

ORIGINAL RESEARCH**Quasi Experimental Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme (STP) In Terms Of Practice On Assisted Vaginal Delivery Among Staff Nurses Of Selected Hospitals At Patiala****¹Raksha, ²Ravinder Kaur, ³Puneet Gill**¹Nursing Tutor, ^{2,3}Lecturer, Desh Bhagat University Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, India**Correspondence:**

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Abstract

Quasi Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme (STP) In Terms Of Practice On Assisted Vaginal Delivery Among Staff Nurses Of Selected Hospitals At Patiala (2018).The study had enhanced the knowledge and practice regarding vaginal delivery among selected nursing staffs.

Key words- Experimental, effectiveness, vaginal delivery, Staff nurses, Hospital

Introduction

It was not commonly viewed as one of life's most dreaded experiences by women. Going back to 18th century, the maternal death rate was an alarming 12%. More complication such as dehydration,

The overall incidence of assisted vaginal delivery is found to be 10%-20%.The methods applied could be either vacuum or forceps. In a worldwide opinion survey done in 1990 about instrument preference for assisted vaginal delivery, forceps were found to be popular in Eastern Europe and USA, while vacuum was preferred in Northern Europe, Asia, Africa, Middle East.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines normal birth as "spontaneous in onset, low-risk at the start of labor and remaining so throughout labor and delivery. The infant is born spontaneously in the vertex position between 37 and 42 completed weeks of pregnancy. After birth, mother and infant are in good condition".

Problem statement

Quasi Experimental Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme (STP) In Terms Of Practice On Assisted Vaginal Delivery Among Staff Nurses Of Selected Hospitals At Patiala (2018).

Need for the study

Many developing nations, lack of adequate health care and family planning, and pregnant women have minimal access to skilled labor and emergency care .Basic emergency obstetric interventions such as manual removal of placenta, and instrumental vaginal delivery are vital to improve the chance of survival. Every minute a women dies during labor or delivery.

When I visited the hospital area of Rajendra hospital Patiala. I saw the nurses in labour room conducting the normal vaginal deliveries .I found that they are not using the appropriate or new techniques during conducting regarding the normal vaginal delivery .

Operational definition

- **Effectiveness:** In this study it means the extent to which structured teaching programme (STP) has brought changes in practice regarding assisted vaginal delivery among staff nurses.
- **Structured Teaching Programme:** It refers to well planned teaching material regarding assisted vaginal delivery will be given through lecture and discussion.
- **Practice:** It refers to techniques followed by staff nurses for an assisted vaginal delivery as measured by structured practice questionnaire (SPQ).
- **Staff Nurse:** In this study it refers to those who have completed Diploma, degree, post graduation in nursing and midwifery and who are engaged in direct patient care working in Maternity unit.
- **Assisted vaginal delivery:** It refers to alternative methods of delivery that are used when the mother is unable to give birth without medical or surgical assistance.
- **Hospital:** It refers to an institution providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for sick or injured people.

Objectives of study

1. To determine pre intervention practice score on assisted vaginal delivery among staff nurses in both experimental and control group.
2. To implement structured teaching Programme (STP) among staff nurses in experimental group.
3. To assess the post-intervention practice score on assisted vaginal delivery among staff nurses in both experimental and control group.
4. To compare the pre and post intervention practice score on assisted vaginal delivery among staff nurse in both experimental and control group.
5. To determine the association of post interventional practice score on assisted vaginal delivery among staff nurses of both experimental and control group with socio-demographic variable.

Delimitation of study

- Study will be limited to 60 staff nurses.
- Study will be limited for a period of four weeks only

Variables

Dependent variables

The dependent variables are the effect of the action of the independent variable and cannot exist by itself and the variables are: practice of staff nurses regarding assisted normal vaginal delivery.

Independent Variables

The Independent variable is the variable that stands alone and is not dependent on any other and the variables are: structured teaching program on assisted normal vaginal delivery. .

Hypothesis

H₁: There will be significant difference between mean pretest and post test practice scores regarding assisted vaginal delivery among staff nurses of selected hospital Patiala.

H₂: There will be significant association between post test practice score on assisted vaginal delivery among staff nurses of selected hospital Patiala.

Research design

The research design adopted for the study was Pre-experimental designs(one group pretest-post-test design).

Research setting

Research study will be conducted in Patiala hospitals punjab.60 nursing staffs will be taken out of which 30 were selected from gyneacological or maternity ward and 30 were selected from labour with the help of purposive sampling. The criterion for selection of this setting was feasibility of conducting study in the setting and investigators familiarity with setting and people.

Variables**Independent variable**

- An independent variable is that which is believed to cause or influence the dependent variable.
- In this study, the independent variable refers to Age(in years),Gender, Religion, Type of course, Residence, Source of information, STP.

Dependent variable

- Dependent variable is the response due to the effect of the independent variable, which researcher wants to predict or explain.
- In this study, assess the effectiveness of STP in term of practice on assisted regarding vaginal delivery among selected nursing staffs are dependent variables.

Population

Population of the study consisted of 60 nursing staffs of Patiala hospital Punjab.

Sample and sampling technique

The sample of study comprised of 60 nursing staffs. The sample consisted of 30 gyneacological or maternity(N) staff and 30 from labor room of Patiala hospital Punjab. Non-probability purposive sampling was used to select the nursing staffs of Patiala hospital Punjab.

Reliability of tool

The reliability of an instrument is a major criterion for assessing its quality and adequacy. It is the ability of the data gathering device to obtain consistent result.

The reliability of the tool was established by Karl Pearson's formula i.e. test-retest method. The tool was found to be reliable ($r=0.80$).

Ethical consideration

Ethical approval was obtained from ethical committee of Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh for conducting the study. Written permission had been taken from the Director of Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh, Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab. Confidentiality and anonymity of the subjects information had been maintained.

Procedure of data collection

The formal administrative permission was taken from Director of DeshBhagat University School of Nursing, Mandi Gobindgarh for conduction of research. The main study was conducted on 60 nursing staffs who were selected by Non-probability purposive sampling technique, out of which 30 staffs were selected from Gyneacological orMaternity, 30 labour

room of Patiala hospital punjab. The demographic Performa sheet was given to the nursing staffs to assess their socio-economic status. A self-structured questionnaire was administered to sample to assess their practice regarding vaginal delivery technique. The raw data of research study had been presented in master sheet of vaginal delivery technique among selected nursing staffs of Patiala hospital Punjab.

Policy relevance

- Ethical approval of study was obtained from ethical committee of DeshBhagat University.
- Written permission was taken from Director of DeshBhagat University School of Nursing, MandiGobindgarh for conduction of research.
- Confidentiality of subjects was maintained throughout the study.

Section 1

Description of demographic data

This section describes the demographic characteristics of selected nursing staff of Patiala hospital Punjab under the study the demographic characteristics are described in terms of age in years, gender, religion, type of courses residence , source of information. of demographic data

Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic characteristics are computed for describing the sample characteristics these findings are presented in the table 1

Section-1

Describe the frequency and percentage distribution of social demographic characteristics of selected nursing staff of Patiala hospital Punjab

Table-1

Demographic charactersistics	Frequency	Percentage
1.Age in years		
a. 22-25	20	33.5
b. 26-29	21	33
c. 30-33	13	21.5
d. above 34	06	10
2. Gender	52	13
a. male		87
b. female		
3.Education		
a. ANM	21	
b. GNM	21	35
c. BSc Nursing	18	35
d. PB.BSc Nursing		30
e. MSc Nursing		
4. Working Experience		
a. 0 to 1year	20	33
b.2to 3year	21	35
c. 4to 5yeaqr	09	15
d more than 5 year	10	17
5 Working area of department		
a Emergency	10	17
b. Labour room	11	18.3
c. Gynea	11	18.3
d. maternity	11	18.3

e. Any other specify	17	28.1
6.Source of information		
a. Mass Media	28	47
b. friends and family	14	23.3
c. News paper or Magazines	14	23.3
d. Any other specify	04	6.4

In relation to age greater number of staff nurses 35% were in the age group of 26 to 29 years and followed by 33.5% in the age group of 21 to 25 years 21.5% in age group 32 33 years 10% in the age group of 34 years maximum numbers of staff 87% were females and 13% were male majority of staff nurses 35% work from GNM and 35% BSc nursing followed by 30% work from post basic BSc nursing according to working staff experience maximum staff 35% had two to three years of experience followed by 33% had zero 21 years of experience 17% had more than five years of experience and least 15% had four to five years experience according to working area and departments 28.1% were from other areas 18.3% were from general guide and labour room for maternity ward and rest 17% from emergency ward majority of staff nurses 47% had gained information from mass media followed by 23% had gained information from friends and family 23.3% had gained information from newspapers and magazines 6.4% had gained information from other sources

Results

The result of this study indicate the greatest numbers of nursing staff 35% were in the age group of 26 to 29 followed by 33.5% were in the age group of 22 to 25 years 21.5% person in the age group of 30 to 33 years old and 10% was in the age group of 34 years maximum staff nurses 87% for females and 13% for male most of staff nurses 33 person but from GNM and 33 person work BSc nursing according to working experience National staff nurses 35% had two to three years of experience followed by 33% had 1223 year experience sample person had more than 5 years of experience and least 15% had 4 to 5 year experience according to working area and department 28.1 percent perform other area 18 18.3% were from journal gaine and mutton mutton ATI w rest 70% from labour labour room majority of staff nurses 47% had gained information from friends and family 23 person point 3% had gain information from newspaper and magazine 6.4 had gained information from other source sources

The study findings indicated that the main pre test knowledge score of staff nurses was 9.5 and standard deviation was 1.46 and majority of staff nurses 47 78% had 12 level of knowledge regarding assisted vaginal delivery followed by 13 staff nurses 22% had average knowledge of of vaginal delivery the main pretest knowledge score of nursing staff was 16 point 93 and standard deviation was 2.4 94 and majority of nursing staff 48 nurses 80% had average level of knowledge regarding assisted vaginal delivery followed by 11 18% had good level of knowledge and 12 per cent had poor level of knowledge regarding assisted vaginal delivery the evaluation of the effective of STP was done by comparing the pretest and posttest knowledge course regarding assisted vaginal delivery among staff nurses and the data reveals that mean standard deviation of posters knowledge score of selected nursing staff 16.9 t3 and 2.94 was higher than the mean SD of treatise knowledge score of selected nursing staff 9.5 and 1.46 the computed shared the value 18.2 was found statistical is significant.

Recommendations

On the basis of following of this study the following recommendation had been made for the for the study a similar study can be done on large samples of generalization study can be conducted by including additional demographic variables similar study can be carried out to assess the knowledge of nursing staff regarding assisted vaginal delivery a study can be carried out to evaluate the efficiency of various strategies like self instructional module

pamphlets and video assist teaching on assist vaginal delivery pre-order courses should be encouraged for improving and updating nursing staff knowledge on the latest assist vaginal techniques technologies and developments

Conclusion

It is was concluded from the findings of the study that structured teaching programme as DP was effective as evidenced by the result of post as knowledge regarding assisted vaginal delivery among selected nursing staff for stop there was significant association of the demographic variable with the knowledge regarding assisted vaginal delivery for stop the knowledge of selected nurses staff for improve. It was helpful for the nursing staff to improve their knowledge level.

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