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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURE TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CAUSES AND INTERVENTION OF APH AMONG STAFF NURSES IN SELECTED MATERNITY HOSPITAL AT BENGALURU

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ABSTRACT

Antepartum hemorrhage defined as bleeding from the genital tract in the second half of pregnancy, remains a major cause of perinatal mortality and maternal morbidity in the developed world. In this study, researcher wan to prove that staff nurses knowledge regarding cause and intervention of APH can be improved by structured teaching programme. AIM OF THE STUDY: Assess knowledge regarding causes and intervention of APH among staff nurses. MATERIAL AND METHOD: A pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test study was used in order to evaluate effectiveness of structured teaching programme (the Independent variable) on knowledge regarding causes and intervention of APH (the dependent variable) among staff nurses of selected by simple random sampling technique hospital of Bengaluru. Each participant was informed about the study and that they could withdraw at any time and a written consent was also obtained. RESULT: The findings of the study reveals that in pre-test majority (70%) of staff nurses had inadequate knowledge regarding causes and intervention of APH followed by (30%) had moderate knowledge. However the majority of the demographic variables were significant age, sex and religion, area of work, experience in maternity wards, in-service education and source of information. CONCLUSION: It can be concluded that teachers had inadequate knowledge regarding causes and intervention of APH as per current research recommendations. They require education and to enhance their knowledge regarding APH, structured teaching programme can be used.

Key words: Knowledge, Staff Nurses, Antepartum hemorrhage, structured teaching programme.

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INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is a kind of miracle by the God and a mother's joy begins when new life is stirring inside and a tiny heartbeat is heard for the very first time. Safe mother hood is an important requisite for national development. Ensuring safe and high quality care in maternal and child health services is one of the biggest challenges facing the health care delivery system today.

Worldwide every minute of every day a woman dies as a result of pregnancy or child birth related complications and this is more than half a million women a year worldwide. Maternal mortality is the health indicator with the greatest disparity between wealthy and poor countries. Less than 1% of maternal deaths occur in the more developed regions of the world, while 90% occur in developing countries [1].

Antepartum hemorrhage can threaten both health of mother and that of baby. In antepartum hemorrhage, there may be some pain in the abdomen if placenta separates from uterus. This condition needs urgent medical attention. If there is a risk of further bleeding or bleeding becomes severe, an intravenous infusion and possibly a blood transfusion may be necessary.

In the light of above studies and statistics , during her clinical experience, the investigator found that antepartum hemorrhage is one of the leading cause of maternal & fetal mortality and morbidity in the developed world and so many complications arises due to APH which demands special attention.. Nurses play a vital role in antenatal care. Clinical assessment, critical thinking, decision making, and resource allocation must be quick and appropriate to increase the likelihood of positive outcome for mother, fetus and neonate. The researcher found that nurses are not taking appropriate measures in diagnosing and managing antepartum hemorrhage during clinical exposure. Nurses play an important role in reducing mortality and morbidity. A knowledgeable nurse is an asset to the institution and the patient as well as health team. Hence it is essential that nurses should have adequate knowledge about Hence, the researcher felt the need to assess the overall knowledge of nurses on APH [2].

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
To assess the existing level of knowledge of staff nurses regarding causes and intervention of ante partum haemorrhage before and after the test. To find out an association between mean posts test knowledge score and selected demographic variables. To evaluate the effectiveness of structure teaching program regarding causes & intervention of APH among staff nurses in selected maternity hospitals at Bengaluru

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY
H_1: The mean post-test knowledge score will be higher than mean pre-test knowledge score among staff nurses regarding the causes and intervention of APH at selected maternity hospital in Bengaluru.

H_2: There will be a significant association between mean post-test knowledge score of staff nurses regarding causes and intervention of APH with selected demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION
Assess: It refers to the statistical measurement of knowledge the staff nurses regarding causes and intervention of APH based on structured knowledge questionnaire.

Effectiveness: It refers to the significant gain in knowledge by the staff nurses on causes and intervention of APH as determined by significant difference in the pretest and posttest knowledge score elicited by structured knowledge questionnaire graded as adequate knowledge moderately adequate knowledge and in adequate knowledge.

Knowledge: It refers to the level of understanding, awareness and responses of staff nurses regarding causes and intervention of antepartum hemorrhage which will be measure by a structured knowledge questionnaire.

Staff nurses: the nurses qualified from recognized nursing institution with degree & diploma qualification who are working in maternity ward of hospital to render their services for the patients.

Antepartum Hemorrhage: APH is define as hemorrhage from the genital tract after 28 weeks of gestation but before the delivery of the baby.

Causes: It means the risk factor that increases the chance of disease.

Intervention: It means the measures or treatment that cures the disease condition.

Structure Teaching Program: Refers to systematically organized plan to teaching regarding causes and intervention of APH.

ASSUMPTION
- The staff nurses will have some knowledge regarding APH.
- Structured teaching program is an accepted strategy to enhance the knowledge level.
- Staff nurses will be co-operative & participate in the study.

DELIMITATION
The study is limited to the staff nurses working in the maternity hospital.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
Research Approach
An evaluative approach was used in the study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on causes and intervention of APH.

Research Design
A pre-experimental design, one group pre-test post-test design was adopted for the study.

Research Variable
Study Variables: Study variables refer to the knowledge level of Staff nurses regarding the causes and intervention of APH at selected maternity hospital in Bengaluru.

Demographic Variables: In this study demographic variable includes such as Age, Marital Status, Professional Qualification, Area of Work, Experience in maternity wards In-service education, Source of knowledge regarding antepartum hemorrhage

Population

In this study target population was staff nurses working in maternity hospital in Bengaluru.

Sampling Size

In this study, the sample consist 60 staff nurses working in maternity hospital in Bengaluru.

Sampling Technique

The sampling technique used in this study was simple random sampling. This entails the use of the most readily available persons in a study. Sample who meet the criteria for sample selection were selected.

Reliablity of the Tool

The tool was tested for reliability on 6 staff nurses during pilot study by using split half method and Correlation of the half test was found by using Karl Pearson correlation coefficient formula. The reliability was established by using product moment Spearman's proficiency formula. The reliability was r = 0.88.

MAJOR FINDING OF THE STUDY

Table 1 Depicted that the teacher participated in the study, Age 26-35 (28, 46.7%), Marital status Married (44, 73.4%), Professional Qualification GNM (39, 65%), Area of Work Maternity ward (35, 58.4%), Experience in maternity wards 1-3 year (24, 40%), In service education No (48, 18%), Source of knowledge Training program (24, 40%).

Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables among staff nurses   **(N=60)**

S. No	Socio-demographic variable		Frequency	Percentage
1	Age (in years)	< 25 years	14	23.3 %
		26-35 years	28	46.7 %
		> 36 years	18	30 %
2.	Marital status	Married	44	73.4 %
		Unmarried	11	18.3 %
		Divorced	05	8.3 %
3	Professional Qualification	GNM	39	65 %
		B.Sc (N)	9	15 %
		Post Basic Nursing	12	20 %
4	Area of Work	Maternity ward	35	58.4 %
		ICU	11	18.3 %
		Pediatric ward	14	23.3 %
5	Experience in maternity wards	Below 1 year	17	28.3 %
		1- 3 years	24	40 %
		above 3 years	19	31.7 %
6	In-service education	Yes	22	20 %
		No	48	18 %
7	Source of knowledge	Mass Media	14	23.3 %
		Training program	24	40 %
		Professional experience	22	36.67 %

Table 2. Knowledge of respondents regarding causes and intervention of APH among staff nurses   **(N=60)**

Knowledge level	Pre test		Post test	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
a. Inadequate knowledge	42	70.0	0	0.0
b. Moderate knowledge	18	30.0	12	20.0
c. Adequate knowledge	0	0.0	48	80.0
Total	60	100	60	100

Table 3. Mean, Mean percentage and standard deviation for the pretest knowledge of respondents   **(N=60)**

S.No.	Knowledge aspects	No. of Items	Max Score	Mean	Mean%	Median	SD
1	Definition & incidence	6	6	3.32	50.33	3	0.586
2	Etiology, Predisposing factors & types	9	9	4.58	50.90	4.5	1.020
3	Clinical manifestation &	6	6	2.4	40	2	0.550

	complication						
4	Diagnosis & management	15	15	6	40	7.5	1.247
	Overall	36	36	16.96	47.1	14	2.173

Table 4. Mean, Mean percentage and standard deviation for the post test knowledge of respondents

S. No.	Knowledge aspects	No. of Items	Max Score	Mean	Mean%	Median	SD
1	Definition & incidence	6	6	5.23	87.11	5	0.763
2	Etiology, Predisposing factors & types	9	9	7.75	86.09	8	0.662
3	Clinical manifestation & complication	6	6	5.27	87.8	5	0.777
4	Diagnosis & management	15	15	13.14	87.6	13	1.329
	Overall	36	36	31.29	86.93	26	2.549

Table 5. Comparison of pretest and posttest knowledge scores among respondents regarding causes and intervention of APH N=60

S. No.	Knowledge aspects	Pre test		Post test		Mean difference	t Value	Df	Inference
		Mean	S D	Mean	S D				
1	Definition & incidence	3.32	0.586	5.23	0.763	1.91	21.685	99	S
2	Etiology, Predisposing factors & types	4.58	1.020	7.75	0.662	3.17	23.805	99	S
3	Clinical manifestation and complication	2.4	0.550	5.27	0.777	2.87	23.733	99	S
4	Diagnosis and management	6	1.247	13.14	1.329	7.14	27.128	99	S
	Overall	16.96	2.173	31.29	2.549	14.33	35.142	99	S

Table 2 Depicted that majority 70% of the respondents had inadequate knowledge and 30% moderate knowledge regarding causes and intervention of APH in the pretest. After administration of structured teaching program 20% of respondents had moderate knowledge and 80% of them had adequate knowledge regarding causes and intervention of APH [3].

Table 3 Depicted shows that the maximum mean percentage obtained by the sample is found in the aspect of Etiology, Predisposing factors & types (50.90%), followed by Definition & incidence (50.33%) and least mean percentage (40%) obtained in the aspect of Clinical manifestation & complication and Diagnosis & management. The overall mean percentage obtained in the pretest was 47.1%.

Table 4 Depicted shows that the maximum mean percentage obtained by the sample is found in the aspect of Definition & incidence (87.11%), followed by Clinical manifestation & complication (87.8%), Diagnosis & management (87.6%), and least mean percentage obtained in the aspect of Etiology, Predisposing factors & types (86.09%). The overall mean percentage obtained in the post test was 86.93%.

Table 5 Depicted that the obtained "t" value 35.142 is greater than the table value both at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, "t" value is found to be significant. It means there is gain in knowledge level of respondents regarding causes and intervention of APH. This supports that structured teaching program on causes and intervention of APH is effective in increasing the knowledge level of respondents.

DISCUSSION

The hypothesis made in the study is there is significant association between the level of posttest knowledge regarding causes and intervention of APH with selected socio- demographic variables among staff nurses at the level of $P \leq 0.05$. The study findings reveal that all the demographic variables were significant age, sex and religion, area of work, experience in maternity wards, in-service education and source of information. The two assumptions were made in this study. The first one was the finding of the study reveals that staff nurses had inadequate knowledge regarding causes and intervention of APH. The second assumption was staff nurses knowledge regarding causes and intervention of APH can be improved by structured teaching programme [4-6].

CONCLUSION

The finding shows that the staff nurses having inadequate knowledge regarding causes and intervention of APH. However, it was a significant improvement on the posttest knowledge of staff nurses due to structured teaching programme. This study has made some progress

in establishing the current status of staff nurses knowledge regarding causes and intervention of APH and is able to provide a framework for developing staff nurses knowledge regarding causes and intervention of APH.

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