

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program On Knowledge Regarding Safe Delivery App Among Asha Workers in Selected PHC and CHC of Mahesana District

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Abstract

Introduction: The Safe Delivery App was developed by the Maternity Foundation, in collaboration with the University of Copenhagen. It is a smart phone application that aims to improve the quality of emergency obstetric and neonatal care. It is designed to train birth attendants in developing countries in the management of normal and complicated deliveries and to overcome conventional barriers such as reaching peripheral health facilities with quality training, training health workers with low literacy; low retention of skills.

Materials & Methods: A Pre- experimental (one group pre-test post-test) research design was adopted for collecting the data from 60 Sample using a Structure knowledge questionnaire comprising 30 questions.

Results: according to the findings, in pre-test score on the level of knowledge 46 (76.6%) Asha workers had poor knowledge, 10 (16.6%) of Asha workers had average knowledge, and 4 (6.6%) had good knowledge respectively. Whereas in post test scores on the level of knowledge 3(5%) of Asha workers had poor knowledge, 9(15%) of Asha workers had average knowledge, and 48(80%) of Asha workers had good knowledge respectively. The mean pre-test score of x knowledge Asha workers was 7.41, SD (5.39) and post-test mean score of knowledge and post-test mean score of knowledge was 22.95, SD (5.50). 59 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance the 't' value was (16.03).

Conclusion: structure teaching programme on knowledge regarding SDA was effective in improving knowledge SDA among Asha workers.

Keywords: Assess; Effectiveness; Structured Teaching Program

Introduction

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of emergency obstetric and neonatal care. It is designed to train birth attendants in developing countries in the management of normal and complicated deliveries and to overcome conventional barriers such as reaching peripheral

health facilities with quality training, training health workers with low literacy; low retention of skills.[1] The Safe Delivery App currently contains three animated clinical instruction films on manual removal of the placenta; postpartum hemorrhage. The application features push messages with quiz questions spurring the health worker to use the application to update their knowledge and enables easy access to essential drug and equipment lists. The application can also be used as a reference tool during clinical work. The tool is useful in various scenarios such as preparation before attending a birth, a situation where a complication occurs or for debriefing and self-evaluation after a complication. The application can be preinstalled on the phone, and it is therefore not a requirement to have network connection or internet access with the phone.[1] The version of the SDA that was tested in this study 1 contains four animated videos with instruction on active management of third stage of labor, management of PPH, manual removal of the placenta, and neonatal resuscitation. The clinical content was developed following international WHO guidelines but selected in a standardized Delphi process were international clinical experts scored key features according to relevance. Film manuscripts and draft animations were hereafter developed and approved by the Delphi groups. The app offers the opportunity to watch the entire animation (5-7 min long) as well as choosing to see a specific procedural step of each film. The app also contains a catalogue with essential drugs and equipment. To stimulate use, the app sends weekly notifications with quiz questions and a direct link to films where the information to answer the question is found. The SDA can be downloaded in different language versions free of charge. The use of Health technology in educating the frontline workers is a commonly accepted strategy to improve healthcare practices. The Safe Delivery Application is a Health learning tool developed by the Maternity Foundation, the University of Copenhagen and the University of Southern Denmark. It has been used and tested in several countries and found to improve the knowledge of management of post-partum hemorrhage and neonatal resuscitation. The safe delivery app (SDA) was designed to reinforce the professional competencies of skilled birth attendants on how to manage basic emergency

obstetric and newborn care using a Learning platform made of animated instructional videos and a self-map uses simple, animated instruction videos, procedures, drug lists, and e-learning tools to guide health workers (HW) in basic emergency obstetric and newborn care.

Objectives:

1. To assess the pre-test level of knowledge scores regarding safe delivery app among Asha workers in selected PHC and CHC of Mehsana district.
2. To assess the post-test level of knowledge score regarding safe delivery app among Asha workers in selected PHC and CHC of Mehsana district.
3. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding safe delivery app among Asha workers in selected PHC and CHC of Mehsana district.
4. To find out association between post-test level of knowledge score regarding safe delivery app among Asha workers in selected PHC and CHC in Mehsana district.

HYPOTHESIS:

H₁: There will be significant difference in pre-test and post-test level of knowledge score on safe delivery app among Asha workers in selected CHC and PHC of Mehsana district.

H₂: There will be significant in association between post-test level of knowledge score regarding safe delivery app among Asha workers in selected CHC and PHC of Mehsana district.

MATERIALS & METHODS:

The general research design and techniques used to carry out the study are explained in this section. It contains information about the population, sample, sampling, strategy, study approach, setting, data collection tools, and data processing processes.

Research Approach: Quantitative Research Approach

Research Design: pre-Experimental One Group Pretest Post-Test Research Design.

Setting: At Selected PHC And CHC Of Mehsana District.

Sampling Technique: Purposive Sampling

Inclusion criteria

- ♦ Asha workers
- ♦ Participants variable who are between 20-55 years of age.
- ♦ Participants who are willing to participate in the study.
- ♦ Participants who are available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion Criteria:

- ♦ Asha worker and Female health workers who are Under 20 years or above 55 years who are not willingly participated.
- ♦ Asha workers who are sick at the time of data collection.
- ♦ Asha worker Who has mentally illness and communication problems.

Tool:

- Section A: Demographic variables

- Section B: Knowledge Questionnaires

Validity & Reliability:

- Content Validated by Experts
- Reliability (Karl Pearson's Formula) = 0.83
- Data collection procedure:
- Institutional permission obtained
- Informed consent taken
- Data collected through structured questionnaire

Ethical Consideration:

- Confidentiality maintained
- Participation voluntary

RESULTS:

Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze and display the gathered data in line with the goal of the study. Starting with the distribution of participant demographic factor, the result are arrange under the following section.

Table-1 Demographic Variables (N= 60)

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Age in year	30	50%
Education status	29	48.3%
Marital status	41	68%
Work experience	38	63.3%
Religion	50	83.3%
Knowledge of SDA under NHM	34	57%
Previous knowledge regarding SDA	37	62%

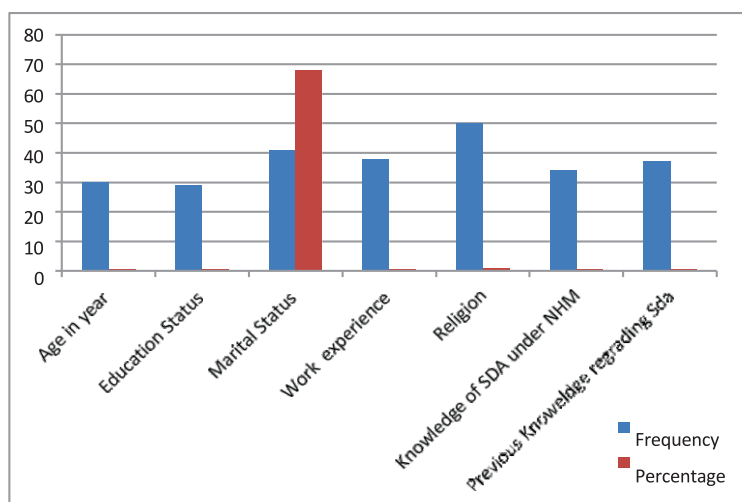


Table-2 Knowledge score level

Level of knowledge score	Pre-test	Post- test		
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Poor knowledge	46	77%	3	5%
Average knowledge	10	1%	9	15%
Good knowledge	4	7%	48	80%
Total	60	100	60	100

RESULT SUMMARY :

- ♦ Majority (80%) had good knowledge
- ♦ 15% showed average knowledge
- ♦ Significant relationship found between pre-test and post-test.

DISCUSSION :

The finding of the study indicate that most Asha workers possess moderate knowledge regarding Safe delivery app ,which is consistent with previous research studies. However ,a smaller proportion demonstrated comprehensive understanding.

The study also revealed that a majority of Asha workers had a good knowledge toward safe delivery app ,which is encouraging for future health care promotion. However , the presence of average and poor knowledge suggest the need for further awareness programs.

The significant association between pre-test and post-test indicates **that** improving knowledge can lead to more favorable attitudes toward safe delivery app.

CONCLUSION :

The study conclusion that Asha workers have moderate knowledge and generally positive attitudes regarding safe delivery app. However , educational intervention are necessary to enhance knowledge and address misconception

RECOMMENDATION :

- A similar study may be conducted among nursing students.

- A similar study can be conducted with large number of samples.
- A similar study may be conducted among staff nurses.
- A similar study may be conducted among health care professionals

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Conflicts of interests: There is no conflict of interest

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