

EFFECT OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING REGARDING KNOWLEDGE ON ANTENATAL CARE AMONG ANM STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING SCHOOLS, GUWAHATI, ASSAM.

Nursing

Miss yashirenila jamir*

M.Sc (N), Department of Obstetric and Gynaecological Nursing, Assam Down Town University, Guwahati, Assam, India.*Corresponding Author.

Mrs Nongmeikapam Monika

Associate Professor, Department of Obstetric and Gynaecological Nursing, Assam Down Town University, Guwahati, Assam, India.

ABSTRACT

Antenatal care is a preventive healthcare. The main goal is to provide regular check-ups that allow doctors or midwives to treat and prevent potential health problems throughout the course of the pregnancy and to promote healthy lifestyles that benefit both mother and child. The main aim of the study was to assess the effect of video assisted teaching regarding knowledge on antenatal care among ANM students. Pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test design was adopted for the study. In this study, 2nd year 60 ANM students were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The tools used for the study were demographic variables, self-structured knowledge questionnaire and video on antenatal care. The analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics in terms of frequency distribution, percentage, mean, standard deviation, paired 't' test and chi-square. The study revealed that the post-test knowledge score (19.22) was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (8.02) and the mean difference between the pre-test and post-test score is 11.2. The calculated 't' value was found to be 21.14. Thus based on the research findings, the researcher concluded that video assisted teaching on antenatal care was proved to be effective in improving the knowledge of the ANM students.

KEYWORDS

Antenatal care, knowledge, video assisted teaching

INTRODUCTION

Antenatal care is a preventive healthcare. The main goal is to provide regular check-ups that allow health care to treat and prevent potential health problems throughout the course of the pregnancy and to promote healthy lifestyles that benefit both mother and child. The availability, of routine prenatal care, including prenatal screening and diagnosis, has played a part in reducing the frequency of maternal death, miscarriages, birth defects, low birth weight, neonatal infections and other preventable health problems.

Almost all cases of maternal mortality are preventable. An estimated 74 per cent of maternal deaths could be averted if all women had access to the interventions for preventing or treating pregnancy and birth complications, in particular emergency obstetric care. In many countries with high maternal mortality rates, there is a need to increase provision of appropriate quality services.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge score regarding antenatal care among ANM students in selected nursing schools, Guwahati, Assam.
2. To assess the post-test knowledge score regarding antenatal care among ANM students in selected nursing schools, Guwahati, Assam.
3. To assess the effect of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding antenatal care among ANM students in selected nursing schools, Guwahati, Assam.
4. To find out the association between the pre-test knowledge scores of ANM students regarding antenatal care with selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

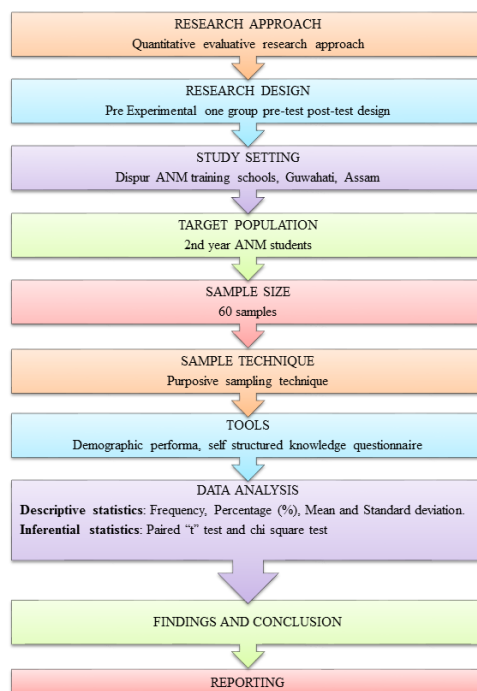


FIG 1: SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE STUDY

RESULTS

With reference to the demographic variables presented in [Table 1] majority 25(41.66%) of the ANM students belongs to age 20-22 years, 32(53.33%) ANM students educational level were higher secondary, 44(73.33%) ANM students belongs to nuclear family and 33(55%) had no previous source of information on antenatal care.

Table 1: Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Knowledge Regarding Antenatal Care Among Anm 2nd Year Nursing Students According To Their Demographic Variables

n=60

Sl no	Sample Characteristics	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Age (in years)		
	17-19	21	35
	20-22	25	41.66
	Above 23	14	23.33
2	Education		
	High school	9	15
	Higher secondary	32	53.33
	Graduate and above	19	31.66
3	Type of family		
	Nuclear family	44	73.33
	Joint family	7	11.66
	Single parent family	9	15
	Extended famil	0	-
4	Previous source of information on antenatalcare		
	Yes	27	45
	No	33	55
	If yes		
	Specify		

With reference to the assessment of pre-test and post-test knowledge on antenatal care presented in [Figure 2]. The findings of the study reveals that, in pre-test 63% of the students have inadequate knowledge and 37% of the students have adequate knowledge. Whereas in the post-test 83% of the students have adequate knowledge and 17% of the students have moderate knowledge. So, post-test score remain higher than the pre-test knowledge score. Based on the score obtained, ANM students were arbitrarily categorized as adequate, moderate and inadequate knowledge

n=60

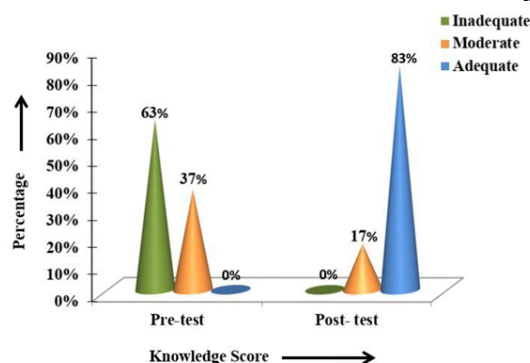


Fig 2: Cone Diagram Showing The Percentage Distribution Of Pre-test And Post-test Knowledge Score On Antenatal Care.

With reference to effect of video assisted teaching on antenatal care presented in [Table 2] the mean post-test knowledge score (19.22) was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (8.02) and the difference between the pre-test and post-test score is 11.2. The calculated 't' value was 21.14 and the tabulated value of df 59 for 0.05 level of significance. Thus, the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value and hence null hypothesis (H_{01}) was rejected and the research hypothesis was accepted i.e. there is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score on knowledge regarding antenatal care. Thus video assisted teaching on antenatal care was effective in improving the knowledge of the ANM Nursing students.

Table 2: Mean, Standard deviation, Mean difference and t-value of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores.

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n=60						
Sl. No	Knowledge Score	Mean	Mean Difference	SD	Calculated t-value	Inference
1	PRE-TEST	8.02	11.2	3.14	21.14	59 S
2	POST-TEST	19.22		2.4		

S= significant at $p < 0.05$, $t_{59} = 2.00$

With reference to the association of pre-test knowledge score on antenatal care among ANM students with the selected demographic variables, the findings presented in [Table 3] shows the result of chi-square analysis and the data indicates that there was no significant association between the pre-test level of knowledge score with the selected demographic variables i.e., age, education, type of family and previous source of information on antenatal care. Hence, the null hypothesis (H_{02}) was accepted and research hypothesis (H_2) was rejected inferring that there is no association between the pre-test knowledge score on antenatal care with the selected demographic.

Table 3: Association of pre-test knowledge score on antenatal care among ANM students with selected demographic variables

n=60

Sl No	Demographic variables	PRE-TEST SCORE			χ^2	df	Tabulated Value	Inference
		Inadequate	Moderate	Adequate				
1	Age (in years)							
	17-19	14	7	-	0.22	4	9.49	NS
	20-22	15	10	-				
	Above 23	9	5	-				
2	Education							
	High school	7	2	-	8.123	4	9.49	NS
	Higher secondary	21	11	-				
	Graduate and above	10	9	-				
3	Type of family							
	Nuclear family	28	16	-	4.774	6	12.59	NS
	Joint family	3	4	-				
	Single parent family	7	2	-				
	Extended family	-	-	-				
4	Previous source of information on antenatal care							
	Yes	19	8	-	0.621	2	5.99	NS
	No	20	13	-				
	if yes specify							

Ns= Not Significant At $P < 0.05$.

DISCUSSION**Characteristics Of Demographic Variables Of Anm Nursing Students.**

The present study reveal that majority 25(41.66%) of the ANM students belongs to age 20-22 years, 32(53.33%) ANM students educational level were higher secondary, 44(73.33%) ANM students belongs to nuclear family and 33(55%) had no previous source of information on antenatal care

Pre-test and post-test knowledge of ANM nursing students on antenatal care

The findings of the present study reveals that, in pre-test 63% of the students have inadequate knowledge and 37% of the students have adequate knowledge. Whereas in the post-test 83% of the students have adequate knowledge and 17% of the students have moderate knowledge. So, post-test score remain higher than the pre-test knowledge score.

The present study was supported by a study conducted by Lt Col Nisa Gopidas and Lt Col Ajee KL to assess the effect of video assisted teaching programme regarding perinatal care on knowledge among

gravid women in a selected tertiary care hospital in Kolkata. The result shows that in pre-test 23.33% had average knowledge and 76.67 % of the samples had good knowledge regarding perinatal care. Where as in the post-test 93.33 % had excellent knowledge and 6.67 % had good knowledge after the administration of 2 sessions of video assisted teaching programme. So post-test score remain higher than the pre-test.

Effectiveness of video assisted teaching on antenatal care among ANM nursing students

The mean post-test knowledge score (19.22) was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (8.02) and the difference between the pre-test and post-test score is 11.2. The calculated 't' value was 21.14 and the tabulated value of df 59 was significant at $p < 0.05$. Thus, 'the calculated value is greater than the tabulated value and hence null hypothesis (H_{01}) was rejected and the research hypothesis (H_1) was accepted i.e. there is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score on knowledge regarding antenatal care. Thus video assisted teaching on antenatal care was effective in improving the knowledge of the ANM Nursing students.

The present study was supported by a study conducted by Dr. Pushpaveni. N. P to evaluate the effectiveness of Video assisted Instructional module on Antenatal care on the pregnancy outcome of pregnant. The result shows that overall mean knowledge score was high in experiment group (37.75 ± 5.44) than control group (18.50 ± 3.76), there is a significant difference between the experiment and control group at ($p < 0.0001$). Thus the study concluded that the Video Assisted Instructional Module was effective in improving the knowledge.

To find out the association between pre-test knowledge of antenatal care among ANM nursing students with the demographic performa

The pre-test knowledge score of the ANM nursing students was found not to be associated with the selected demographic variables. Thus the research hypothesis is rejected and null hypothesis is accepted.

The present study was supported by a study conducted by Marie-Louise Mukamana to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on "Focused Antenatal Care", among Primi Mothers Attending Antenatal Outpatient Department. The result revealed that there was no statistically significant association found between the pre and post test knowledge score of Primi mothers with selected demographic variables.⁶

CONCLUSION

The study was conducted to assess effect of video assisted teaching regarding knowledge on antenatal care among ANM students in selected nursing schools, Guwahati, Assam. The findings of the study revealed that the total post-test knowledge score is significantly higher than the pre-test as evidenced by the calculated 't' = 21.14 ($p < 0.05$). Thus, the video assisted teaching was found to be effective in improving the knowledge of antenatal care among ANM students. On the basis of the finding, the researcher concluded that the video assisted teaching was very effective.

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