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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF MODIFIED LABOUR CARE GUIDELINES ON KNOWLEDGE AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN MATERNITY UNIT OF SELECTED HOSPITALS AT KOLLAM.

Nursing

Mrs.Leeja.Raj RN, MS(N), Assistant professor, Azeezia College Of Nursing, Kollam.

ABSTRACT

Normal labour occurs at term and is spontaneous in onset with the fetus presenting by the vertex. Women should give birth in a place where she feels safe and the care focused on her needs and her own culture as possible. If a protocol is available maternity staff nurse can follow those protocols in conducting delivery and can minimize the adverse effect of labour outcome. The study was intended to improve the knowledge of staff nurses working in the maternity unit. The objectives were: assess the pretest level of knowledge on modified labour care guidelines among the nurses of maternity unit, assess the post test level of knowledge on modified labour care guidelines among the nurses of maternity unit, compare pretest and post test level of knowledge on modified labour care guidelines among the nurses of maternity unit, associate pretest level of knowledge with selected demographic variables of nurses working in maternity unit. Quantitative approach with one group pretest posttest design was selected for the study. The study was conducted among 60 samples. Pretest conducted using structured questionnaire .Intervention modified labour care guidelines was given to the samples and posttest was done. Data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. On comparison of pre and post test level of knowledge among group there was a significant difference found at < 0.05 level. On association of selected demographic variables with pretest knowledge, there was no significant association with age, education, experience, marital status, and previous information. From the findings of the study it was concluded that the intervention was effective, however staff nurses need to have constant reinforcement to update the knowledge.

KEYWORDS

Modified labour care guidelines; Maternity units; Effect

INTRODUCTION

Child birth is a natural physiologic process but it is often hard to keep this concept in clear focus when practicing in the high tech clinical environment that characterize most busy labour and delivery unit. Programmed labour is an indigenously developed protocol for labour management, with the dual objective of providing pain relief during labour and reaching the goal of safe motherhood by optimizing obstetric outcome

Need And Significance Of The Study

From the beginning of the world itself reproduction and labour occur as a natural process. The role of a midwife is to assist the pregnant women for safe confinements. They have to create a good environment for the mother and baby maternal health care is a rather wide term. Often the term is confused with only the period of time, when the women gives birth to the child. However maternal health care is a concept that encompasses family planning, preconception, prenatal labour, postnatal and new born.

As a nurse she must be thorough about the guidelines followed in the institution. This guidelines help the team nurses to provide continue care for the mother and if each member of the health team are aware of the guideline, that will help them to identify each and every step of procedure and care they provided. The recent trend and lifestyle change result in tremendous impact on maternal health. So as a nurse they have adequate knowledge, skill, and attitude to handle the complication emerge during labour.

Objectives Of The Study

1. Assess the pretest level of knowledge on modified labour care guidelines among the nurses of maternity unit
2. Assess the post test level of knowledge on modified labour care guidelines among the nurses of maternity unit
3. Compare pretest and post test level of knowledge on modified labour care guidelines among the nurses of maternity unit
4. Associate pretest level of knowledge with selected demographic variables of nurses working in maternity unit

Operational Definitions

1. Effect:- In this study it refers to the change in the level of knowledge on labour care guidelines among nurses after the intervention.

2. Modified labour care guidelines:-In this study modified labour care guidelines means labour care guidelines following in selected Hospitals modified by the researcher. It includes admission guidelines, guidelines for managing first stage, second stage, third stage, fourth stage. newborn care and postnatal care In the modified one researcher included alternative therapies[abdominal massage and effleurage, sacral massage] and diversional therapies [music therapy] during the active phase of first stage of labour, early rooming- in is included in fourth stage and kangaroo mother care in newborn care.

3. Knowledge:- In this study it refers to the awareness of staff nurses working maternity unit regarding modified labour care guidelines that is knowledge regarding admission guidelines, guidelines for managing first stage, second stage , third stage and fourth stage of labour, newborn care and postnatal care which is measured by structured questionnaires.

4. Maternity unit:-In this study it refers to the antenatal wards, postnatal wards, labour rooms and N IC U of selected Hospitals at Kollam.

Assumptions

Standard guidelines of labour care enhance labour care practices.

Hypotheses

H1- There will be significant difference between pretest and post test knowledge score on labour care guidelines among nurses working in maternity unit at 0.05 level of significance.

H2 - There will be significant association between the pretest score of knowledge with selected demographic variables among nurses working in maternity unit at 0.05 level of significance.

Conceptual Framework: Stuffle Beams Evaluation Model

Methodology.

Research Approach

In view of the nature of the problem understudy, quantitative approach was considered as appropriate to describe, record, and analyze and interpret the effectiveness of modified labour care guidelines on knowledge among staff nurses working in maternity unit.

Research Design

In this study the design was Pre experimental one group pretest post test

Variables

Independent Variable: Modified Labour Care Guidelines

Dependent Variable: Knowledge of Staff Nurses

Demographic Variables: Age, Experience, Educational Status, Marital Status, Previous knowledge

Setting Of The Study

The study was conducted in maternity units of selected hospitals at Kollam district in Kerala.

Population

The population for the study was staff nurses who are working in the maternity unit during the period of data collection.

Total nurses working in selected Hospitals during the study period was 100.

Sample
The samples selected in this study were the staff nurses working in maternity unit of selected Hospital. In this study, sample was determined as 60, as one group. 60 staff nurses working in maternity unit were selected.

Sampling Technique
In this study the sampling technique used is purposive sampling.

Inclusion Criteria
Staff nurses working in maternity unit not less than 1 year

Exclusion Criteria
Staff nurses who are not willing to participate

Description Of The Tool
Section A
The tool used in this study consist of two sections
Part 1: A structured questionnaire to collect demographic variables. This section included items related to demographic variables of the samples like age, education ,experience, marital status, previous information related to labour care guidelines
Part 2: Structured questionnaire to assess knowledge on modified labour care guidelines include guidelines for admission care, guidelines for care at various stage of labour and guidelines for post natal care. Questionnaire consists of 40 questions. Each correct answer carries 1 mark and wrong answer carry 0 mark

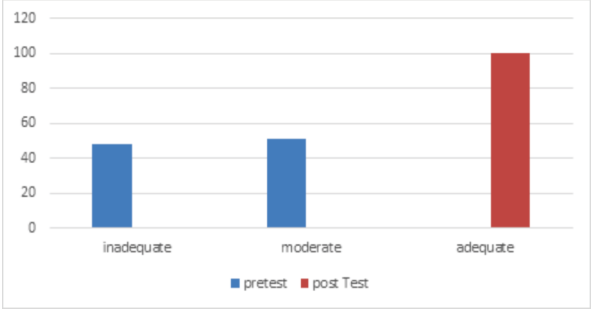
Scoring
<20-inadequate knowledge
21-30-moderate knowledge
31-40-adequate knowledge

Section B
Nursing intervention is modified labour care guidelines. It includes
1. Guidelines for care on Admission
2. Guidelines for care at various stages of labour
3. Guidelines for Postnatal care

Content Validity
Validity of the tool has been obtained from subject experts. The tool was sent to live experts in the nursing, who are Professors in various college of nursing in Kerala. The tool was modified as per suggestion of the experts.

Reliability Of The Tool:
The reliability of the tool was done by test- retest method.

Comparison Of Pre Test And Post Test Level Of Knowledge



Data Collection Process
Prior permission was obtained from the concerned authority to conduct the study. Investigator personally visited each respondent, introduced herself to the samples. The respondents were assured anonymity and confidentiality of the information provided by them and obtained the informed consent. Keeping the ethical values of the research in mind, data collection was conducted for 4 weeks at selected hospital in Kollam. Daily around 5-6 samples were selected for data collection. Investigator utilized purposive sampling technique to select the study subjects. Before giving nursing interventions, demographic data was collected. First the pretest level of knowledge was assessed, after obtaining informed consent from samples, it took 25-30 min to complete the questionnaire and then modified labour care guidelines were given. Post test level of knowledge was assessed after 5th day of intervention by using the same questionnaire.

Data Analysis
Analysis is the systematic organization and synthesis of research data and the testing of research hypotheses using these data. The data obtained were analyzed according to the objectives of the study by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

MAJOR FINDINGS.
In this study 60 samples were selected using non probability purposive sampling. Among that majority of the staff nurses belonged to the age group of 21-25 years, regarding the education majority of the nurses belonged to diploma in nursing In the experience majority belonged to less than 2years, Regarding the marital status most of them were married about the previous information majority had text book knowledge. On assessing the pre test knowledge of the samples, 29[48.3%] of them had inadequate level of knowledge, and 31[51.7%] had moderate knowledge On assessing the post test knowledge of the samples, 60 [100%] of the sample had adequate level of knowledge. The mean± standard deviation of pre test level of knowledge was [20.28+3.47] and that of post was [35.25+1.94] While comparing by Z test, the calculated value [29.18] was greater than table value at 0.05 level of Significance. Hence the hypotheses H_1 " There is a significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge score on labour care guidelines among nurses working in maternity unit at 0.05 level of significance" was accepted. The investigator associated pretest level of knowledge with the age, education. experience, marital status, previous information by using chi̇ square at 0.05 level of Significance. There was no association with demographic variable. Hence the hypotheses H_2, There is a significant association of pretest score of knowledge with selected demographic variables among nurses working in maternity unit at 0.05 level of significance" was rejected.

CONCLUSION
The study concluded that this modified labour care was effective in enhancing the knowledge of staff nurse and it could be practiced in hospital and community setting.

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