

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Nursing Management of First Stage of Labour Among Final Year GNM Students of Selected School of Nursing, Belgaum, Karnataka

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Abstract: ***Background:** India is one of the countries with a maternal mortality ratio (MMR) as high as 540 per 100,000 live births and neo-natal mortality rate (NMR) of 34 per 1000 live births comprising 60% of all infant deaths. (3) The first stage of labour is the longest in duration as compare to the other two stages. Early identification of complications and prevention helps a long way in reducing maternal fetal morbidity and mortality. **Objectives:** To assess the knowledge of final year GNM students regarding nursing management of first stage of labour by using structured knowledge questionnaire, to find the association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables. **Material and methods:** Data were collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire. The demographic variables analyzed in the study were age, sex, religion and source of information. The study sample was selected by a non-probability convenience sampling technique. Data obtained were tabulated and analyzed in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Results:** The study revealed that 16 (47.06%) had average knowledge, 10 (29.41%) had poor knowledge and 8 (23.53%) had good knowledge. Chi square value for age was 1.26, sex was 16.39, religion was 32.25, and source of information was 49.7. There was significant association between knowledge scores and sex and source of information. There was no association between the knowledge and age and religion of the Final year GNM students. **Conclusion:** The findings of the study revealed that educating the students would be effective in updating the knowledge and skills regarding management of first stage of labour.*

Keywords: Knowledge, Final year GNM students, Selected College, Selected demographic variables, First stage of labour.

1. Introduction

Human life on planet is born of women. Every year more than 200 million women become pregnant.¹ Pregnancy is considered to be a normal physiological state, as per the scientific view. To a lay person it is a common phenomenon occurring in a woman after marriage. According to genetics it is the process of procreation. But above all, for the primi gravid women it is a state of joy and anticipation.²

In India maternal morbidity and mortality has remained same in the past three decades. Despite of the availability of advance medical technology, women continue to die in the process of childbirth. Statistics of India show that, for every 5 minute more than 100,000 women die each year from complication related to pregnancy and childbirth. Among all the health statistics monitored by WHO, maternal mortality and morbidity is a one with the largest discrepancy between developed and developing countries. Infant mortality is a seven times higher in developing countries. Maternal mortality on an average is 18 times higher and 50% of women suffer from acute complications resulting from pregnancy and childbirth.³ The empowered nurse can influence the history of birth. Empowered nurse, midwives have opportunity to touch the future by their work during pregnancy. They are people of spirit who can inspire the pregnant women with whom they work to touch their inner power. They are truly the gate keepers of birth.¹ Hence

empowering nurses with adequate knowledge and skills is an essential step towards better care during child birth.⁴

2. Material and Methods

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding nursing management of first stage of labour among 34 Final year GNM students of selected School of Nursing, Belgaum, Karnataka by using descriptive design with descriptive approach. Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used to select the subjects. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data. The tool used in the study consists of two parts:

Section- I: Information on demographic variables of the respondents containing 4 items.

Section- II: Structured knowledge questionnaire of 34 items related to nursing management of first stage of labour which was divided into 4 aspects:

Part- I Anatomy and physiology related to pregnancy and labour

Part –II Physiological changes related to first stage of labour

Part- III Related to signs and symptoms of labour

Part- IV Nursing management of first stage of labour

For the 34 items related to nursing management of selected first stage of labour, each correct answer was awarded with a

score of '1' and score of '0' was awarded for the wrong answer. The data obtained was analyzed in terms of descriptive and inferential statistics.

Section III: Data describing association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables among final year GNM students.

3. Results

3.1 Findings related to socio demographic variables of Final year GNM students

Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of subjects according to demographic variables, n=34

S.No.	Variable	Frequency	Percentage(%)
1	Age		
	a. 20-24 years	29	85.3%
	b. 25-29 years	5	14.7%
	c. Above	-	-
2	Sex		
	a. Male	7	20.58%
	b. Female	27	79.42%
3	Religion		
	a. Hindu	19	55.89%
	b. Muslim	4	11.76%
	c. Christian	8	23.53%
	d. Other	3	8.82%
4	Source of information		
	a. Teacher	20	59%
	b. Hospital	1	3%
	c. Books	13	38%
	d. Internet	-	-

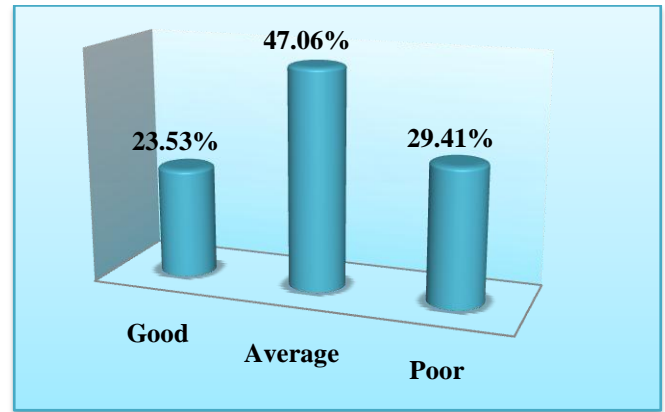
The result of the study showed that maximum, 29(85.3%) of the Final year GNM students were in the age group of 20-24 years; most of the Final year GNM students, 27 (79.42%) were female; majority of the Final year GNM students, 19 (55.89%) were Hindu and majority of the Final year GNM students, 20(59%) had got information from teacher.

Findings related to the knowledge regarding nursing management of first stage of labour among Final year GNM students.

Table 2: Frequency (f) and percentage (%) distribution of knowledge scores of the Final year GNM students regarding nursing management of First stage of labour, Variables: n= 34

Knowledge	frequency	Percentage
Good (20-34)(\bar{X} + SD)	8	23.53%
Average (13-19) (\bar{X} -SD) to (\bar{X} + SD)	16	47.06%
Poor (0-12) (\bar{X} - SD)	10	29.41%

Table 2 revealed that majority of the final year GNM students 16 (47.06%) had average knowledge, 10 (29.41%) had poor knowledge and 8 (23.53%) had good knowledge.



Graph 1: A cylinder graph showing percentage distribution of knowledge scores of subjects regarding nursing management of first stage of labour among the Final year GNM students.

3.3 Findings related to the association between knowledge scores of Final year GNM students and selected demographic variables:

Variables: n=34

S.NO.	Socio Demographic Variables	Knowledge Scores			Chi Square	
		Good	Average	Poor	Calculated Value	Table Value
1.	Age					
	20-24 years	7	15	10	1.26(NS)	9.49
	25-29 years	1	1	-		
	30 and > years	-	-	-		
2.	Sex					
	Male	4	2	1	16.39(S)	5.99
3.	Female	4	14	9		
	Religion					
	Hindu	6	11	2	32.25(NS)	12.59
	Muslim	1	-	3		
	Christian	1	3	4		
	Other	-	2	1		
4.	Source of information					
	Teacher	4	13	3	49.7(S)	12.59
	Hospital	-	1	-		
	Books	4	2	7		
	Internet	-	-	-		

NS=not significant, S= significant.

Table 3 revealed that the association between knowledge scores and demographic variables was computed by using chi-square. The obtained chi-square value for all the selected demographic variables such as age 1.26, sex 16.39, religion 32.25 and source of information 49.7, so there was no significant association between the knowledge scores and demographic variables like age and religion and there was significant association between the knowledge scores and demographic variables like sex and source of information.

4. Discussion

The findings of the study have been discussed under the following headings:

Section I: Findings related to socio-demographic variables of Final year GNM students.

Age:

The present study revealed that, majority of Final year GNM students 29 (85.3%) were in the age group of 20-24 years and 5(14.7%) were in the age group of 25 to 29 years. The above result was supported by the study conducted by Salunke J A. the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on nursing management of first stage of labour among nurses of selected hospitals in Belgaum Karnataka where most of them (74%) were in the age group of 20-24 years.⁵

Sex: The present study revealed that most of the Final year GNM students, 27 (79.42%) were female while 7(20.58%) were male.

Religion: The present study revealed that majority of the Final year GNM students 19 (55.89 %) were Hindu, 8 (23.53%) of them were Christianity, 4 (11.76%) of them were Muslim and 3 (8.82%) of them were Other religion.

Source of information: The present study revealed that majority of the Final year GNM students 20 (59%) had got information from teacher, 13 (38%) had got information from textbooks, 1 (3%) had got information from hospital.

Section II: Findings on knowledge regarding nursing management of first stage of labour among final year GNM students.

The present study revealed that majority of the Final year GNM students 16 (47.06%) had average knowledge, 10 (29.41%) had poor knowledge and 8 (23.53%) had good knowledge regarding nursing management of first stage of labour among Final year GNM students of selected School of Nursing, Belgaum, Karnataka.

The findings of the present study were supported by a study conducted by Salunke J A., the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on nursing management of first stage of labour among nurses of selected hospitals in Belgaum Karnataka. The study findings showed that, 22 (62.8%) had average knowledge, 7 (20%) had poor knowledge and 7(17%) had good knowledge.⁵

Section III: Findings related to the association between the knowledge scores of Final year GNM students and selected demographic variables:

The obtained chi-square value for all the selected demographic variables such as age 1.26, sex 16.39, religion 32.25 and source of information 49.7, so there was no significant association between the knowledge scores and demographic variables like age and religion and there was significant association between the knowledge scores and

demographic variables like sex and source of information. The findings of the present study were supported by a study conducted by Salunke J A., the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on nursing management of first stage of labour among nurses of selected hospitals in Belgaum Karnataka. The study findings showed that the chi-square values at $df(2)$ for age (1.256). Thus no significant association between level of knowledge and demographic variables.⁵

5. Conclusion

The following conclusions were drawn on the basis of the present study:

1. Findings on knowledge regarding nursing management of first stage of labour among final year GNM students revealed that majority of the final year GNM students had average knowledge.
2. Knowledge score showed no significant association with demographic variables like age and religion.
3. Knowledge score showed that there was significant association with demographic variables like sex and source of information.

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