



ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ON SELECTED RECENT ADVANCED TRENDS IN MIDWIFERY PRACTICE AMONG STAFF NURSES

Niharika V Javiya¹, Hiral S Shah²

Postgraduate Nursing student¹, Lecturer class-II²

Department of Obstetrics & Gynecological Nursing, Government College of Nursing (GINERA), Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-380016

ABSTRACT

Background: Since our mothers' and grandmothers' days, enormous changes have taken place in the delivery of nursing care to the mother and the newborn. In their days, most babies were delivered at home by an untrained woman, neighbor, relative or friend or for the fortunate few, by a physician or trained midwife. In the changing scenario of health care system of today's world, the trends in midwifery and obstetrical nursing are also changing. There is new advancement in care being provided, parenthood planning, national policies.

Aim: To assess the knowledge and attitude on selected recent advanced trends in midwifery practice among staff nurses, moreover to find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude and also to find out if there is any association between knowledge and attitude with selected demographic variables.

Material and methods: In this study descriptive survey research design was used. 200 staff nurses were selected by simple Random sampling technique. Data collection was done by administering the structured knowledge questionnaire and Likert's attitude scale. The collected data was optimized and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The result reveals that most of the samples (50.5%) were having average knowledge and majority (58%) has positive attitude.

Conclusion: A significant average knowledge and positive attitude was found regarding selected recent advanced trends in midwifery practice. Health care professional and government have the responsibility to provide proper information regarding recent advanced trends in midwifery practice so that staff nurses will be aware about it.

Key Words: - Recent advanced trends in midwifery practice, staff nurses.

I. INTRODUCTION

All that started changing in the second half of the 20th century when parturition moved into the hospital setting. Within the "maternity ward", priority was often given to the institution's procedures and practices, relegating the personal needs of the mother and her newborn to second place. At that point, childbearing became far from a family affair. The mother and newborn remained isolated from the family for a week to ten days when the family had only visiting privileges. The infant, separated from its mother was placed in a newborn nursery and brought to its mother only at specified times. Nursing was separated into three subspecialties, with one nurse caring for the mother during labour and delivery, another handling postpartum mothers, and a third caring for the baby in the nursery.¹

In the changing scenario of health care system of today's world, the trends in midwifery and obstetrical nursing are also changing. There is new advancement in care being provided, parenthood planning, national policies. Midwifery is an old as history of human species. Archaeological evidence of a women squatting in childbirth supported by another women from behind demonstrates the existence of midwifery in 500BC. There is much advancement in obstetrical nursing.²

Significantly, variation is observed between states with respect to antenatal care (ANC) coverage i.e. there are districts with full ANC coverage below 5 percent (district of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Assam) to others with more than 80 percent (district of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka). Although the infant mortality rate (IMR) in India is 64 per 1000 live births, Kerala has IMR of 10 per 1000 live births whereas Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have more than 80 per 1000 live births.³

The length-of -stay associated with hospital deliveries has been steadily decreasing since 1970. Cost containment strategies and the increased prevalence of managed care have been targeted as major reasons for this trend. With indemnity coverage there are few incentives for physicians to limit lengths-of-stay, whereas managed care plans have a clear incentive to reduce their patient's health care expenditures while maintaining quality. Although one would expect that managed care patient would have shorter lengths-of-stay after delivery than other.⁴

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Descriptive survey research design was used. Approval of Institutional Ethical committee and Medical Superintendent of selected Government Hospitals of Gujarat State was obtained prior to the conduction of the study. 200 staff nurses were selected as a samples from the maternity department by Simple Random Sampling technique. The data collection was carried out in the month of November-December 2019.

Structured Knowledge Questionnaire and Likert Attitude scale was administered to each study samples. The subjects were clarifying about intension and need of the study and written consent was obtained. The obtained data were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

III. RESULTS

200 staff nurses were participated in the study for final analysis.

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage wise distribution of demographic data of samples. [N=200]

Sr. No.	Demographic Data	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Age group:		
	a. 21-30 years	56	28
	b. 31-40 years	70	35
	c. Above 41 years	74	37
2	Professional qualification:		
	a. GNM	157	78.5
	b. Basic B.Sc. Nursing	29	14.5
	c. Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing	06	03
	d. NPM	08	04
e. M.Sc. Nursing	00	00	
3	Total clinical experience:		
	a. Less than 1 years	03	1.5
	b. 1-5 years	51	25.5
	c. 5-10 years	39	19.5
	d. 10-15 years	30	15
e. More than 15 years	77	38.5	
4	Maternity department experience:		
	a. Less than 1 years	13	6.5
	b. 1-5 years	87	43.5
	c. 5-10 years	50	25
	d. 10-15 years	22	11
e. More than 15 years	28	14	

Above table shows that the most of the samples (37%) were belongs to above 41 years of age, 78.5% samples were GNM, 38.5% were more than 15 years of total clinical experience and 43.5% were 1-5 years of maternity department experience.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of samples based on knowledge score

Level of Knowledge	Classification of score	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Poor	0-8	0	0
Average	9- 16	101	50.5
Good	17-25	99	49.5

Above table reveals that 50.5% samples were having average knowledge regarding recent advanced trends in midwifery practice.

Table 3: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of samples based on attitude score

Attitude	Mean attitude score	Classification of score	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Negative	67.40	20-64	84	42
Positive		65-100	116	58

Above table reveals that 58% samples were having positive attitude regarding recent advanced trends in midwifery practice.

Table 4: Correlation of knowledge with attitude of samples on selected recent advanced trends in midwifery practice

Knowledge mean score	Attitude mean score	Formula r (Karl Pearson Correlation Coefficient)	Inference
16.3	67.40	0.70	Moderately Positive correlation at 0.05 level of significance

Above table shows that there were moderately positive correlation between knowledge and attitude on selected recent advanced trends in midwifery practice. This shows that as knowledge increases according to that attitude improve.

There were significant association between knowledge with age group, total clinical experience and maternity department experience. There were no significant associations between attitude with selected demographic variable.

IV. DISCUSSION

The present study addressed to assess the knowledge and attitude on selected recent advanced trends in midwifery practice among staff nurses working in maternity department of Selected Government Medical College Attached Hospital of Gujarat State. In this survey, total 200 staff nurses were participated. Related to the finding of knowledge this study revealed that majority of samples 101 (50.5%) had average knowledge, 99 (49.5%) had good knowledge and none of samples had poor knowledge. Related to finding of attitude this study revealed that 84 (42%) samples had negative attitude and 116 (58%) samples had positive attitude.

Similar type of study done by K. Radhika, In the changing scenario of health care system of today's world, the trends in midwifery and obstetrical nursing are also changing. There is new advancement in care being provided, parenthood planning, national policies. Midwifery is an old as history of human species. Archaeological evidence of a women squatting in childbirth supported by another women from behind demonstrates the existence of midwifery in 500BC. There is much advancement in obstetrical nursing.

V. CONCLUSION

Study concluded that staff nurses working in maternity department improve their knowledge and attitude regarding recent advanced trends in midwifery practice. So that they can provide evidenced based midwifery care to the mother and it will help to decrease maternal mortality rate and neonatal mortality rate.

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this manuscript.

Source of Funding: Researcher have used own finance to complete research study.

Ethical Clearance: Approval of Institutional Ethical committee and Medical Superintendents of selected Government Hospitals of Gujarat State was obtained prior to the conduction of the study. Privacy and confidentiality of collected information were ensured throughout the process.

REFERENCES:

1. Jacob Annamma “A COMPREHENSIVE TEXT BOOK OF MIDWIFERY & GYNECOLOGICAL NURSING”, 3rd Edition; New Delhi, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (p) Ltd. 2012.
2. K.Radhika, Current trends of obstetrical nursing. International Journal of Advanced Scientific Research. 2016 July (1):37-38.
3. National Family Health survey,2000.
4. Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)-Trends in length of stay of hospital deliveries, 1970-1992
5. Geetha C., Saranya S. knowledge and practice on partograph among staff nurses. International Journal of Science and Research. 2015 May (5): 2319-7064.
6. M. Munirathamma, T. Lakshamma, knowledge of staff nurses regarding management of pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH). International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention. 2013 November (2):8-12.
7. Rhoda S. Muliria et.al. Improving vaginal examination perfomed by midwives. Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal. 2013 August 13(3):442- 449.
8. Tamar Kabakian Khasholian and Anayda Portela, companion of choice at birth: factors affecting implementation. BMC pregnancy and childbirth. 2017 (17):265.
9. Yadav Ashok, koshalya, Knowledge and attitude among antenatal mother regarding PPIUCD at a selected hospital of jaipur district. International Journal of Medical and Health Research. 2017 November(3): 63-65.

