community settings among the individuals having risk of developing danger signs of pregnancy, health education can provide and follow up can be done to assess their practice which will give more effectiveness to the individuals and the society.
- A study can be conducted to assess effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women..
- A follow up Study only related to practice can be done to motivate individuals for practice.
- The study recommends that academic institution and should be work on the promotion and enhancement of health education about danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women.

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