



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING INFRARED LAMP THERAPY ON HEALING OF EPISIOTOMY WOUND AMONG G.N.M. III YEAR STUDENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGE OF NURSING MORADABAD (U.P.)

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ABSTRACT

Episiotomy can be delineated as the procedure in which vaginal orifice is enlarged through an incision of the perineum. This procedure is commonly done for almost all women to help for a safe and easy labour particularly during their first de-livery. This incision befalls either through the second phase of labour or rights earlier the labour. Episiotomy comprises some types such as: medio-lateral, median, lateral and J-shaped episiotomy. Of these, a medio-lateral episiotomy is the most repeated. A study to assess the knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound. The data was collected through structured knowledge questioner to assess the knowledge on infrared lamp therapy through episiotomy wound healing among GNM III year students. The study was conducted in nursing colleges at Amroha. The objective of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound among GNM III year students. Non probability convenience sampling methods was used for sampling. Total sample size was 60. Pre designed questionnaire was used in the study. Questions were related to knowledge about infrared lamp therapy and episiotomy. Participants were directed to complete the test on offline mode. The data was statistically analysed. RESULT- 60 GNM III year students participated. Result revealed that 6 students have poor level of knowledge, 5 students have average knowledge and majority of 49 students have good knowledge of infrared lamp therapy and episiotomy. CONCLUSION - The test revealed that there was a no significant association of knowledge with selected demographic variables. The present study proved that the assessment was significantly effective in improving the knowledge of G.N.M III year students regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound.

Key words: Infrared lamp therapy, Episiotomy wound, Wound healing

INTRODUCTION

Episiotomy is the surgical incision that cuts the vaginal mucosa, superficial perineal muscles and a few fibres of the elevator and (the muscle of the pelvic floor and the anterior fascicles hold both sides of the urethra and the vagina). Episiotomy originated in the 18th century as a preventive measure. Perineal trauma can cause considerable distress and discomfort to many women following childbirth. Perineal trauma affects the mental, social and physical wellbeing of the woman. Some have postpartum pain and discomfort, which may persist beyond the puerperium as chronic pain and dyspareunia. In addition, infection, wound breakdown, urinary and faecal incontinence and other spectrum of adverse effect of treatment of perineal trauma can make the postpartum period very unpleasant. While factors like suture techniques, operator skills and suture materials may affect perineal pain and wound healing, different strategies have been used in order to promote episiotomy healing. Severity of perineal discomfort was frequently underestimated and many women suffered without cause, very frequently in silence. Episiotomy refers to a surgical

incision into the perineal body to enlarge the vaginal opening to facilitate birth or to prevent perineal tears. Episiotomy is one of the most common procedures performed during delivery, yet there is extensive disagreement about necessity and benefits of this procedure.

NEED FOR STUDY- Motherhood is the only act that manifests in human form the cosmic wonder of creation. Imagine a life growing within the body of the mother, nurtured with her lifeblood. And then there is the greatest wonder of all, this vague motion within her womb blooms into two tiny hands, reaching out. The very process of giving birth is the most beautiful one on earth and the mother attains unique capacities and true nobility through childbirth. Episiotomy rates vary widely worldwide, depending on whether the procedure is used restively / routinely. The worldwide episiotomy rate was 27%, 54% are nulliparous and 6% are multiparous women (WHO 2003). Rates vary from 8% in the Netherlands, 13% in England to 25% in the USA. Among English speaking countries, the US had the highest episiotomy rate, varying greatly from region to region. One in three mothers who delivered vaginally in the U.S from 1995 to 2003 had episiotomies.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

“A study to assess the knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound among G.N.M III year student in selected college of Nursing Moradabad (U.P.)

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on Healing of episiotomy wound.
2. To find out association between knowledge regarding Infrared lamp therapy with selected demographical Variables among GNM 3rd year student T.P.C.O.N Moradabad

HYPOTHESIS

H1- There will be significant association between the knowledge of 3rd year GNM students with their demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH

A quantitative research approach was used to assess the student knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive research design was used in this study.

SETTING OF STUDY

The setting for the study was Teerthanker Parshvnath College of Nursing, TMU, Amroha, (U.P.).

POPULATION

The target population of the study were students studying in Nursing College.

SAMPLE

Sample consists of GNM student of Teerthanker Parshvnath College of Nursing, TMU, Amroha (U.P.) and who met the eligibility criteria.

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size is a great report of an infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound research study opinion which reading can be made is accordance of population the sample size of the current study comprises 60 student GNM 3rd year students selected in Parshvnath College of Nursing, Amroha.

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL

The tool consists of two parts: -

PART 1ST: It consist of Demographic Variables such as age, sex, religion, marital status, area, experience and previous knowledge.

PART 2nd: It consist of Multiple-choice Question (30 Questions) to assist the level of knowledge of GNM 3rd year students regarding Infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound.

SECTION I: Findings related to description of the demographic characteristics of G.N.M students.

1. Frequencies and percentages were computed to describe the sample characteristics in the study.

SECTION II: Findings related to level of knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound.

SECTION III: Findings related to association between level of knowledge among nursing students with their selected demographic variables.

TABLE XV- Association between test knowledge level of students and demographic variable (Previous knowledge)

The data in table IV(a) shows that the obtained chi-square 1.279 is greater than the table value 0.527 at $d(f)(2)$ at 0.05 level of significance Hence the hypothesis (H1) was accepted and concluded that there is significant association between previous knowledge and the test level of knowledge ($P < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound among GNM III year students. It was observed that 10.0% participants were having good knowledge, 81.7% were having average knowledge while only 8.3% were having poor knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound. A weak positive co-relation was observed between knowledge and gender regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound. Thus appropriate steps need to taken and interventions need to be applied to improve the knowledge of nursing students and to make their attitude favourable regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound as they are the future health care professionals

