



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Obstetrics & Gynaecology

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PARTOGRAPH AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN SELECTED INSTITUTE AT MUMBAI.

KEY WORDS: Partograph, knowledge, educational intervention, nursing students.

Priya V

Lecturer, Obstetrics and Gynaecological Department, Holy Spirit Institute of Nursing Education, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

ABSTRACT

Background 'Partograph' is graphical key data drawn against time in a single sheet of paper. Partograph gives a pictorial overview of labor and deviation in maternal or fetal wellbeing and the preprinted alert line and action lines for assistance in early decision making, on transfer, augmentation and termination of labor. An experimental study to assess the effectiveness of educational intervention on knowledge regarding partograph among Nursing students in selected institute. **Problem statement** A study to assess the effectiveness of educational intervention on knowledge regarding partograph among nursing students in selected institute at Mumbai. **Research approach** Pre-experimental research approach **Major findings of the study** 1) **Findings related demographic status of participants** Through the simple randomization technique 42 students were included in the study. It observed that out of 42, In age: - 31 of the students were below age 25 years and 11 students were above 25 years of age. In education status: - 25 students were from 3rd year GNM and 17 students were of 2nd year PB B.Sc. In clinical experience: - 35 students were experience less than 2 years and 5 students were experience more than 2 years. 2) **Findings related knowledge regarding partograph** Through the simple randomization technique 42 students were included in the study. In pre-test given questionnaire out of 42 students, no student had an adequate knowledge, 17 students had moderate knowledge, 25 students had inadequate knowledge. In post-test given questionnaire 2 students had adequate knowledge, 34 had moderate knowledge, and 6 had inadequate knowledge. 3) **Findings related to association between the knowledge with demographic variables.** It is observed that chi-square value is less in age and in educational status but chi-square value is high in clinical experience. With the chi-square evaluation we concluded that the research hypothesis is accepted hence there is association between knowledge and mentioned demographic variable in student nurses.

INTRODUCTION:

Pregnancy is a unique, exciting and often joyous time in a woman's life, as it highlights the woman's amazing, creative and nurturing powers while providing a bridge to the future. Pregnancy comes with some cost; the growing fetus depends entirely on its mother's healthy body for all needs. The process of birth is one of God's greatest miracles.

Transition from being pregnant to becoming a mother brings enormous changes in women both physically and psychologically. proper observation of these changes and recording it is very much important so that complications can be dealt at the earliest. Maternal mortality continues to be a global burden worldwide.

Each year, more than 200 million women become pregnant, and a large number of mothers die as a result of the complications of pregnancy or childbirth.

This research study creates positive feedback and decision-making loop as health personnel are encouraged to regularly assess the well-being of the woman and her baby record their observations. Check for sign that breach threshold for health and well-beings labor progresses plan what care may be required in consultation with the woman.

MATERIALS

The tool which was used to assess the knowledge regarding Partograph among the target population was self-structured questionnaire. The tool was prepared in English and comprised of 30 questions. It consisted of questions regarding knowledge on partograph. The educational intervention was given through, video assisted teaching. The pretest and post-test knowledge score was assessed.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The research approach adopted in this study is quantitative research approach and research design is pre- experimental pre-test post-test design. The target population in this study are to 3rd year GNM and 2nd year Post Basic BSc Nursing students studying in a selected nursing

college at Mumbai. Simple Random Sampling Technique was used in the study and 42 nursing students were selected.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

1) To assess the pre-test score of knowledge regarding partograph.

This section deals with the findings pre-test knowledge score among nursing students regarding partograph. The knowledge was assessed using self, structured questionnaire tool. The parameter was guarded according to score obtained by them.

Pre-test Knowledge Score

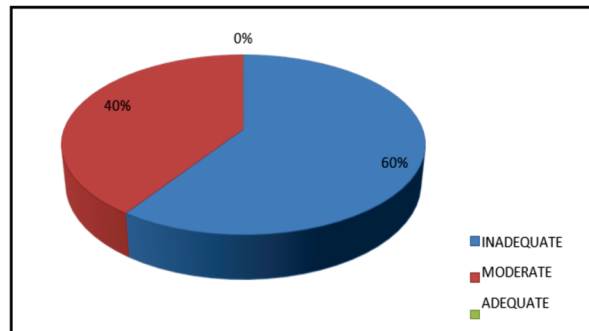


Figure. 1 Percentage distribution of Pre-test knowledge score

Inference

This pie diagram shows that majority of nursing students 25 (60%) have inadequate knowledge and 17(40%) have moderate knowledge regarding partograph.

2) To assess the post-test score of knowledge regarding partograph.

The knowledge was assessed using self-structured questionnaire tool. The parameter was guarded according to score obtained by them.

Post Test Knowledge Score

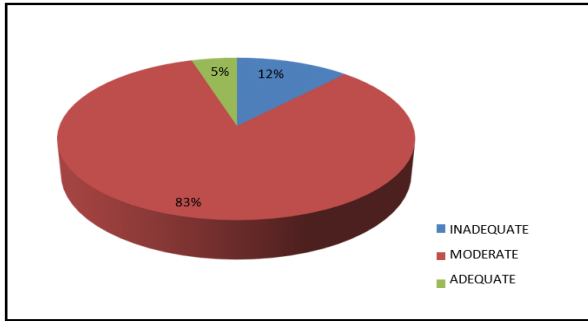


Figure 1.2: Percentage distribution of Post-test knowledge score.

Inference

The pie diagram shows that majority of nursing students 35(83.3%) have moderate knowledge regarding partograph, 05(11.09%) nursing students have inadequate knowledge and 03(4.76%) students had adequate knowledge.

DISCUSSION

Discussion is carried out based on different aspects of the research impact and implementation emphasizing on the statement of the problem “A study to assess the effectiveness of educational intervention on knowledge regarding partograph among nursing students in selected institute at Mumbai.” The study has been divided into five chapters.

****1. Demographic Status of Participants:**

The demographic profile of the participants, as outlined in the study, sheds light on key characteristics that may influence their understanding of the partograph. Notably, a majority of the participants were below the age of 25, a demographic often associated with students pursuing their nursing education. The breakdown of participants based on education status and clinical experience provides a nuanced understanding of the diverse background of the nursing cohort involved in the study.

****2. Knowledge Regarding Partograph:**

The pre-test results indicated a significant gap in knowledge regarding the partograph among the participants before the educational intervention. None of the participants had adequate knowledge, with the majority falling into the category of inadequate knowledge. However, the post-test results demonstrated a positive shift, suggesting that the educational intervention, which involved video-assisted teaching, had a notable impact on improving the participants' understanding of the partograph. This finding aligns with existing literature that supports the efficacy of multimedia educational tools in healthcare settings.

****3. Association Between Knowledge and Demographic Variables:**

The study explored the association between knowledge levels and various demographic variables, including age, education status, and clinical experience. Notably, the chi-square evaluation revealed a significant association between knowledge and clinical experience. This suggests that the effectiveness of the educational intervention varied based on the participants' prior clinical exposure. This finding emphasizes the need for tailored educational approaches that consider the diverse experiences of nursing students.

CONCLUSION:

The result of the study shows the significant difference in knowledge score of student nurses with respected to demographic variables.

Hence it is concluded that the knowledge can be improved by effective educational interventions so the video assisted

teaching was provided to them through which they would get some knowledge and skills to apply it in nursing practice A study to assess the effectiveness of educational intervention on knowledge regarding partograph among healthcare providers in selected institute at Mumbai.

Recommendations And Limitations

Recommendations

For enhancing the effectiveness of educational interventions on partograph knowledge among nursing students include tailoring approaches based on the students' varied clinical experiences, conducting longitudinal studies to assess long-term impact, exploring and comparing different educational methods, incorporating practical application sessions for hands-on learning, diversifying study samples to enhance generalizability, collaborating with clinical experts for real-world relevance, implementing continuous professional development programs for ongoing learning, and encouraging the dissemination of successful educational strategies among nursing institutes. These recommendations aim to refine educational approaches, improve knowledge retention, and facilitate the practical application of partograph concepts in real clinical settings.

Limitations

Limitations of the study include a relatively small sample size, limited generalizability due to the focus on a specific nursing institute in Mumbai.

REFERENCES:

- 1) Hakimi, M., Kheirkhah, M., Abolghasemi, J., Hakimi, R., & Farshad, F. (2019). The effect of competency-based education in obstetric emergencies on midwifery students in clinical skill lab, based on Kirkpatrick evaluation model A randomized controlled trial. <https://doi.org/10.1101/695791>
- 2) Kaur, H., & Saini, P. (2020). Knowledge and practices regarding Partograph among staff nurses working in labor room. *Nursing and Midwifery Research Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.33698/nrf0270>.
- 3) Markos, D., & Bogale, D. (2015). Documentation status of the modified World Health Organization partograph in public health institutions of bale zone, Ethiopia. *eproductive Health*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-015-0074-z>.
- 4) Shetty, M. (2018). Effectiveness of an educational intervention on knowledge regarding Partograph among student nurses in selected nursing institutions at Mysuru. *Biomedical Journal of Scientific & Technical Research*, 4(1).