



STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PARTOGRAM AMONG GNM STUDENTS

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Abstract: Prolonged labour is a leading cause of death among mothers and newborns in developing countries. partograph is the part of the midwifery tool of practice used every day, it is a management tool for prevention of prolonged labour. **Aim:** the aim of the study To assess the knowledge score of GNM students regarding partograph and To compare pre and post test core by using teaching program among final year GNM students. **Material and methods:** pre-experimental study was carried out the study data was collected by using Convenient Sampling Technique among 50 GNM students studying school of nursing at Karaikal. **Result:** reveals that mean difference of pre-test and post-test was 11.12 and calculated t value is 11.76 this was found to be significant. It shows that research hypothesis was accepted. **Conclusion:** there is no relationship found between knowledge score and selected demographic variable.

Key Words: Knowledge, Partograph, Teaching programme, GNM students

1. INTRODUCTION

Labour has been considered to be the most painful journey a woman ever undertakes. Although it is a natural process but complications can arise at any time. They need to improve maternal health is a major issue on the internal scene. Adequate and appropriate care during intra-natal period result in a good outcome of the labour which can impart a feeling of confidence and sense of emotional wellbeing ensuring a successful labour

Approximately 800 women die from pregnancy or childbirth related complications, around the world every day. One of the tools used in intra-natal period is the partograph, a single page form which labour observations are recorded. The World Health Organization recommended a partogram with a four hours action line from alert line. Denoting the timing of intervention for prolonged labour it consists of three components, that is monitoring and managing of a) Fetal condition b) Maternal condition c) Progress of labour. Inadequate knowledge of students regarding partograph will lead to poor outcome.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of Teaching program on knowledge regarding Partogram among final year GNM students of selected Nursing School at, Karaikal.

3. OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding Partograph among final year GNM students in pretest
- To develop planned teaching programme on partograph among final year GNM students
- To assess the level of knowledge regarding Partograph among final year GNM students in post test
- To compare the pretest and posttest level of knowledge regarding Partograph among final year GNM students
- To find out association of pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variables

4. HYPOTHESIS:

- H1 : There will be a significant difference in the level of knowledge among final year GNM students regarding partograph before and after administration of teaching program.
- H2: There will be a significant association between the level of knowledge with their selected demographic variable

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 RESEARCH APPROACH:: Quantitative Research approach

5.2 RESEARCH DESIGN: Pre Experimental one group pretest post test design,

5.3 STUDY SETTING: The Study was conducted in IIHS, Karaikal

5.4 POPULATION Final Year GNM students studying at IIHS, Karaikal

5.5 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: Convenient Sampling Technique / 50 samples

5.6 CRITERIA FOR THE SAMPLE SELECTION

Inclusion criteria

- Nursing Students who are studying GNM final year in IIHS, Karaikal.
- Nursing students who were available at the time of data collection
- Nursing students who were willing to participate

Exclusion criteria

- Nursing students who were not available at the time of data collection

5.7 DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL:

Section A: Demographic Variable

Section B: Self administered Knowledge Questionnaire

6. RESULTS

Selection 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of final year nursing students of pretest and posttest knowledge score regarding partograph

Table1 (a): Frequency and percentage distribution of final year Nursing students of pretest knowledge score regarding partograph

Figure1: Illustrate that pretest knowledge score i.e.50Nursing students 19(38.67) had poor knowledge, 26(52.27)had average knowledge and 05(8.33%)had good knowledge regarding partograph

| S.No | Level of knowledge | Score | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
|------|--------------------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | Poor | 0-8 | 19 | 38% |
| 2. | Average | 9-17 | 26 | 52% |
| 3. | Good | 18-26 | 5 | 10% |

Table1(a)

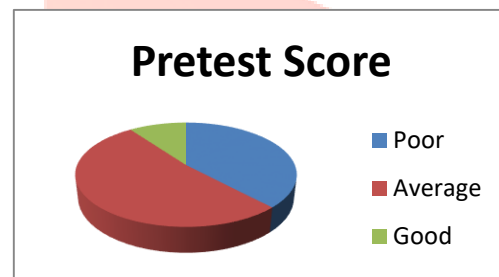


Figure1

Table 2(a): Frequency and percentage distribution of final year nursing students of posttest knowledge score regarding partograph

Figure1: Illustrate that posttest knowledge score i.e.50Nursing students33 (66%)had good knowledge, 17(34%)had average knowledge and 0(00%) had poor knowledge regarding partograph

| S.No | Level of knowledge | Score | Frequency (f) | Percentage (%) |
|------|--------------------|-------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | Poor | 0-8 | 0 | 00% |
| 2. | Average | 9-17 | 17 | 34% |
| 3. | Good | 18-26 | 33 | 66% |

Table2 (a)

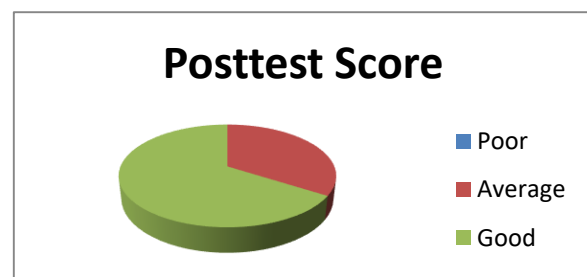


Figure1

Selection 2: Comparison between pretest and posttest knowledge score regarding Partograph among final year GNM students.

Table3 (a): Comparison between pretest and posttest knowledge score

| Test | Mean | SD | Mean difference | T value/ df |
|----------|-------|------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Pretest | 8.1 | 6.18 | 11.12 | t = 11.76* df= 58 |
| Posttest | 19.32 | 3.91 | | |

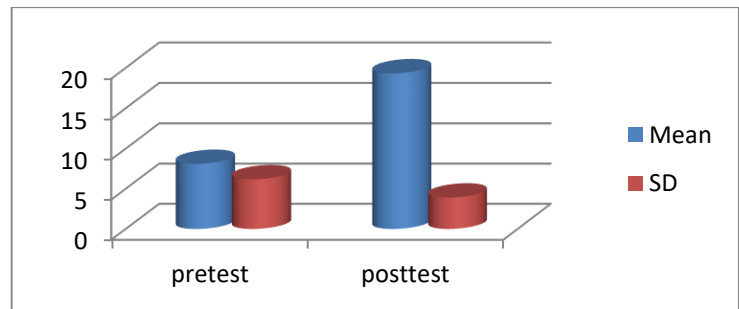
**Table3 (a)****Figure3**

Figure3: Represents the comparison of pretest and posttest knowledge score. Pre test mean score was 8.1 and posttest mean score was 19.32. Significant mean difference between pretest and posttest knowledge score has been found i.e., 11.2. t value was 11.76 which was found to be statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

7. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Labour has been considered to be the most painful journey a women ever takes. The use of partogram for the management of labour has been shown to be beneficial. The present study with regard to the knowledge of final year GNM students regarding partograph showed that the effectiveness of teaching programme is found to be statistically significant similar to other study. In this study conducted by Fantu Abebe et al 2018 showed that mean post test knowledge score regarding plotting of partograph (20.28 ± 3.08) was significantly higher than mean pre test knowledge score (12.76 ± 3.49) at $p < 0.05$ level. T value was significant ($t = 2.0096$) at $p < 0.05$ level indicating the teaching programme of partograph was effective.

In the present study paired t test was applied which was found to be statistically significant which calculated value 11.76 which was higher than tabulated t value 2.0096 at the level of $p < 0.05$ and mean difference of present study was 11.2. it shows that null hypothesis (H_0) of present study was rejected and research hypothesis (H_1) was accepted. There was a majority of final year GNM nursing students had good knowledge in post test. According to association between the level of post test knowledge score and selected demographic variable, the result was non- significant which shown no association between post test knowledge score and demographic variable

Recommendations

- A Comparative study can be conducted with B.Sc Nursing and GNM students
- A similar study can be conducted in large group
- A similar study can be conducted in Staff Nurses & Health workers

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