

# A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme (PTP) on Knowledge regarding Complications of Instrumental Delivery and their Management among Staff Nurses Working in Labour Room of Selected Maternity Hospitals at Bidar

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**Abstract:** *Background of the study:* Instruments designed to aid in the delivery of the foetus by applying traction to the foetal head. Many different types of forceps consist of two mirror image metal instruments that are measured cradle the foetal head and are articulate after which traction is applied to effect delivery. *Objective:* Objectives of the study to evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding complications of instrumental delivery and their management among staff nurses. *Setting and Design:* Quasi-experimental research design was adopted. The study was conducted among 50 staff nurses working in labour room of selected maternity hospital. lottery method of convenient sampling technique was adopted. *Result:* The chi-square values of selected demographic variables age, education status, experience in hospital, experience in labour room and exposure to in-service education were significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, research hypothesis was accepted. The chi-square value of sex, religion, position were not significant at 0.05 level. Hence research hypothesis was rejected. These results are consistent with the study findings where there was no association found between the variable's sex, religion, and designation and pre-test knowledge scores among staff nurses working in labour room regarding complications of instrumental delivery and their management. *Conclusion:* The subjects showed inadequate knowledge in pre-test (mean percentage = 40.5) and maximum number of subjects has adequate knowledge in post-test as evidenced by the overall mean percentage of 71.4. There has been significant improvement in the level of knowledge of staff nurses.

**Keywords:** Labour room, Instrumental Delivery, effectiveness, PTP, Knowledge, Maternity.

## 1. Introduction

Pregnancy is the period during which a woman carries a developing foetus. Normally in the uterus pregnancy last for approximately 266 days, from conception until the baby is born or 280 days from the first day of the menstrual period during pregnancy menstruation is absent, there may be a great increase in appetite and the breast increase in size the woman may also experience morning sickness. These and other changes are brought about by a hormone (progesterone) produced at first by the ovary and later by the placenta. Definite evidence of pregnancy is provided by various pregnancy tests by the detection of the heartbeat of the foetus and by ultrasound.<sup>1</sup>

## 2. Objectives of the study

- 1) To assess the knowledge of the staff nurses regarding complications of instrumental delivery and their management.
- 2) To develop and administer planned teaching programme on complications of instrumental delivery and their management.
- 3) To evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding complications of

instrumental delivery and their management among staff nurses.

- 4) To find out the association between knowledge of staff nurses regarding complications of instrumental delivery and their management with their selected socio demographic variables.

**Need of the Study:** The investigator during the clinical posting found inadequate knowledge among staff nurses regarding complications of instrumental delivery and their management so the investigator took this study to improve the knowledge regarding complications of instrumental delivery and their management among staff nurses.

## 3. Methodology

**Research Approach:** Quantitative Research Approach was adopted.

**Research design:** In the present study, Quasi-experimental one group pre and post-test design was selected for the study. The primary objective of the study was to find the effectiveness of planned teaching program.

**Research Setting:** This Study has been conducted at labour room selected Maternity hospital at Bidar.

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**Sample:** The sample selected for the Present study comprised of nurses working in the labour room selected maternity hospital Bidar.

**Sample Size:** 50 staff nurses working in labour room in selected maternity hospital at Bidar.

**Sample Technique:** Lottery method of convenient sampling technique was adopted to choose the participant.

**Description of Tool:** A self-administered questionnaire was selected based on the objective of the study which are as follows:-

#### Tool-1 Demographic Data

It contains 9 items, which include Age in year, Gender, Religion, Position/Designation, Education status, Total Experience in hospital (in years), Experience in Labour room (in years), Exposure to in-service education on complication of Instrumental delivery and their management and Source of information on complication of instrumental delivery and their management.

#### Tool-2 Self structured Checklist Tool

Checklist contain 20 items, on selected aspects on complications of instrumental delivery and their management.

Each item had only one correct response and each correct response was scored one. Total Possible score of the self-structured questionnaire was 20. The same questionnaire was used for the assessment of knowledge in Pre and Post Test.

#### Data Collection

Formal administration permission was obtained from medical superintendent of selected Maternity hospitals at Bidar prior to data collection. The main study data collection was done from 24 September to 1 October 18 in selected Maternity hospitals at Bidar. Subjects were selected by convenient sampling technique. The nursing superintendent informed all the respondents before conducting the study. The investigator introduced her and explained the purpose of the study to the staff nurses, then obtained consent and planned the time schedule for collecting the data, seating arrangement were made in the lecture hall for the main study. Data was collected by administering self-Structured tool.

#### Plan for data analysis

In the present study, data obtained were analysed on the basis of the objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. A master data sheet was prepared with responses given by subjects. The plan for data analysis was as follows:

- Description of demographic characteristics
- Mean, median, SD and mean % are used to describe the area wise pre-test and post test knowledge score of respondents on complications of instrumental delivery and their management.
- Paired 't' test is used to find effectiveness of planned teaching programme by comparing pre and post-test knowledge score of respondents.

- Chi-square is used to find association between knowledge score of respondents and certain demographic variables.

## 4. Results

The chi-square values of selected demographic variables age ( $\chi^2=8.966$ ,  $p>0.05$ ), education status ( $\chi^2=12.89$ ,  $p>0.05$ ), experience in hospital ( $\chi^2=10.229$ ,  $p>0.05$ ), experience in labor room ( $\chi^2=7.725$ ,  $p>0.05$ ) and exposure to in-service education ( $\chi^2=6.525$ ,  $p>0.05$ ) were significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, research hypothesis was accepted. The chi-square value of sex ( $\chi^2=0.077$ ,  $p>0.05$ ), religion ( $\chi^2=0.1176$ ,  $p>0.05$ ), position ( $\chi^2=3.703$ ,  $p>0.05$ ) were not significant at 0.05 level. Hence research hypothesis was rejected. These results are consistent with the study findings where there was no association found between the variable's sex, religion, and designation and pre-test knowledge scores among staff nurses working in labour room regarding complications of instrumental delivery and their management.

## 5. Conclusion

The present study was done to effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding complications of instrumental delivery and their (PTP) management among staff nurses working in labour room of selected maternity hospitals at Bidar. During pre-test, most of the subjects showed inadequate knowledge (mean percentage = 40.5) and maximum number of subjects has adequate knowledge in post-test as evidenced by the overall mean percentage of 71.4. There has been significant improvement in the level of knowledge of staff nurses which indicates that the planned teaching programme was effective.

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### Author Profile



**Suman Pandey** is currently working as a Nursing Lecturer at Prakash Institute Greater Noida, UP. She obtained her Master in Nursing in the speciality of Obstetric and Gynaecological Nursing from Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences Bengaluru, Karnataka. Apart from Nursing Lecturer she is having working experience in RMNCH-A Programs with different Organization in the collaboration of Government of India.