

ORIGINAL ARTICLE A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME REGARDING KNOWLEDGE ON PARTOGRAPH AMONG B.SC. NURSING STUDENT AT MAHATMA GANDHI NURSING COLLEGE JAIPUR

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Abstract

Introduction: Labor has been termed the most dangerous journey a human ever under takes. The reason being that although it is a natural process but complications can arise at any time during it course. One of the tools used to monitor labor and prevent prolonged and obstructed labor is the partograph, a pre-printed one-page form on which labor observations are recorded.

Material & Methods: The research approach adopted for this study was an evaluative approach. The quasi-experimental pre-test post-test research design was considered as the appropriate design for this study. setting of study was Mahatma Gandhi Nursing College & Purposive sampling technique was used for this study. Total 80 B.Sc. Nursing students was used for this study.

Result: The Mean & S.D of Pre Vs Post on knowledge regarding Partograph among B.Sc. Nursing student at Mahatma Gandhi Nursing College, sitapura Jaipur. i.e., Pre group are 14.83 ± 3.872 , Post are 24.18 ± 2.397 . As per the table the mean difference of pre-Vs post group sis (9.350) and the t-test was statistically significant as the obtained value (21.420) is higher than the tabulated value (1.97) required for t-ratio to be significant at .05 level of confidence. **Conclusion:** The importance of research utilization in clinical practice in relation to improved patient outcomes enhanced professional practice and delivery of a cost-effective service. In addition to the recommendation for future research the writer also suggest that all critical wards should review and update partograph guidelines on a regular on a regular basis.

Keywords: effectiveness; structured teaching programme; partograph

Introduction:

E. A. Friedman first described partograph in 1954 as graphic statistical analysis of progress of labor in primigravida and multipara. —It is a composite graphical record of cervical dilation and descent of head against duration of labor in hours. It also gives information about fetal and maternal condition that is all recorded on a single sheet of paper. Partograph is a very simple tool to note down the progress of labor and it alerts the user to decide on future course of action.²

Partograph is a composite graphical record of key data (maternal and fetal) during labour, entered against time of a single sheet of paper. The alert line start at 4cm of cervical dilation and ends at 10cm dilation (at the rate of 1cm/hr) the action line is drawn 4hrs to the right and parallel 0.to the alert line.

The partograph is a graphical presentation of the progress of labour and of fetal and maternal condition during labour. it is the best tool To help you detect among the five major causes of maternal mortality like hypertension , haemorrhage, obstructed labour and unsafe abortion. ⁴

The partograph was endorsed and modified by the World Health Organisation (WHO) between 1990 and 2000 to monitor the fetal and maternal wellbeing during the active stage of labour. Monitoring help the midwives and the mother in achieving spontaneous vaginal delivery with low risk of both morbidity and mortality.⁵

In 1994 WHO declared universal application of partograph in all settings (WHO, 1994) maternal condition is monitored to assess the wellbeing of the mother. If her well-being is affected the fetus is compromised too and interventions should be instituted to save life of both (Neilson, 2010).⁶

Use of the partogram with its alert and action lines – and an agreed upon management protocol when these lines are reached has been found to reduce the incidence of prolonged labour, augmentation, emergency caesarean section and intrapartum stillbirth in both nulliparous and multiparous women.⁷

The partograph is an inexpensive tool designed to provide a continuous pictorial overview of labour and has been shown to improve outcomes when used to monitor and manage labour.⁸

WHO calls for health personnel to use its partograph and its management protocol, both in labor wards with the capabilities to manage labor complications and in health centers without these capabilities which can refer women with labor complications to a specialist facility.⁹

Material & Methods:

Research approach: The present study was aimed to assess the knowledge among B.Sc. nursing students at Mahatma Gandhi College Jaipur.

Research design: The quasi- experimental pre-test post-test control group research design was considered as the appropriate design for this study. the purpose of a quasi-experimental research design was to describe the variables and examine relationship among these variables.

Setting of the study: Setting refers to the physical locations in this study data collected from the MG. nursing college.

Population: In this study, the population includes B.Sc. Nursing students in MG. nursing college Jaipur.

Sample: A sample was a small portion of the population selected for observation, analysis and the members of the sample are study subjects. In this study the B.Sc. Nursing students in MG. nursing college Jaipur.

Sample Size: The sample comprised of 80 B.Sc. Nursing students.

Sample Technique: Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample.

Result:**Table 1 Showing Chi-square, D.F. and table Value**

		Chi-square	D.F.	Table Value	
1	Age in year	10.014	4	9.488	
2	Sex	1.056	2	5.991	
3	Language Known	11.815	4	9.488	Sig
4	Class of Study	7.463	2	5.991	Sig
5	Attend an training programme related to partograph	7.350	2	5.991	Sig
6	If yes, where are you receive training on the partograph	1.903	4	9.488	NS

S- significant , NS- Non-Significant

Above Table- shows Chi-Square values of Age in year, Gender, language known, class of study, previous knowledge, shows that statistically there is significant association between level of knowledge and demographic characteristics.

Conclusion:

The Mean & S.D of Pre Vs Post on knowledge regarding Partograph among B.Sc. Nursing student at mahatma Gandhi nursing college , sitapura Jaipur. i.e. Pre group are 14.83 ± 3.872 , Post are 24.18 ± 2.397 . As per the table the mean difference of pre Vs post group sis (9.350) and the t-test was statistically significant as the obtained value (21.420) is higher than the tabulated value (1.97) required for t-ratio to be significant at .05 level of confidence.

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