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"Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Active Mangement of 3Rd Stage of Labour Among 4Th Year B.bsc Nursing Students of Krishna Institute of Nursing Sciences, Karad"

KEYWORDS: P.T.P , AMTSL

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ABSTRACT *Post partum hemorrhage is one of the most common causes of maternal death throughout the world and is preventable with effective management of labour. Objectives: to assess the knowledge of students regarding active management of 3rd stage of labour and to find out the association of knowledge score of students regarding active management of 3rd stage of labour with selected socio demographic variable. Materials & Methods: One group pre test-post test design, with an evaluative approach was used for the study. The study was conducted on 40 students in KINS, Karad. The instrument used for data collection was a structured knowledge questionnaire. Results: The major findings of the study were .The data on sample charecterstics revealed that out of students40 majority 22 (55%) belonged to the age group 20-21 year, Minimum 45% Belonged to the age group 22-24. Majority are 34 (80%) female and male 6 are 20%. Majority of 47.5% of students belonged to Hindu family and minority 7.5% belonged to Muslim family .Majority of 24 (60%) residence in urban area and 16(40%) resided in rural area. Majority of the students 32 (80%) have not attended any workshop and 8 (20%) attended the workshop. The overall mean percentage in the pretest was 13.4 with standard deviation 3.185 and in posttest it was 18.175 with standard deviation2.943. The gain knowledge score is significant (t= 6.964). Since calculated value is higher than the table value at 98 df . The findings of the study reveals that a PTP can make a significant rise in knowledge level of students ,as there was a significant gain in the postest scores.*

Conclusion:The study concluded that the PTP was effective in terms of gain in knowledge regarding AMTSL among students This reduction in blood loss reduce incidence of post partum anemia, infection and hence maternal mortality and morbidity.

1.Introduction

Post Partum hemorrhage (PPH) is one of the most common causes of maternal deaths throughout the world. Pregnancy & child birth involves significant health risks, even for women with no existing health problems as third stage is the most crucial stage of labour. Previously uneventful first & second stage can become abnormal within a minute with disastrous consequences in the third stage of labour.[1]India has the largest number of maternal death 63,000. According to WHO 25.7% of maternal deaths are contributed by India [2]

Two third of PPH occur in women with no identifiable risk factors. Without proper management PPH can rapidly progress to cause life threatening blood loss, often within few hours because of this unpredictability and rapid progression, reducing the incidence of PPH & improving PPH outcome it does often remains a challenge [3] Where maternal mortality is high & resources are limited, the introduction of low cost evidence based practices to prevent & manage PPH can improve maternal & infant survival. [1].

Routine practice of active management of third stage of labour has been shown to dramatically reduced hemorrhage by upto 60%. Also it reduces the need for more complex medical interventions to stop bleeding & reduces the need for blood transfusion. This is a particular benefit in setting where provisions of such maternal health services are inadequate [4]. Active management of third stage of labour consists of interventions designed to facilitate the delivery of the placenta by increasing uterine contractions and to prevent PPH by averting uterine atony. The usual components include

1. Administration of uterotonic agents
2. Controlled cord traction
3. Uterine massage after delivery of the placenta as appropriate[5]

Every attendant at birth needs to have the knowledge, skills and critical judgement needed to carry out active management of third stage of labour and assess the needed supplies and equipments [5].

2.Literature Survey

Reviews on knowledge of AMTSL

A quasi-experimental study was conducted in Belgaum by Deepathy G.to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on active management of third stage of labour among staff nurses working in maternity units. One group pretest posttest design was used on 45 staff nurses selected by purposive sampling technique. Study revealed there was statistically significant gain in knowl-

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edge scores in the posttest with a mean difference of 74.37 and gain in knowledge scores is significant.(t=17.91) ,thus providing planned teaching programme is an effective method of teaching on AMTSL.[6]

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

'A Study To Assess The Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge of Active Mangement of 3rd Stage of Labour Among 4th Year B.Bsc Nursing Students of Krishna Institute of Nursing Sciences, Karad

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the knowledge of students regarding active management of 3rd stage of labour
2. To find the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding active management of 3rd stage of labour
3. To find an association of knowledge of students regarding active management of 3rd stage of labour with selected socio demographic variable

3.Material and methods

The study was conducted on 40 students of4th year Basic Bsc nursing of Krishna institute of nursing sciences, Karad using one group pre-test, post-test design with an evaluative approach.

In this study Planned teaching program me on AMTSL is the independent variable and knowledge of students regarding AMTSL is the dependent variable. The sample selected by non probability purposive sampling. . The data obtained to describe the sample characteristics include age in years, residence, religion ,any workshop attended received prior information related to AMTSL, source of information .Planned teaching programme consists of Introduction of PPH. Physiology of AMTSL, Introduction of PPH, Components of AMTSL,- Knowledge of AMTSL. the tool was administrated to the students for pre-test on 27-04-2015 and post test on 04-05-2015. The obtained data was tabulated and analyzed in term of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Findings

4.1 Findings Related to sample characteristics

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

TABLE -1 **n=40**

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES n=40	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Age in years:		
a)20-21	22	**55%**
b)22-24	**18**	**45%**
c)Above 25	**0**	**0%**
Sex		
Male	8	**20%**
Female	32	**80%**
Religion:		
a)Hindu	19	**47.5%**
b)Christian	18	45%
c)Muslim	3	7.5%
d)Other	0	0
Geographical area		
a)Urban	24	60%
b)Rural	16	40%
Any workshop attended		
a)Yes	8	20%
b)No	32	80%

Reveals that out of 40 students, majority 22 (55%) belonged to the age group 20-21 year, Minimum 45% Belonged to the age group 22-24. Majority are 34 (80%) female and male are 20%.majority of 47.5% of students belonged to Hindu family and minority 7.5% belonged to Muslim family .Majority of 24 (60%) residence in urban area and 16(40%) resided in rural area. Majority of the students 32 (80%) have not attended any workshop and 8 (20%) attended the workshop.

TABLE -2

FEQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWLEDGE SCORES OF AREAS ON ACTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THIRD STAGE OF LABOUR IN PRETEST AND POSTTEST n=40

Sr.no	AREA	PRETEST						POSTTEST					
		GOOD	%	AVERAGE	%	POOR	%	GOOD	%	AVERAGE	%	POOR	%
1	Physiology Of Third Stage Of Labor	8	20	22	55	10	25	28	70	7	17.5	5	12.5
2	Introduction To PPH	8	20	18	45	14	35	21	52.5	14	35	5	12.5
3	Components Of AMTSL	7	17.5	22	55	11	27.5	17	42.5	14	35	9	22.5

TABLE 2 1. reveals that knowledge of students in pretest regarding physiology of third stage of labour maximum 22(55%) of students had average knowledge ,while minimum 8(20%) had good knowledge. While 28(70%) of students in posttest had good knowledge , and minimum 5 (12.5%) poor knowledge regarding physiology of third stage of labour.

2. reveals that knowledge of students in pretest regarding introduction to PPH maximum 18(45%) of students had average knowledge ,while minimum students 14(35%) had good knowledge. While in posttest 21(52.5%) of students had good knowledge , and minimum 5 (12.5%) students had poor knowledge regarding PPH.

3. . reveals that knowledge of students in pretest regarding Components Of AMTSL maximum 22(55%) of students had average knowledge ,while minimum 7(17.5%) had good knowledge. While in posttest knowledge regarding Components Of AMTSL 17(42.5%) of students in posttest had good knowledge , and minimum 9 (22.5%) poor knowledge ..

TABLE 3

DATA SHOWING VALUES OF PRE TEST AND POST TEST MEAN SCORES AND COMPUTED t TEST

SR.NO	TEST	MEAN	S.D	d.f.	t value	P VALUE
1.	Pre-test	13.4	3.185	98	6.964	<0.0001
2.	Post-test	18.175	2.943	98		

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Table 3 reveals that there was a significant gain in the postest scores. The gain knowledge score is significant (t= **6.964).** Since calculated value is higher than the table value at 98 **d.f.** Research hypothesis is accepted. Therefore the findings revealed that planned teaching programme on active management of third stage of labour was effective.

TABLE - 4

Sr No	Demographic variable	Level of knowledge			Chi Square	df
		Good	Average	Poor		
1	Age: a)20-21yrs b)22-24 c)above 25	 6 4 0	15 9 0	 2 5 0	2.615	2
2	Sex a)Male b)Female	 2 8	 3 21	 1 6	0.32	2
3	Religion a)Hindu b)christian c)Muslim	 7 2 0	 9 14 1	 3 3 1	5.800	4
4	Residence a)Urban b)Rural	 6 3	 19 5	 3 4	3.464	2
5	Any workshop attended a)Yes b)No	 2 7	 5 19	 1 6	0.1811	2

Table 4 reveals that the computed chisquare value at df (2) for age were (2.61) sex at df(2) is 0.32 and religion chisquare value 5.8 at df (2) and residence **3.464** at df(2) , **Any workshop attended 0.1811 at** df(2) were not significant at 0.05 level. Hence there was no statistically significant association between knowledge score and demographic variables.

Discussion

study reveals that out of 40 students, majority 22 (55%) belonged to the age group 20-21 year, Minimum 45% Belonged to the age group 22-24.Study was supported by study of Deepathi g. in which maximum number of staff nurse were in the age group 20-24 yrs. Majority are 34 (80%) female and male are 20%.majority of 47.5% of students belonged to Hindu family and minority 7.5% belonged to Muslim family .Majority of 24 (60%) residence in urban area and 16(40%) resided in rural area. Majority of the students 32 (80%) have not attended any workshop and 8 (20%) attended the workshop.

The overall pretest knowledge of student nurses regarding Components Of AMTSL maximum 22(55%) of students had average knowledge ,while minimum 7(17.5%) had good knowledge. and the posttest regarding Components Of AMTSL 17(42.5%) of students in posttest had good knowledge , and minimum 9 (22.5%) poor knowledge .The study was supported by the The descriptive study to assess Midwives' Competence in ActiveManagement of Third Stage of Labour in Primary Health Centres in Anambra State, Nigeria which was done by M.O. Oyetunde and C.A. Nkwonta [9] result shows that the majority of the respondents have high (66.7%) and moderate (28.2%) knowledge.

Findings related to the association with sociodemographic variables the study reveals that the computed chisquare value at df (2) for age were (2.61) sex at df(2) is 0.32 and religion chisquare value 5.8 at df (2) and residence **3.464** at df(2) , **Any workshop attended 0.1811 at** df(2) were not significant at 0.05 level. Hence there was no statistically significant association between knowledge score and demographic variables.

The study was supported with the findings of the study related to Knowledge Regarding Nursing Management of First Stage of Labour Among Final Year GNM Students of Selected School of Nursing, Belgaum, Karnataka done by Devangamath B G, Raddi S A [10]where they found association between knowledge with selected demographic variables in regards of age and religion found no association between knowledge scores and demographic variables where they found The chi- square value for all the selected demographic variables such as age 1.26, sex 16.39, religion 32.25 and source of information 49.7, so there was no significant association between the knowledge scores and demographic variables like age and religion and there was significant association between the knowledge scores and demographic variables like sex and source of information. also findings of the study contracted related to sex and religion.

Conclusion

The present study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of PTP on knowledge of AMTSL among students of KINS Karad. The overall mean percentage in the pretest was 13.4 with standard deviation 3.185 and in posttest it was 18.175 with standard deviation2.943. The findings of the study reveals that a PTP can make a significant rise in knowledge level of students. The result of the study shows that there is a need to arrange informative programme on AMTSL to prevent post partum haemorrhage.

6.Ethical clearance

Ethical clearance was obtained from institutional ethical committee before conducting study.

7.Recommendation

Nurses should conduct more drug studies to improve their knowledge about drugs.

A planned teaching programme on knowledge of active management among nurses working in labour room can be conducted.

A BRASS V drape should be compulsory used in labour room for accurate estimation of blood loss.

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