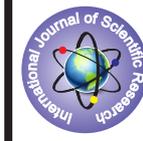


Effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding birth process among antenatal mothers.



Nursing

KEYWORDS:

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Bringing a baby into the world is one of the most blissful periods in any mother's life. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** One group pretest and post test design was used for this study. sample size was 100

Antenatal Mothers. A purposive sampling was used. **ANALYSIS:** Data indicated there were significant differences in knowledge on birth process has improved through video assisted teaching.

INTRODUCTION: Pregnancy and child birth are natural events but also have a great social and emotional significance, particularly for those who are experiencing this for the first time. Prenatal education builds women's confidence in their own ability to give birth, to provide knowledge about normal birth.

Alternative therapy to cope with labour among various methods of teaching like still pictures, booklets, flipbooks, models, posters, motion picture have an advantage above all. Learning through video has been long lasting impression as it compels and holds the attention of the viewer.

As per the census of India in 2011, birth rate is 20.6 births/1000 populations and death rate is 6.4 deaths/1000 population, it indicates that there is rapid increase in India's population. The fertility rate in India is 2.72 children born/woman. Out of 1000 mothers, 1300 mothers undergo prolonged labour. With this there are many complications expected for both mother and baby, associated with prolonged labour. Hence it is necessary to prevent the prolonged labour and shorten the duration of labour by means of improving the health teaching among mothers.

OBJECTIVES

- Assess the pre test knowledge regarding birth process among antenatal mothers.
- Assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding birth process.
- Associate the pretest scores with their selected demographical Variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

1. Setting: The study was conducted in antenatal OPD of primary health centre in poovanthi.

2. Research approach: Evaluative approach

3. Research design: One group pre test post test design

4. Sample: 100 primi mothers

5. Sampling technique: purposive sampling

6. Inclusion criteria:

- Antenatal mothers in their last trimester who are willing to participate in the study.
- Antenatal mothers who can speak, read and write Tamil.
- Antenatal mothers who are available during data collection period.

7. Exclusion criteria:

- Antenatal mothers who are at risk.
- Multi gravida mothers.
- Mothers who are in birth process.
- Antenatal mothers who are having medical illness (sensory deprivation).

8. Data collection instruments:

- Demographic performa
- Semi structured questions
- Video assisted teaching

9. Description of tool:

The tool was developed by referring related literature. The tool consisted of 4 sections. Section A consists of baseline data includes age, education, religion, occupation and monthly income. Section B consists of obstetrical information includes number of antenatal visits, gestational age and exposure to prenatal education. Section C is a semi structured questionnaire. It consists of 30 multiple choice questions based on first stage, second stage, third stage and fourth stage. Section D consists of video assisted teaching on birth process. Score value of 'one' was allotted to each correct response. 'Zero' was awarded for the wrong response. The level of knowledge was graded based on percentage of score was obtained.

10. Data collection Procedure:

The investigator's permission was obtained from the Medical Director of primary health centre and informed consent was taken from the subjects. The study was conducted for a period of one month. The demographic variables collected from the subjects. The pre test was done to assess the mother's knowledge through a semi structured questionnaire. The video assisted teaching was administered. The post test of study was carried out seven days later, using the same tool as the pre test. Collected data was then tabulated and analysed.

Major findings of the study:

The data was analyzed and presented under the following headings.

Section I: Distribution of the antenatal mothers according to their demographic variables and obstetrical information.

Section II: Distribution of the antenatal mother according to the pretest and post test knowledge score on birth process.

Section III: Comparison of pretest and post test knowledge score of antenatal mother on birth process.

Section IV: Association of antenatal mothers' pretest knowledge score with their selected demographic variables

Section I: Distribution of the antenatal mothers according to their demographic variables and obstetrical information.

Data shows that 16(16%) belongs to below 20 years of age, 55(55%) belongs to 21 to 25 years of age and 26(26%) belongs to 26 to 30 years of age. Data shows that 95(95%) belongs to Hindu, 3(3%) belongs to Christian, 2(2%) belongs to Muslim. Data shows that 9(9%) are illiterate, 23(23%) had primary education, 58(58%) had higher secondary, 10(10%) had Graduate and Above.

Section II: Distribution of the antenatal mother according to the pretest and post test knowledge score on birth process.

S.No.	Level of knowledge	Pretest		Post test	
		f	%	f	%
1	Excellent	-	-	82	82
2.	Good	37	37	18	18
3.	Average	59	59	-	-
4.	Poor	04	04	-	-

Data shows that pre test knowledge score only 37% mother are

having good score, 59% are having average score, and 4% are having poor score. Post test knowledge score 82% are having excellent score, 18% are having good score.

Section III: Comparison of pretest and post test knowledge score of antenatal mother on birth process.

S.No.	Level of knowledge	Mean	SD	't' value
1.	Pretest	13.31	3.73	8.458
2.	Post test	25.41		

Data shows knowledge score on birth process. When focusing post test mean scored are high compared to the pre test mean score in knowledge. The results proven that the programme rendered by the researcher was effective.

Section IV: Association of antenatal mothers pretest knowledge score with their selected demographic variables

There was no association between antenatal mother of knowledge with selected demographic variables.

Discussion: Nursing personal are improve the mother knowledge in birth process through the antenatal education.

Conclusion: The study findings were indicated that video assisted teaching was effective to improve the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding birth process.

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