

# A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program (PTP) Regarding Use of Partograph among Midwives in Sultania Zanana Hospital, Bhopal

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**Abstract:** A quasi experimental pre and post test design without control group with experimental approach was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of Planned Teaching program (PTP) on partograph. 60 midwives were selected by systematic random sampling technique and using closed ended questionnaire and it was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Majority (66.66%) of the midwives were in the age group of 21 - 30 years and (70%) of them were from GNM, and (60%) of them having income between Rs.10, 000 – 20, 000. (36.66%) of the midwives are having <3 years and 4 - 6 years of experience and (42.33%) of them got information from in - service education. Area wise comparison of pre and post - test correct knowledge responses regarding partograph shows that during post - test highest percentage of correct responses was from the area “uses of partograph” (100%). Further, the highest response during the pre - test was from the area “Introduction & definition” (58.33%). However, the lowest percentage (30%) during pre - test correct response was from the area “types of partograph”. Further, the lowest percentage during post - test correct responses were from the area “components” (81.48%). Nevertheless, (61.67%) highest effectiveness was for the area “Uses of partograph” and (33.11%), the lowest effectiveness was for the area “components.” Further, the differences between pre and post correct responses vary from 44.25% to 92.45% revealing the effectiveness of the planned teaching program (PTP). In the present study, the feedback is a process of maintaining the effectiveness of Planned teaching program (PTP). The formula  $Y - X = E$  was used ( $Y = \text{post - test score}$ ,  $X = \text{pre - test score}$ , and  $E = \text{effectiveness of PTP}$ ). Knowledge among midwives, the level of knowledge considered as very poor, poor, average, good and very good. Further, the feedback is assessed by comparing the post - test knowledge with demographic variables. The demographic variables are - Age, education, monthly income, years of experience, source of information regarding partograph. It conceptualized that the demographic variables may change the knowledge of the midwives.

**Keywords:** Labor, pregnancy, fetal - wellbeing, delivery, conception, ante - natal mother, fetus, contractions, stages of labor, primigravida, multigravida.

## 1. Introduction

Friedman (1954), first devised the partograph. The partograph is a chart on which the salient features of labor are entered in a graphic form. It also gives information about fetal and maternal condition that are recorded in a single sheet of paper. It can predict deviation from normal duration of labor early, so the appropriate steps could be taken in time. It facilitates handover procedure. Introduction of partograph in the management of labor has reduced the incidence of prolonged labor and caesarean section rate. It helps in decision making to manage the abnormal labor. (WHO 1994).

It is a simple inexpensive pre - printed form, pictorial overview of progression of labor with charts of fetal condition and maternal condition. Assist in identifying deviations from ‘normal’ labor progression. Prompts ‘alerts and ‘action’ lines showing when to assist laboring woman. (Jeanne and Karen Levin, 2009).

### Objectives

- 1) To assess the pre - test score of trained midwives regarding use of partograph during labor.
- 2) Implemented planned teaching program (PTP).
- 3) To assess the post - test knowledge score in midwives regarding use of partograph during labor.

- 4) To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching program (PTP) on the knowledge of trained midwives regarding use of partograph during labor.

## 2. Review of Literature

The literature review for the present study is organized and presented under the following headings:

- 1) Review related to knowledge and practice of partograph.
- 2) Review related to the effect of partograph.
- 3) Review related to types and uses of partograph.

### Hypothesis:

H1: There is significant difference in pre - test and post - test knowledge score of staff nurses regarding the use of partograph after implementing the teaching module.

H2: There is a significant association between post - test knowledge score with their demographic variables.

### Research design and approach

A quasi - experimental design with pre and post - test without control group with experimental approach was used. The study was conducted in Sultania Zanana Hospital, Bhopal. A closed - ended questionnaire is prepared containing two sections, Section A: it consists of demographic characteristics such as – age, education, qualification, years of experience, monthly income, residential area, and source of information. Section B: it consists of area pertaining to the effectiveness of

planned teaching program (PTP). Paired t - test and Chi - square test was used to analyze the data.

### 3. Result

Area wise comparison of pre and post - test knowledge scores of midwives regrading partograph.

Items	Correct responses		Effectiveness of PTP (E=Y - X)
	Pre - test X (%)	Post - test Y (%)	
Introduction and definition	58.33%	98.33%	40%
Components	50.37%	81.48%	31.11%
Types	30%	90%	60%
Uses	38.33%	100%	61.67%
Over all	44.25%	92.45%	48.19%

### 4. Conclusion

From the findings of the present study, it can be concluded that, most of midwives were in the age group of 21 - 30 years, from G. N. M, from the income group of Rs.10, 000 - 20, 000, having similar experience <3 years and 4 - 6 years, getting information during in - service. Area wise comparison of pre and post - test correct knowledge responses regarding partograph shows that during post - test highest percentage of correct response was from the area "Uses of partograph" (100%). Further, highest response during the pre - test was from the area "Introduction & Definition" (58.33%). However, the lowest percentage (30%) during pre - test correct response was from the area "types of partograph. Further, the lowest percentage during post - test correct responses were for the area "components" (81.48%). Nevertheless (61.67%) highest effectiveness was for the area "Uses of partograph" and (33.11%) the lowest effectiveness was for the area "Components". Further the differences between pre and post correct responses vary from 44.25% to 92.45% revealing the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program (PTP).

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