

EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING UTILIZATION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES (MCH) AMONG MOTHERS



Nursing

KEYWORDS: Effectiveness, structured teaching module, knowledge, utilization, maternal and child health services, mothers.

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ABSTRACT

A pre-experimental study was conducted on 50 mothers to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching module on their knowledge regarding maternal and child health services (MCH) with the objectives of assessing the knowledge of mothers regarding MCH services, evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching module in term of gains in levels of knowledge and find out the association between the knowledge of mothers regarding utilization of MCH services and selected demographic variables such as age in years, gravida, frequency of MCH clinics attended, sources of information regarding MCH clinics. The conceptual model adopted for the study was Conceptual frame work based on General System Model of Von Bertalanffy.

One group pretest post test design, with an evaluative approach was used for the study. The structured knowledge questionnaire which consists of 40 questions regarding MCH services. The minimum score of the knowledge assessment questionnaire was 0 and maximum score was 40.

The study findings revealed that the mean post-test knowledge score was apparently higher (38.74) when compared to the mean pre-test knowledge score (29.54). The score of pre-test (SD=2.19) was more dispersed than the scores of post-test (SD=0.84). Findings showed that the mean post test knowledge scores of mothers were significantly higher than that of their mean pre-test score. Thus the knowledge of mothers regarding MCH services was improved. Effectiveness of structured teaching module was tested by using paired 't' test. The calculated 't' value of pre-test knowledge score ($t_{49}=31.29$, $P < 0.05$) is higher than the table value. Therefore, it can be concluded that the difference in the mean observed was a true difference and the teaching module on knowledge regarding utilization of MCH services was effective.

There was a significant association between frequency of attended MCH clinics, but no significant association was observed between age in year, gravida, sources of information regarding MCH services.

INTRODUCTION

In India women in reproductive age (18-45 years) and children below 5 years of age comprise 60% of the total population. Mother and children constitute a vulnerable section of population is more in rural environment. Naturally they need special health care attention. MCH programme was started in India with the objectives of improving the health status of the women and children through the provision of MCH services and family planning programme.

The MCH services are delivered mainly by government-run CHCs, PHCs, and sub-centers, government hospitals and private hospitals/clinics/nursing homes. To improve the availability and access of quality health care, especially for those residing in rural areas, the government has recently launched the NRHM programme in 2005 for poor women and children. However, the position is not uniform in all over the country. The National health policy accords high priority to MCH programmes.

The main purpose of this study is to find out the receptivity of the mothers on MCH services and the level of care received by them. Hence the present study is under taken to develop appropriate strategies to overcome the hurdles and enhance the higher utilization of services.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Maternal mortality rate are very high in Asia and Africa compared with north Europe's 4/100000 live births. An Indian hospital study found the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to be 4/1000 live births. 50-98 percent of the maternal deaths are caused by direct obstetric causes, 50 percent of maternal deaths due to sepsis are related to illegal induced abortions. Antenatal care such as iron supplementation and infection screening, skilled care during birth in the community and at facilities as well as basic postpartum and newborn care during the first few weeks of life can benefit mothers and babies, and can save lives Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in India has not declined significantly in the past 15 years. Maternal mortality rate are very high in Asia and Africa compared with north Europe's 4/100000 live births. An Indian hospital study found the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to be 4/1000 live births. 50-98 percent of the maternal deaths are caused by direct obstetric causes, 50 percent of maternal deaths due

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching module on knowledge of mothers regarding maternal and child health services.

OBJECTIVES

- Assess the knowledge regarding utilization of MCH services among mothers.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching module in term of gains in levels of knowledge.
- Find out the association between the knowledge of mothers regarding utilization of MCH services and selected demographic variables such as age in years, gravida, frequency of MCH clinics attended, sources of information regarding MCH clinics

Research Hypotheses

- There is a significant difference between pretest and post test knowledge score on utilization of MCH services among the mothers.
- There is a significant associations between the mean pre test knowledge score of mothers on utilization of MCH services and selected demographic variables such as age in year, gravida, frequency of MCH clinics attended, sources of information regarding MCH clinics.

Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework selected for this study was based on General System theory by Von Bertalanffy (1930). In this theory main focus is on the discrete part and their interrelationship which makes up and describes the whole.

In this study the input is considered as information about utilization of MCH services and includes Structured knowledge Interview

schedule and STM. It considers, pretest by using structured knowledge interview schedule, structured teaching module and post test on MCH services. Output considers the information obtained from the interview schedule in terms of scores. Feedback refers to output that is returned to the system

Methodology

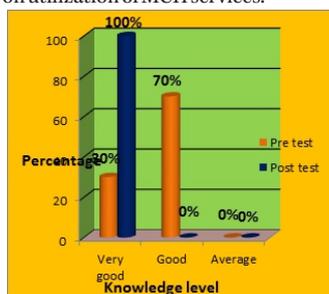
The study utilized an evaluative research approach with one group pretest and post test design. The population comprised of 50 mothers of Mahalgawo community of Gwalior.

A purposive sampling technique was used for selecting the sample. Independent variable was the structured teaching module and dependent variable was the level of knowledge of mothers. Tool used for data collection was structured knowledge interview schedule which was developed based on review of research and non research literature. It comprised of two parts; first part is demographic Performa and second part is structured knowledge interview schedule on utilization of MCH services. Reliability of the structured knowledge interview schedule was established by split half method (Spearman Brown Prophecy formula). The reliability was found to be 0.89

The pilot study was conducted for checking the feasibility of the study, clarity the language of the tool and finalizing the plan for analysis. The collected data was organized and analyzed according to the objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Finding of the study

- The majority (56%) sample belonged to the age group of 18-23 year, (100%) of sample were residing in urban area, (96%) of samples are Hindu, (56%) of sample belongs to nuclear family, (60%) of sample having their monthly income between 2001-4000 rupees, (60%) of sample were primi gravida, (78%) of sample were having one child, (64%) of sample were vegetarian, (40%) of sample attended MCH clinics, (42%) of sample got the information regarding MCH services from friends.
- Mean post test knowledge score (38.74) of mothers was found to be significantly higher than their mean pretest knowledge score (29.54) as evident from 't' value =31.29, $P < 0.05$ level. This suggested the effectiveness of STM in increasing the knowledge of mothers on utilization of MCH services.



Bar diagram showing the comparison of pre-test and post-test score in terms of level of knowledge of mothers

- The Chi-Square association revealed that there was no significant association of pretest knowledge on utilization of MCH services with the selected demographic variables.

Conclusion

- STM was found to be effective in increasing knowledge regarding utilization of MCH services.
- There was highly significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge scores on utilization of MCH services.
- There was no significant association of pretest knowledge on utilization of MCH services with the selected demographic variables.

Implications

Implications for nursing education

Nursing education is to prepare nurses with the potential for imparting health information effectively to community. It should include various methods by which health information can be disseminated effectively. Mothers need to be aware of their role in health promotion and disease prevention. Nurse educators need to be interested in helping mothers so that they can promote their health and prevent themselves and their children from disease and from the complication of pregnancy. The findings of the study in terms of its effectiveness may encourage the mothers and nursing staff to impart education in an effective way

Implications for nursing practice

Nursing's professional obligation is the provision of caring services to human beings. Several implications may be drawn from the present study for the nursing practice. The education programme conducted by the nursing personnel in community regarding utilization of MCH services among mothers. MCH services will help mother to promote the health of her and her baby and prevent them self from disease. Nurses are in a better position to provide knowledge to the community. Hence nurses should take keen interest in preparing different teaching strategies for the community. Nurses can educate their patients in the wards about the available MCH services and their utilization.

Implications for nursing research

There is a need for nursing research in the area of community education, to discover the appropriate methods and media for effective education. The findings of the present study can be utilized for further research study, as it gives information regarding the utilization of MCH services among mothers. Different sections of the people of the society could be educated on utilization of MCH services undertaking research. Student nurses could be motivated to undertake a project where mass survey could be done to identify the effective utilization of MCH services.

Implications for nursing administration

Nursing administration plays a vital role in the supervision and management of nursing profession. The nursing administrator can plan and conduct educational programmes which are beneficial to mothers, children and community. Planning and organizing such work requires efficient team spirit, planning for manpower, money, material, method, time and goodwill to conduct successful education programme. Nurse administrators can also take the initiative in imparting different knowledge through different teaching strategies.

Recommendations

- A similar study can be replicated on a large sample with similar demographical characteristics.
- A similar study can be replicated on a large sample with a control group using a large population of the community.
- A similar study can be replicated among the health workers regarding the utilization of MCH services among mothers.
- A comparative study on the knowledge of urban and rural mothers regarding utilization of MCH services.
- An exploratory study on knowledge and practice of mothers regarding the utilization of MCH services.
- A follow-up study can be conducted to determine the effectiveness of teaching programme

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