



EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING INFRARED LAMP THERAPY ON HEALING OF EPISIOTOMY WOUND AMONG FINAL YEAR B.SC NURSING STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGES AT UTTAR PRADESH.

Miss Astha Srivastava¹ Mrs. Jasmi Manu²

MSc Nursing, Rama University, Mandhana, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India³⁻⁷

ABSTRACT

Episiotomy is a common surgical procedure performed during second stage of labour. Low-level light therapy (LLLT) is define as “Treatment using irradiation with light of low power intensity so they the effects are a response to the light and not due to heat. Nursing care should be directed toward educating the final year B.Sc nursing with the help of video assisted teaching program. Nurse should educate the B.Sc nursing final year students about condition, how to heal episiotomy wound with the use of infrared lamp therapy.

The result of the study showed that the mean knowledge score in pretest mean was 10.65 and SD was 3.051 and in posttest mean was 20.2 and SD 2.26. So it is evident that mean posttest knowledge of final year B.Sc nursing student regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound was significantly greater than their mea pretest knowledge score. ‘t’ = 16.0226 significant. The association between demographic variables and knowledge score was analyzed by using chi- square test. The test revealed that there was a no significant association of knowledge with selected demographic variables. The present study proved that the video assisted teaching program was significantly effective in improving the knowledge of final year B.Sc nursing students regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound.

Key words: video assisted teaching, infrared lamp therapy, episiotomy wound

INTRODUCTION - Pregnancy and labor are exceptional occasions in women's lives. Post-delivery is a very decisive period for compassionate woman who had under gone episiotomy. This period is usually a joyful one. Despite the pain and discomfort, child birth is a long awaited grand ending of a pregnancy and start of a new life as a mother is the beginning of a new chapter of human life¹

To become mother is a beautiful gift given by God to woman. Giving birth is a powerful and life changing event with a lasting impact on women. Postpartum period is the period during which the woman adjusts, physically and psychologically post pregnancy and birth. Perineum is a very sensitive area, in which there are muscles involved in sitting, walking, bending down, squatting, urination, defecation. Any incision on the perineum causes pain and discomfort.²

NEED OF STUDY - Labour is a wondrous act of nature, and unique to every childbearing woman. It is a transformative event in a women's life. The onset of motherhood presents a unique set of physical, emotional and psychological challenges. The post-partum phase can become even more challenging when the new mother experiences perineal or genital tract trauma as a result of child birth.³

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.⁴

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM –

“A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound among final year b.sc nursing students study in selected nursing colleges at U.P.”

The objectives of the present study were:

1. To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound.
2. To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound.
3. To find out association between demographic variable and level of knowledge.

Hypothesis:

H₀₁: There is no significant difference between the mean pre-test and post-test level of knowledge on Infrared Lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound.

H₀₂: There is a no significant association between level of knowledge on Infrared Lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound and selected demographic variable.

H₁: There is a significant difference between the mean pre-test and post-test level of knowledge on Infrared Lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound.

H₂: There is a significant association between level of knowledge on Infrared Lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound and selected demographic variable.

METHODS AND MATERIALS:

Research approach: It helps the researcher to know what data to collect and how to analyze it. It also suggests the possible conclusions to be drawn from the data. In view of the nature of the problem selected for the present study and the objectives to be accomplished, an evaluative approach was considered appropriate for the present study.⁶⁸

In the present study evaluative research approach is used.

POPULATION

The population is defined as the “entire aggregation of cases that meets designated set of criteria”.⁷²

Population: The population of present study consist of final year B.sc nursing students those who are present in selected nursing colleges at U.P.

TARGET POPULATION

The entire population in which the researchers are interested and to which they would like to generalize the research finding.⁷³

The target population of present study consist of final year B.sc nursing students in selected colleges at U.P.

ACCESSIBLE POPULATION

The aggregate of case that conform to designated inclusion or exclusion criteria and that are accessible as the subjects of the study.⁷⁴

The accessible population of the present study include the final B.Sc nursing students in selected nursing colleges at U.P who fulfill the inclusion criteria.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLE SIZE

“A Sample consists of a sub-set of representative unit of a target population selected to participate in a research study.”⁷⁵

The sample used for this study was 40 final year B.Sc nursing students those who full fill the inclusion criteria.

SAMPLE SIZE-

In the present study sample size was ⁴⁰.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Sampling refers to the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population.⁷⁶

The investigator had utilized non-probability sampling technique in which convenient sampling technique had been used for the selection of the subjects.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

The research design refers to the researcher's overall plan or blue print obtaining answers to the research questions, testing hypothesis and how to handle some of the difficulties encountered during the research process.it arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure.⁷⁷

The research design used for the present study was pre experimental one group pre-test post-test only research design.

RESEARCH SETTING:

Setting is a general location and condition in which data collection takes place in the study.⁷⁸

The study was conducted in GSRM Lucknow and Apex College of nursing, Varanasi.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL

The tool developed for the study is structured knowledge questionnaire on infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound among final year B.Sc nursing students.

The tool was developed based on;

Related review of literature (books, journals, reports, and articles, published and unpublished studies) were reviewed and used to develop the tool.

Guidance and consultation with subject experts.

Objectives of the study and blue print.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

The researcher has developed a structured knowledge questionnaire after reviewing the literature and considering the opinion of obstetrics & gynecological nursing experts, to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound among final year B.Sc nursing students in selected nursing colleges at, Uttar Pradesh.

The researcher develops a Structured knowledge questionnaire consisted of part I and part II.

Section I: Socio-demographic variables.

SECTION II: Structured knowledge questionnaire

SECTION A: -It deal with socio-demographic data which was used to collect the characteristics of the samples with an instruction to participants to put a tick mark [✓] against the appropriate choice closely representing their answers. It contains 8 items such as age in year, gender, area of residence, religion, marital status, any previous knowledge about episiotomy, any previous knowledge about infrared lamp therapy, source of information.

SECTION B: -Structured knowledge questionnaire on infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound.

Structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound among final year B.sc nursing students consisted of 30 questions regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound. Total score is 30. Each favorable response carries one mark and unfavorable response carries zero mark.

Result

Table 11: Distribution of samples according to level of knowledge before and after intervention.

(N=40)

Si .no	Level of knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
		F	%	F	%
1.	Inadequate	19	47.5	0	0
2.	Moderate adequate	21	52.5	18	45%
3.	Adequate	0	0	22	55%

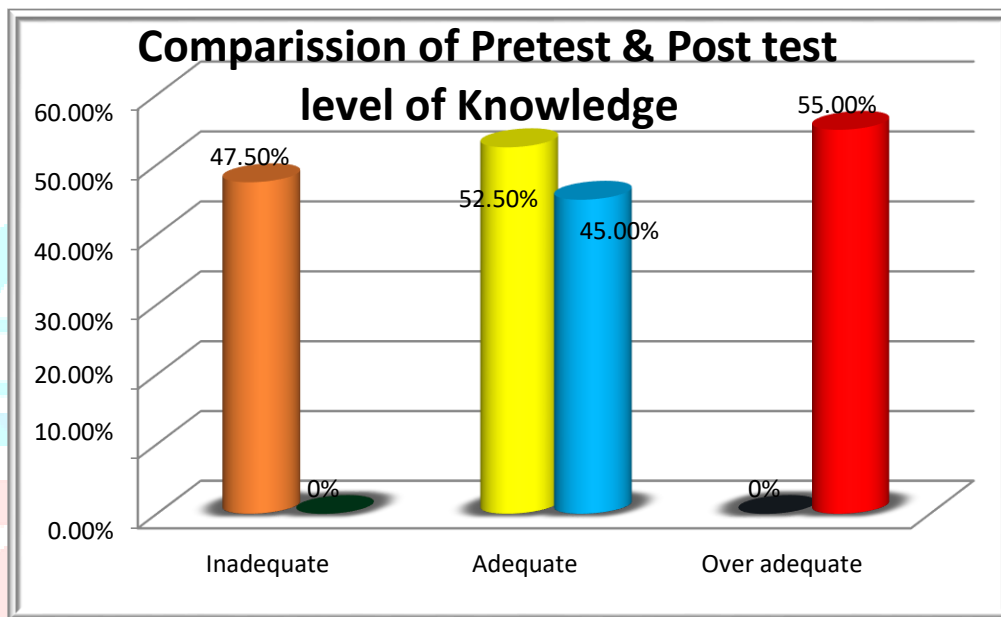


Fig (11): cylindrical diagram showing percentage wise distribution of final year B.Sc. nursing students according to level of knowledge in pretest and posttest.

The above table shows that comparison of pretest and posttest level of knowledge. In pretest among the subjects, 16 Samples (47.5%) had inadequate level of Knowledge, 21 samples (52.5%) had adequate level of Knowledge & none of them were in over-adequate level of Knowledge and in posttest among the subjects, none of them inadequate level of Knowledge, 18 samples (45%) had adequate level of Knowledge and 22 samples (55%) had over adequate level of Knowledge.

COMPARISON OF PRETEST AND POSTTEST KNOWLEDGE LEVEL REGARDING INFRARED LAMP THERAPY ON HEALING OF EPISIOTOMY WOND AMONG FINAL YEAR B.SC NURSING STUDENTS.

Table 12: Comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge level regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound among final year b.sc nursing students.

N=40

S.N	KNOWLEDGE	MEAN	MEAN DIFFERENCE	MEAN PERCENTAGE	STANDARD DEVIATION
1	PRETEST	10.65	9.62	26.62%	3.051
2	POSTTEST	20.275		50.67%	2.264

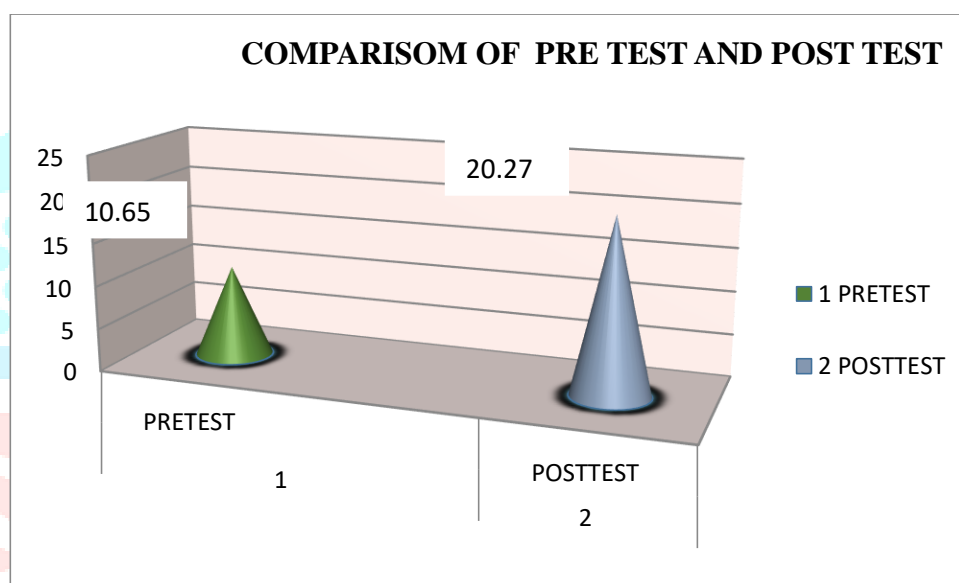


Fig (12); Stacked Cone diagram showing percentage wise Comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge level regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound among final year b.sc nursing students.

The table 12. Shows comparison of mean pre-test and post-test knowledge level on infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound. The post-test mean score (20.27) was high when compared to the pre-test mean (10.65) score of knowledge.

Effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound among final year b.sc nursing students

Table 13: Frequency, Mean, Mean difference, Paired 't' test of structured knowledge questionnaire

SL.NO	Level of knowledge	Mean	Mean differences	SD	't' value
1.	Pre test	10.65	9.62	3.0521	16.0226
2.	Post test	20.27		2.264	

N=40

(Significant at 0.5% level)

The above table depicts the mean of pre-test and post-test knowledge level on infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound. The post test mean score (20.27) was high when compared to the pretest mean (10.65) score of knowledge. The obtained t value (16.0226) was greater than table value at 0.05 level of significance, which shows that there is significant difference between pretest and posttest level of knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound among final year b.sc nursing students. Hence, the formulated research hypothesis H1 was accepted.

Table: 14 Associations between level of knowledge and demographic variables.

[N=40]

SL.NO	Demographic Variables	Inadequate Level of Knowledge	Moderate Adequate Level of Knowledge	Chi-square test	Significant/non-significant
1.	Age			$X^2 = 0.135563$	
	a) 21	1	4	Df= 6	NS
	b) 22	10	4	T= 12.59	
	c) 23	6	9	P= 0.05	
	d) 24 and above	2	4		
2.	Gender			$X^2 = 0.582513$	
	a) Male			Df=2	NS
	b) Female	14	17	T= 5.99	
		5	4	P= 0.05	
3.	Religion			$X^2 = 0.876211$	
	a) Hindu	16	17	Df=6	NS
	b) Muslim	2	2	T= 5.99	
	c) Christian	1	2	P= 0.05	
	d) Others	0	0		
4.	Marital Status			$X^2 = 0.609425$	
	a) Married			Df=2	NS
	b) Unmarried	1	2	T= 5.99	
		18	19	P= 0.05	

5.	Area of residence			$X^2=0.698176$	
	a) Rural			Df=2	
	b) Urban	7	9	T= 5.99	NS
		12	12	P= 0.05	
6.	Do you have postnatal ward experience			$X^2=0.061007$	
	a) Yes	11	6	T= 5.99	
	b) No	8	15	P= 0.05	NS
7.	Do you have previous knowledge about episiotomy			$X^2=0.333672$	
	a) Yes	16	15	T= 5.99	
	b) No	3	6	P= 0.05	NS
8.	Source of Information			$X^2=0.030215$	
	a) Clinical Posting	10	3	Df=6	
	b) Class room	8	17	T= 12.59	NS
	c) Journal	0	1	P= 0.05	
	d) Internet	1	0		

NS- not significant

S* - significant at 0.05 levels

The hypothesis stated that there will be a significant association between levels of knowledge and demographic variables. Above table depicts that the demographic variable like, age, gender, religion, marital status, area of residence, postnatal ward experience, previous knowledge about episiotomy and Source of Information were **not having association** with level of knowledge and the result shows that **hypothesis is rejected statistically** and null hypothesis is accepted.

CONCLUSION

The present study was aimed at assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound among final year B.SC nursing students. The relevant data was collected and analyzed statistically based on the objective of the study.

Among 40 final year b.sc nursing students, 7.6% having inadequate knowledge and 52.5% having moderated knowledge regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound. The study also reveals that there was no association between demographic variable and knowledge level of final year B.Sc nursing students regarding infrared lamp therapy on healing of episiotomy wound.

