



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Obstetrics & Gynaecology

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON ATTITUDE REGARDING SELECTED OBSTETRICAL EMERGENCIES AMONG NURSING STUDENTS AT SHIMLA NURSING COLLEGE SHURALA Shimla, H.P.

KEY WORDS: Effectiveness, STP, Obstetrical emergencies, Nursing students, Attitude.

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ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of the study was to assess the attitude of nursing students regarding selected obstetrical emergencies. **Methodology:** A Quantitative research approach was used. Pre Experimental Non- Randomized one group pre- test post- test design was used. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used for selecting the sample and the Sample size was 60. 5- point likert scale was used to assess attitude. **Result:** The result of the study shows that the and mean value of post- test attitude scores 103.73 was significantly higher than the mean value of pre- test attitude scores 90.07 as evident from 't' test value 27.23 at (P= 0.00) at 0.05 level of significance. No significant association found between the post- test attitude scores among nursing students with any of selected demographic variables. **Conclusion:** This study concluded that structured teaching programme was effective to improve attitude regarding selected obstetrical emergencies.

INTRODUCTION:

According to Bennett R. and Linda B., becoming pregnant is a long and very special journey for a woman; it is a journey of profound physical, psychological, and social change; of redefining family relationships; and of accepting the long-term responsibility for caring for and cherishing a new born child. However, each journey is different. Radhika, K. (2005).

The potentially fatal medical condition known as an obstetrical emergency can happen during pregnancy or childbirth. Numerous pregnancy-related illnesses and disorders pose a risk to both the mother's and the unborn child's health.

<https://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au/health/healthyliving/pregnancy-obstetric-emergencies>.

The potentially fatal medical condition known as an obstetrical emergency can happen during pregnancy or childbirth. Rani, P.R., & Begum, J. (2017).

When the gradual descent of the presenting section is stopped by a mechanical obstruction despite strong uterine contraction, it is known as obstructed labour. Adhikari, S., Dasgupta, M., & Sanghamita, M. (2005).

In this situation, further labour advancement is not conceivable without help. When the presenting portion of the fetus is unable to enter the delivery canal despite intense uterine contractions, labour is deemed obstructed. Bendigeri M, Indra A. (2012).

When a woman enters labour but is unable to deliver the baby quickly, this is known as a prolonged labour. The delivery of multiple babies, a large baby, a short birth canal, sluggish cervical dilations, and gradual effacement are a few of the factors that can prolong labour. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prolonged_labour.

The majority of maternal, neonatal, and stillbirth deaths take place during or right after labour and delivery. Considering that more births are increasingly taking place in a hospital, especially in low- and middle-income areas, current plans concentrate on raising the standard of care during this crucial

time. Ameh, C. A., Mdegela, M., White, S., & van den Broek, N. (2019).

The role of the obstetrician, midwife's quick recognition of the issue and exploration of potential solutions are essential to the rapid care of an emergency. She must have the cognition and practical skills necessary to provide emergency obstetrical care. She must also be technically up to date on the most recent evidence-based skills. The key to a midwife's success is her ability to recognise people who may be at risk, send them for expert care, and carry out emergency measures. Jebakumari, R., & Santha, N.J. (2018).

Hence the researcher felt the need to assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on attitude regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing students at Shimla Nursing College Shurala Shimla, H.P.

2. METHODOLOGY:

2.1 Research approach

Quantitative research approach was used.

2.2 Research design

Pre experimental one group pre- test post- test design was used.

2.3 Study area

Study was conducted at Shimla nursing college, Shurala, Shimla H.P.

2.4 Sample size

The total sample size was 60 B.Sc. Nursing 4th year and post basic B.Sc. nursing 2nd year students.

2.5 Sampling technique

Non probability convenient sampling technique was used for selecting the sample.

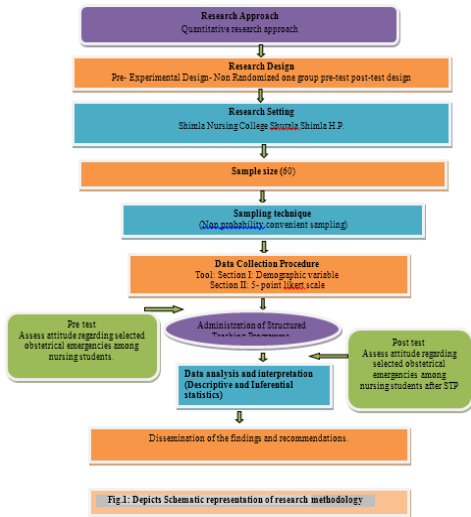
2.6 Tool

The data collection tool consists of two sections: Section one related to demographic variables, Section two related to 5- point Likert scale to assess attitude scores regarding selected obstetrical emergencies. The r value of

attitude rating scale was 0.89.

2.7 Ethical consideration

The study was conducted after the approval from the Ethical consideration committee Shimla Nursing College, Shurala, Shimla. Written consent was taken from sample and confidentiality was maintained.



2.8 Data collection

Researcher collected data from Shimla nursing college, Shurala, Shimla. Collection of data was in 2 Section i.e. pre-test and post-test. The collected data was then organised for analysis.

The collected data were analyzed through both descriptive and inferential statistics.

3.RESULT:

3.1: Findings related to description of demographic variables among nursing students.

Table no. 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of nursing students based on demographic variables.

SR.NO		Demographic variables	frequency	%age
1	1.1	Age in years		
		20-21 years	14	23.3%
	1.2	22-23years	34	56.7%
	1.3	24-25years	10	16.7%
2	2.1	26 years and above	2	3.3%
		Educational students		
	2.1	B.Sc. Nursing	37	61.7%
	2.2	Post Basic B.Sc. nursing	23	38.3%
3	3.1	Type of family		
		Nuclear	40	66.6%
	3.2	Joint	20	33.3%
4	3.3	Extended	0	0%
		Residential area		
	4.1	Urban	26	43.3%
5	4.2	Rural	30	50.0%
	4.3	Semi urban	4	6.7%
		Income of the family		
	5.1	10,000-15,000/month	13	21.7%
6	5.2	15,001-20,000/month	12	20.0%
	5.3	20,001-25,000/month	12	20.0%
	5.4	Above 25,001/month	23	38.3%
		Religion of students		
6.1	Hindu	60	100%	
6.2	Muslim	0	0%	
6.3	Christian	0	0%	
6.4	Sikh	0	0%	

7	7.1	Did any female in the family had any type of obstetrical emergencies	0	0%
	7.2		60	100%
8	8.1	Previous knowledge regarding obstetrical emergencies	60	100%
	8.2		0	0%
9	9.1	Source of information	6	10.0%
	9.2		14	23.3%
	9.3		38	63.3%
	9.4		2	3.3%

The data presented in Table 1 depicts the demographic variables of nursing students, Majority of the nursing students (56.7%) were in the age group of 22-23 years, In terms of educational qualification, Majority of nursing students (61.7%) were in the B.Sc. nursing, Majority of the nursing students (66.6%) were having nuclear family, On the basis of residential area, Majority of the nursing students (50.0%) were belongs to rural area, In terms of income of family, Majority of the nursing students (38.3%) had family income above 25,001/month, All the nursing students (100%) were belongs to Hindu religion, All the nursing students ((100%) were not having any female in the family who had any type of obstetrical emergencies, All the nursing students (100%) having previous knowledge regarding obstetrical emergencies, majority of the nursing students (63.3%) got information regarding obstetrical emergencies via books and journals.

3.2: Findings related to assessment of the pre- test and post-test attitude scores regarding selected obstetrical emergencies

Table no. 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post- test attitude scores among nursing students. N=60

Level of Attitude	Actual range of score	Pre- test Frequency %age	Post- test Frequency %age
Favourable attitude	(76-100%)	30 (50%)	58 (96.7%)
Moderately favourable attitude	(51%-75%)	30 (50%)	2 (3.3)
Unfavourable	(0%-50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Minimum scores= 24 Maximum scores= 120

The data presented in Table 2 depicts Pre test and post- test attitude score of the nursing students. In pre- test attitude, Half of the nursing students 30 (50%) were having favourable attitude and the other half 30 (50%) were having moderately favourable attitude. In post- test attitude, majority of the nursing students 58 (96.7%) were having favourable attitude.

Figure no.2: Depicts cylindrical diagram regarding frequency distribution of pre- test attitude scores of the nursing students.

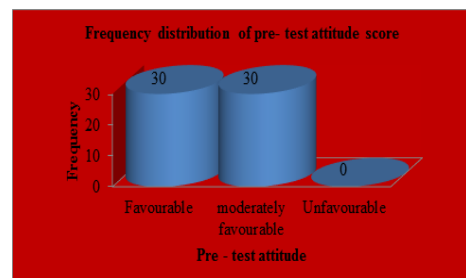


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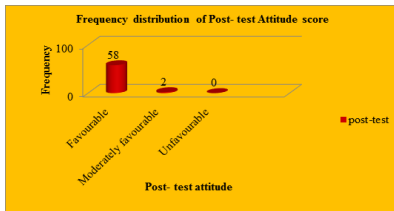


Figure no.3: Depicts cylindrical diagram regarding frequency distribution of post- test attitude scores of the nursing students.

3.3: Findings related to comparison of pre- test and post- test attitude regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing students to determine effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

Table no. 3: Comparison of pre- test and post- test attitude scores of nursing students N=60

Paired Samples T- test						
Attitude score	Mean	Median	S.D.	t test	Df	P value
Pre Test	90.07	90.50	9.23	27.23	59	0.00**
Post test	103.73	104	6.46			

The data presented in this Table 3 depicts the mean value of post- test attitude scores 103.73 was significantly higher than the mean value of pre- test attitude scores 90.07 as evident from 't' value 27.23 at 0.05 level of significance.

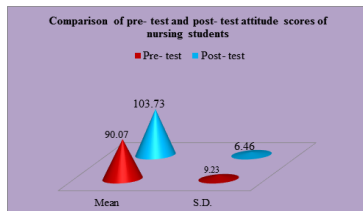


Figure no.4: Depicts cone diagram regarding comparison of pre- test and post- test attitude scores of nursing students.

3.4: findings related to association of knowledge scores regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing students with the selected socio demographic variables.

Based on the objectives Chi- square test was used to find out the association of attitude scores with selected socio demographic variable

Pre- test attitude score of nursing students regarding selected obstetrical emergencies was significantly associated with age of the nursing students ($\chi^2 = 13.93$) and residential area ($\chi^2 = 6.979$).

No significant association found between the post- test attitude scores among nursing students regarding selected obstetrical emergencies with selected socio demographic variables. The calculated chi- square (χ^2) values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance.

4. DISCUSSION

In this study, Mean pre- test attitude scores of nursing students was 90.07 and it reveals that half of the nursing students 30 (50%) were having favourable attitude and the other half 30 (50%) were having moderately favourable attitude.

5. CONCLUSION

There was a significant difference in the mean pre- test and

post- test attitude scores regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing students.

6. LIMITATIONS

- Study was limited to 60 samples. It cannot be generalized to all.
- Study was limited to selected nursing college.
- Due to COVID PANDEMIC it was difficult to gather nursing students.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the result of the study following recommendation were made:

1. An experimental study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of Structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing personnel in selected hospital, Shimla.
2. A descriptive study can be conducted to assess attitude and expressed practices regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among nursing personnel in selected hospital of H.P.

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