A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Nursing Management of First Stage of Labour Among Final Year GNM Students of Selected School of Nursing, Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh.

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Abstract:

Background: India has successfully brought down maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by 9 points in one year, as per data released by the Registrar General of India. Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are among the states that have shown most decline. Labour and birth are an amazing integration of powerful physiological and psychological forces that bring a new human life into the world. The woman may be apprehensive about entering an unknown, and perhaps threatening, hospital environment and concerned about relinquishing her personal autonomy and identity. Especially the first stage of labour is the longest in duration as compare to the other two stages. Early identification of complications and prevention helps a long way in reducing maternal fetal morbidity and mortality since the labouring and birthing process is a life-changing event for many women. Nurses need to be respectful, available, encouraging, supportive, and professional in dealing with all women. The nursing management for labor and birth should include comfort measures, emotional support, information and instruction, advocacy, and support for the partner.

Objectives: To assess the knowledge of final year GNM students regarding nursing management of first stage of labour by using structured knowledge questionnaire, to find the association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

Material and methods: Data were collected from 50 samples from selected school of nursing Data were collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire. The demographic variables analyzed in the study were age, sex, religion and source of information. The study sample was selected by a non- probability convenience sampling technique. Data obtained were tabulated and analyzed in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The study revealed that 50 % had adequate knowledge, 18 % had inadequate knowledge and 32 % had moderate knowledge. There was significant association between age and source of information. There was no association between the sex and religion of the Final year GNM students.

Conclusion: The findings of the study revealed that educating the students would be effective in updating the knowledge and skills regarding management of first stage of labour.

Keywords: Knowledge, Selected demographic variables, First stage of labour.

INTRODUCTION

Every year more than 200 million women become pregnant. Pregnancy is considered to be a normal physiological state, as per the scientific view. Labour is a life-changing and precious moment for a pregnant woman. To a lay person it is a common phenomenon occurring in a woman after marriage. For the primi gravid women it is a state of joy and anticipation. In India maternal morbidity and mortality has remained same in the past three decades. Despite of the availability of advance medical technology, women continue to die in the process of childbirth. Statistics of India show that, for every 5 minute more than 100,000 women die each year from complication related to pregnancy and childbirth.

Among all the health statistics monitored by WHO, maternal mortality and morbidity is a one with the largest discrepancy between developed and developing countries. The empowered nurse can influence the history of birth. Empowered nurse, midwives have opportunity to touch the future by their work during pregnancy. They are people of spirit who can inspire the pregnant women with whom they work to touch their inner power. They are truly the gate keepers of birth. Hence empowering nurses with adequate knowledge and skills is an essential step towards better care during child birth. With this background we proceeded for research to assess the knowledge among GNM 3rd years regarding 1st stage of labour

Material and Methods

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding nursing management of first stage of labour among 50 Final year GNM students of selected School of Nursing, Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh by using descriptive design with descriptive approach. Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used to select the subjects. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data.

The tool used in the study consists of two parts:

Section- I: Information on demographic variables of the respondents containing 4 items. **Section- II:** Structured knowledge questionnaire of 30 items related to nursing management of first stage of labour which was divided into 4 aspects:

For the 30 items related to nursing management of selected first stage of labour, each correct answer was awarded with a score of '1' and score of '0' was awarded for the wrong answer. The data obtained was analysed in terms of descriptive and inferential statistics.

Section III: Data describing association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables among final year GNM students.

Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of subjects according to demographic variables, n=50

SNO	VARIABLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Age		
	20-24	19	38
	25-29	17	34
	30 and above	14	28
2	Sex		
	Male	21	42
	Female	29	58
3.	Religion		
	Hindu	16	32
	Muslim	11	22
	Christian	14	28
	Others	09	18
4.	Source of information		
	Teacher		
	Hospital	24	48
	Books	12	24
	Internet	10	20
		04	08

Section I-Results in terms of demographic variables

The result of the study showed that maximum, 19(38%) of the Final year GNM students were in the age group of 20-24 years; most of the Final year GNM students, 29 (42%) were female; majority of the Final year GNM students, 16 (32%) were Hindu and majority of the Final year GNM students, 24(48%) had got information from teacher.
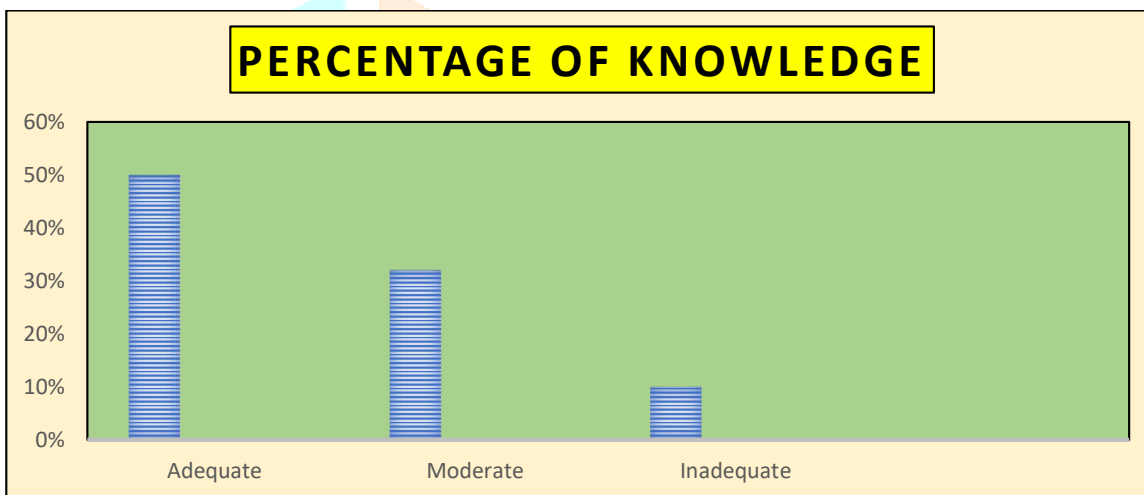
Section 2-Results in terms of frequency and percentage

Findings related to the knowledge regarding nursing management of first stage of labour among Final year GNM students. Table 2: Frequency (f) and percentage (%) distribution of knowledge scores of the Final year GNM students regarding nursing management of First stage of labour, Variables: n= 50

KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Adequate	25	50%
Moderate	16	32%
Inadequate	09	10%

Table 2 revealed that majority of the final year GNM students 25 (50%) had adequate knowledge, 16 (32%) had moderate knowledge and 09 (10%) had Inadequate knowledge

Fig 1-Graph showing percentage of knowledge

PERCENTAGE OF KNOWLEDGE

Section 3-Results in terms of association among variables

Demographic Variable	Percentage Of Obtained Knowledge Scores			Chi Square	D.F	Table Value	Inference	Frequency	Percentage
AGE	adequate	Moderate	inadequate						
20-25	08	09	02					19	38%
26-30	06	06	05	11.70	04	9.48	S	17	34%
31-35	11	01	02					14	28%
SEX									
MALE	08	09	04	2.378	2	5.99	NS	21	42%
FEMALE	17	07	05					29	58%
RELIGION									
HINDU	10	4	02					16	32%
MUSLIM	06	03	02	6.91	06	12.59	NS	11	22%
CHRISTIAN	07	06	01					14	28%
OTHERS	02	03	04					09	18%
SOURCE OF INFORMATION	09	08	07					24	48%
	08	04	00	13.66	06	12.59	S	12	24%
TEACHER	07	02	01					10	20%
HOSPITAL	01	02	01					04	08%
BOOKS									
INTERNET									

Table 3- table revealed there was significant association between age and source of information but there was no significant association sex and religion.

Summary

The present study result revealed 0nly 50% students are having adequate knowledge .The administrators or nurse educator should encourage the student nurses or the registered nurses to conduct research related to assessment of knowledge among staff nurses and so that the findings they can implement in teaching practice by modifying the concept of labour and its management especially the management of the first stage of labour and each stage of labour which is very crucial as the individual patients have individual time of first stage depending upon their parity, and student and staff nurses can attend them in very possible and effective manner so that they can make their delivery

healthy and memorable one as policies regarding labor admission criteria, standardized policies regarding labour management including judicious use of oxytocin, standardized terminology and treatment for electronic fetal monitoring, standardized criteria for dystocia, and systematic implementation of policies that incorporate continuous supportive care during labor are associated with lower risk for caesarean.

Conflict of Interest: None

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