



EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION BOOKLET ON PREVENTION & MANAGEMENT OF GENITAL TRACT INJURIES AMONG STAFF NURSES

Nursing

Gauri Manohar*

Asso. Professor Bombay Hospital College of Nursing Indore *Corresponding Author

ABSTRACT

Genital tract trauma is common following vaginal childbirth, & perineal pain is a frequent symptom reported by new mothers. Women, who have spontaneous vaginal births & minimal or no genital tract trauma, have the best health postpartum. Such women have the fewest hospital readmissions for post delivery morbidity, less perineal pain, better sexual function, less depression, & optimum functional status. Therefore, a study was done to evaluate the effectiveness of information booklet on prevention & management of Genital Tract Injuries among staff nurses. An evaluative approach with pre experimental one group pre test posttest design was used for the study. 40 staff nurses were selected from Bombay Hospital, Indore & District Hospital, Indore, by using non-probability purposive sampling technique. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data. Pre test was administered to the participants using structured knowledge questionnaire. After pre test researcher distributed Information Booklet on prevention & management of Genital Tract Injuries to the participants. After 4 days of intervention the investigator administered the posttest to assess the level of knowledge of staff nurses using the same structured knowledge questionnaire. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive & inferential statistics. There was no significant association of the pretest knowledge score with socio demographic variable at $p \leq 0.05$ level of significance. The mean posttest (16.3) was greater than the mean pretest (5.6) knowledge scores. There was significant difference between pretest & posttest knowledge score. Thus the study justified that information booklet was highly effective ($t_{(39)} = 18.47, p < 0.05$) in improving the knowledge of staff nurses regarding prevention & management of genital tract injuries

KEYWORDS

Staff nurses, genital tract injuries, information booklet

INTRODUCTION

Genital Tract Injuries is common following vaginal childbirth, women who have a spontaneous vaginal births and minimal or no genital tract trauma, have the best health postpartum.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the pre-existing knowledge regarding prevention & management of genital tract injuries during normal delivery among staff nurses.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of Information Booklet on knowledge regarding prevention & management of genital tract injuries among staff nurses.
3. To determine the association between the pre test score & selected socio demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis is tested at 0.05 significance level

H1: There will be significant increase in mean post test knowledge score than mean pre test knowledge score.

H2: There will be significant association between the pre-test knowledge score & selected socio- demographic variable.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature for the present study is organized under the following headings:

1. Literature related to incidence & risk factors of genital tract injuries. George M (2007) conducted a study to determine the risk factors for the occurrence of severe Genital Tract Injuries during child birth, he found that Primiparity, instrumental delivery, Asian ethnicity and heavier babies were associated with an elevated risk of severe Genital Tract Injuries.
2. Literature related to effectiveness of Information Booklet. Prince (2004) developed and evaluated the information booklet on various topics and reported that the Information Booklet was found to be an acceptable and effective strategy to enhance the knowledge of literate group.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach : An evaluative approach was used for the study

Research Design : Pre –experimental one group pre test post test design was adopted for the study.

Population: Staff nurses working in hospitals.

Sample Size : 40 staff nurses.

Setting : Bombay Hospital, Indore and District Hospital, Indore.

Sampling Technique: Non –Probability Purposive Sampling Technique.

Inclusive Criteria: Staff nurses willing to participate in the study.

Exclusive Criteria :

1. Staff nurses working in night shift.
2. Staff nurses those who are not willing to participate.

Tools used for data collection:

A structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared for assessing knowledge of staff nurses of selected hospitals of Indore on prevention & management of genital tract injuries.

The structured questionnaire consists of two sections:

SECTION I:

Demographic variables consisting of 4 items such as age, professional qualification, years of experience, & source of previous information.

SECTION II:

Structured knowledge questionnaire, the section consists of 20 items & total score was 20.

Reliability:

To test the reliability of the tool, Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient was used followed by Spearman's Brown Prophecy formula. It was found to be 0.92 which was highly reliable.

Validity :

The prepared questionnaire along with objectives and blue print and the Information Booklet was submitted to 2 experts. The items were modified according to the recommendations of the experts.

Pilot Study: It was conducted on 10 staff nurses. The study was found to be feasible and practicable.

Data Collection Procedure :

Prior to the data collection permission was obtained from the concerned authority for conducting the study. Pre test was conducted by using structured knowledge questionnaire and Information Booklet was distributed. Post test was conducted on 4th day using the same structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge on prevention and management of genital tract injuries.

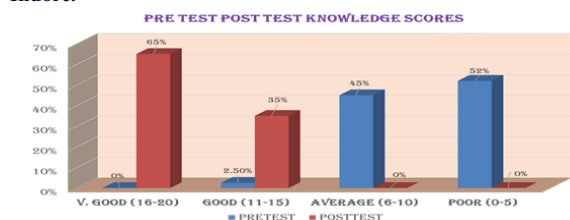
RESULTS

Description of Sample Characteristics

65% of the samples were in the category of 36 to 40 years and 17% were in the category of 31-35 years. 65% were B.Sc. Nursing 12% were having GNM as their educational qualification and 28% had done Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing. Maximum 75% were having experience of 3-4 years and 63% were having source of information from Inservice education.

Knowledge of staff nurses on prevention & management of genital tract injuries during normal delivery in selected Hospitals of Indore.

& continuous research help the nurse to implement the best needed & useful practices.



Data presented in the figure shows that in pretest 52% of staff nurses has poor knowledge score, 45% had average score and only 2.5% had good score where as in the post test 65% staff nurses had v. good knowledge score and remaining 35% had good knowledge score.

EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION BOOKLET

Mean, mean Difference, Standard deviation, & 't' value of pre test & post test knowledge scores of staff nurses (n=40)

	MEAN	MEAN DIFFERENCE	SD	Df	't' value
Pre test	5.6	10.7	2.18	39	18.47*
Post test	16.3		1.73		

The data in table 1 shows that there was significant difference between pre-test and posttest knowledge with calculated t value ($t = 18.47$) was more than table value ($t = 3.3128$) at 0.05. Thus, H1 was accepted.

Chi-square test showing association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables:

There was no significant association of the pre test knowledge scores with selected socio-demographic variables (Age Group, Professional Qualification, Years of Experience & Source of Previous Income) at $p < 0.05$. Thus, H2 was rejected.

DISCUSSION

In the pretest majority of sample i.e. 52% had poor knowledge score while in the post test 65% had V. Good knowledge regarding prevention and management of genital tract injuries. The study findings were supported by a study conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge of prevention and management of genital tract injuries among staff nurses working in obstetrical department.

CONCLUSION

Genital Tract Injuries are often result of trauma to maternal tissues during delivery. There was highly significant increase in knowledge of the subjects after giving the information booklet, the paired (t) test computed (25.47) between mean pre-test knowledge score (5.6) and mean post test knowledge score (16.3) which was highly significant.

RECOMMENDATION

A similar study can be replicated on a large sample so that the finding can be generalized.

IMPLICATIONS

Nursing Practice

Information Booklet is an effective way of delivering knowledge to staff nurses for prevention & management of genital tract injuries. It will indubitably help them for independent learning to improve their knowledge & practice skills.

Nursing Education:

Education is the key component in improving the knowledge of staff nurses. The nurses could be prepared in providing comprehensive nursing care & giving more emphasis on the management of normal labour.

Nursing Administration:

The present study will also help the nurse administrator to utilize its findings while working in hospitals & community settings by making the health personnel well informed about various aspects of the Genital Tract Injuries.

Nursing Research

Today nursing has grown up & nurses are challenged in every way. So, nurses should update their knowledge regarding the recent innovations

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