



A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme Regarding Prevention And Management Of Post Partum Haemorrhage Among Mothers In Selecting Community Area, Bareilly, U.P.

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge regarding post partum haemorrhage among mothers.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of post partum haemorrhage among mothers.
3. To find the association of knowledge scores regarding prevention and management of post partum haemorrhage among mothers with their selected demographic variables.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Post partum haemorrhage is one of the most alarming and serious emergencies a midwife may face and is especially terrifying if it occurs immediately following a straight forward birth. It is always a frightening experience for the woman and can undermine her confidence, influence her attitude to future childbearing and delay in her recovery.

METHODS

The quasi experimental study design was used to effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention and management of post partum haemorrhage among mothers in selecting community area, Bareilly, U.P. In view of the nature of problem and to accomplish the objectives of the study, a self administered structured questionnaire to assess the effectiveness regarding prevention and management of post partum hemorrhage among mothers was prepared and used. Validity of the tool was ensured by consulting the guides and experts in the fields of statistics, medicines and nursing and reliability (0.71) of the tool was tested. The study was carried out in selected community area in Bareilly, (U.P). 60mothers were selected by Non probability convenient sampling technique. Questionnaire was used to collect the needed data. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

HYPOTHESIS

H₁: There is a significant difference between pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding prevention and management of post partum haemorrhage among mothers in selecting community area, Bareilly, U.P.

H₂: There is a significant association between the level of knowledge regarding prevention and management of post partum haemorrhage among mothers with their selected socio demographic variable.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. Appropriate nursing intervention with postpartum haemorrhage among mothers will prevent complications.
2. Daily assessment of mothers condition enables a nurse to gain thorough knowledge about progress in mothers health condition.
3. It will provide guideline for the nurse to complement a need based care.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

In this study the following terms refers to:

Assess-The process of measuring the knowledge regarding post partum hemorrhage among mothers in selected community area.

Effectiveness-It refers to gain the knowledge among mothers regarding prevention and management of post partum haemorrhage after undergoing a structured teaching programme.

Structure teaching programme-In this study, structure teaching programme refers teaching plan on all aspect of prevention and management of post partum haemorrhage.

Prevention-It refers to the actions taken to minimize the risk of diseases, injuries or other health problems.

Management-It refers to the process of planning, organizing, directing and controlling resources to achieve specific goals efficiently and effectively.

Post Partum Hemorrhage-Post partum haemorrhage refers to any amount of bleeding from or into the genital tract following birth of the baby upto the end of the puerperium which adversely affects the general condition of the patient evidenced by rise in pulse rate and falling blood pressure.

DELIMITATIONS

1. The study is limited to Bareilly district only.
2. The study is limited to only 60 samples from selected community area in Bareilly.
3. The period of study is limited to six weeks.

RESULT-The effectiveness regarding prevention and management of post partum hemorrhage among mothers under good category is 8(62.73%) and excellent is 13(48.65%).

CONCLUSION-Thus by conducting this study we conclude that mothers having excellent effectiveness regarding post partum hemorrhage.

Key words: Assess, Effectiveness, Structured teaching programme, Post Partum Hemorrhage.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

H.	:	Hypothesis
S.D.	:	Standard Deviation
%	:	Percentage
χ^2	:	Chi-square
<	:	Less than
>	:	More than
PPH	:	Post Partum Haemorrhage
STP	:	Structured Teaching Programme
VBAC	:	Vaginal birth after a caesarean section

CONCEPTUAL F

FRAMEWORK

Conceptual framework = Concept + Framework meaning knitting the concepts in a frame to have a meaningful information. Concept as a complex mental formulation of experience¹⁰.

Chinn and Kramer (1999)

The self care deficit nursing theory is grand nursing theory that was developed between 1959 and 2001 Dorothea Orem. The theory is also referred to as the Orem's model of nursing. This theory originates from the totality paradigm based on human beings being able to adapt to once environment. In the present study the investigator is dealing with mother as an open system the diagram is split into 3 frames:

- Input
- Throughput
- Output

INPUT Demographic variable are component of input frame. The input frame contain the following components – Age, Educational status, Occupation, Area of living, Monthly income, Type of marriage, Type of family and Source of information.

THROUGHPUT Modified questionnaire on knowledge regarding prevention and management of post partum haemorrhage is a component of this throughout frame.

OUTPUT The output is a frame is the culmination of frame interaction of with the throughout frame, pulse other factor. The component of the output frame or often called domains in the physiological literature. The output frame components are good knowledge, average knowledge and poor knowledge.

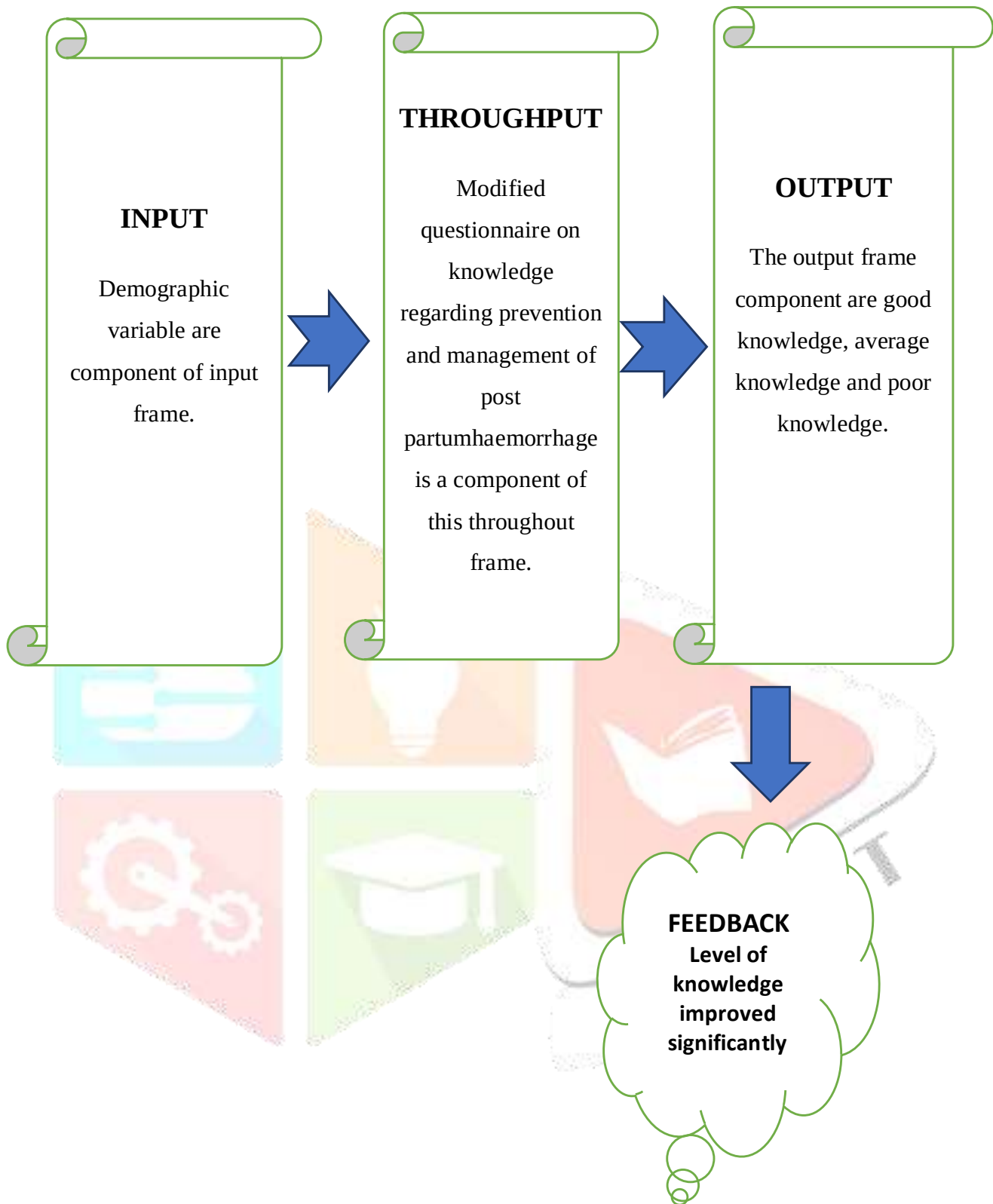


Fig. 1.1: Schematic Diagram of Conceptual Framework

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methodology adopted for the study. The methodology adopted of the investigation is of vital importance. The research methodology indicates the general pattern of organizing the procedure to gather valid and reliable data for the problem under investigation.

Research methodology refers to controlled investigation related to the way of obtaining, organizing and analyzing data. Methodological studies address the development, validation and evaluation of research instruction and technologies.

Basavanthapa, B.T. (2007)

The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention and management of post partumhaemorrhage among mothers in selecting community area, Bareilly, U.P.

3.1 RESEARCH APPROACH

Research approach is the most significant part of any research. The appropriate choice of the purpose of the research study.

Basavanthapa, B.T.(2007)

A Quantitative approach was used for this study to test the effectiveness regarding prevention and management of post partumhaemorrhage among mothers in selecting community area, Bareilly, U.P.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design refers to the researcher's overall plan for obtaining answers to the research questions and for testing the research hypothesis. It spell out the strategies that the researcher adopted to develop information that is accurate objective and interpretable.

The research design adopted for this study is quasi experimental research design. This study to assess the effectiveness regarding prevention and management of post partumhaemorrhage among mothers in selecting community area, Bareilly, U.P.

3.3 VARIABLES

Two types of variables are used in this study they are:

Research Variables

Research variables can be defined as qualities, attributes, properties characteristics which are observed or measured in natural settings without manipulating and establishing cause –and- effective relationship.

In this study, research variables are the effectiveness regarding prevention and management of post partum haemorrhage among mothers.

Demographic Variables

The characteristics and attribute of the study subject considered demographic variables. In this study, the demographic variables of mothers are age, educational status, occupation, area of living, monthly income, type of marriage, type of family and source of information were included.

SETTING The present study was conducted in community area of Sunha Faiznagar in Bareilly.

POPULATION The population for this study includes the mothers in community area of Sunha Faiznagar in Bareilly.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLE SIZE In the present study sample comprised of 60 mothers.

SAMPLE TECHNIQUE Sampling is a process of selecting a group of people, events or position of the population to represent the entire population.

Polit and Hungler (1999)

For the present study non-probability purposive sampling technique was selected and considered appropriate.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS

(A) Tool: Tool is the instrument used by researcher to collect data.

A data collection instrument is a formal document used to collect and record information. The tool was developed based on the content of prevention and management of post partum hemorrhage among mothers which made under two sections comprised of demographic variables, structured knowledge Questionnaire on prevention and management of post partum hemorrhage among mothers.

(B) Development of the tool

A data collection instrument is a formal document used to collect and record information such as Questionnaire.

Pilot and Hungler, (1995)

Review of literature is reviewed extensively in book, journal, magazine and internet. Consultation was done with experts. The expert opinion were sought to ascertain the clarity and appropriate for the items. The investigator's professional knowledge and experiments helped to construct the tool.

(C) Description of tools

A structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared by research to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention and management of post partum haemorrhage among mothers in selecting community area, Bareilly, U.P.

Section A: Demographic variables

It refers to mothers age, educational status, occupation, area of living, monthly income, type of marriage, type of family and source of information were included.

Section B: Questionnaire

Structured knowledge questionnaires regarding prevention and management of post partum haemorrhage among mothers.

Mark

Criteria measurement

Maximum Marks : 30

Minimum Marks : 0

Key in table

Good knowledge	0-10
Average knowledge	11-20
Poor knowledge	21-30

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Statistical analysis is the process of organizing and synthesizing the data in such away that the research questions can be answered and hypotheses tested. The purpose of the analysis is to reduce the data into an intelligible and interpretable form, so that the relation of research problem can be studied and tested.

This chapter deals with the statistical analysis, which is a method of rendering quantitative information in a meaningful and intelligible manner. Statistical procedure of the data gathered to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention and management of post partum haemorrhage among mothers in selected community area, Bareilly, U.P., enabled the researcher to organize, interpret and communicate information meaningfully.

In order to find a meaningful answer to the research questions, the collected data must be processed, analyzed in some orderly coherent fashion, so that patterns and relationships can be discussed. Tables and figures are used to explain the results.

The analysis and interpretation of data are based on the data collected through structured interview questionnaire from 60 mothers among in selected hospital in Bareilly. Organization and presentation of the obtained data were entered into the master sheet for tabulation and statistical processing and the results were computed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge regarding post partum haemorrhage among mothers.
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SECTION-I

Table 4.1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of demographic variables among the Mothers with prevention and management of post partumhaemorrhage

N = 60

S.No.	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age		
	a) 18-24 years	9	15.00%
	b) 25-30 years	25	41.66%
	c) 31-35 years	20	33.33%
	d) Above 35 years	6	10%
2.	Educational Qualification		
	a) Illiterate	17	28.33%
	b) High school	12	50.00%
	c) Intermediate	23	38.33%
	d) Graduate and post graduate	8	13.33%
3.	Occupation		
	a) Home maker	40	66.66%
	b) Government employee	5	8.33%
	c) Self employed	3	5.00%
	d) Coolie	12	20.00%
4.	Area of living		
	a) Urban	17	28.33%
	b) Rural	30	50.00%
	c) Semi urban	13	21.66%
5.	Monthly income		
	a) Below Rs. 3000	37	61.66%
	b) Rs. 3001 – Rs. 5000	6	10.00%
	c) Rs. 5001 – Rs. 8000	7	11.66%
	d) Above Rs. 8000	10	16.66%
6.	Type of marriage		
	a) Consanguineous	34	56.66%
	b) Inconsanguineous	26	43.33%
7.	Type of family		
	a) Nuclear family	33	55.00%
	b) Joint family	25	41.66%
	c) Extended	2	3.33%

8.	Source of Information		
	a) Friends and relatives	18	30.00%
	b) Mass media	10	16.66%
	c) Social media	8	13.33%
	d) Health personnel	24	40.00%

Table 4.1 implies the distribution of respondents according to demographic data like age, educational status, occupation, area of living, monthly income, type of marriage, type of family and source of health information.

Out of sixty mothers 9(15.00%) mothers were in the age group of 18-24 years, 25(41.66%) mothers were in the age group of 25-30 years, 20(33.33%) were in the age group of 31-35 years and 6(10.00%) were in the age group above 35 years.

With regard to the educational status of mothers were 17(28.33%) were illiterate, 12(50.00%) had high school and 23(38.33%) mothers had intermediate and rest 8(13.33%) had graduate and post graduate education.

With regard to occupation 40(66.66%) mothers were homemaker, 5(8.33%) mothers were government employee, 3(5.00%) mothers were self employed and rest 12(20.00%) mothers were coolie.

With regard to area of living 17(28.33%) mothers were lived in urban area, 30(50.00%) mothers were living in rural area and rest 13(21.66%) mothers were living in semi urban area.

In case of monthly income below Rs.3000 was drawn by 37(61.66%) mothers, 6(10.00%) had a monthly income of Rs.3001-Rs.5000, 7(11.66%) were in the income group of Rs.5001-Rs. 8000 and 10(16.66%) were in the income group of above Rs.8000.

Regarding the type of marriage 34(56.66%) mothers were under the type of consanguineous marriage and 26(43.33%) were under the type non-consanguineous marriage.

With regard to type of family of mothers, 33(55.00%) mothers belong to nuclear family, 25(41.66%) mothers belong to joint family and 2(3.33%) mothers belong to extended family.

In regard with sources of information 18(30.00%) mothers received information from friends or relatives, 10(16.66%) mothers received information from mass media, 8(13.33%) mothers received information from social media and 24(40.00%) mothers received information from health personnel.

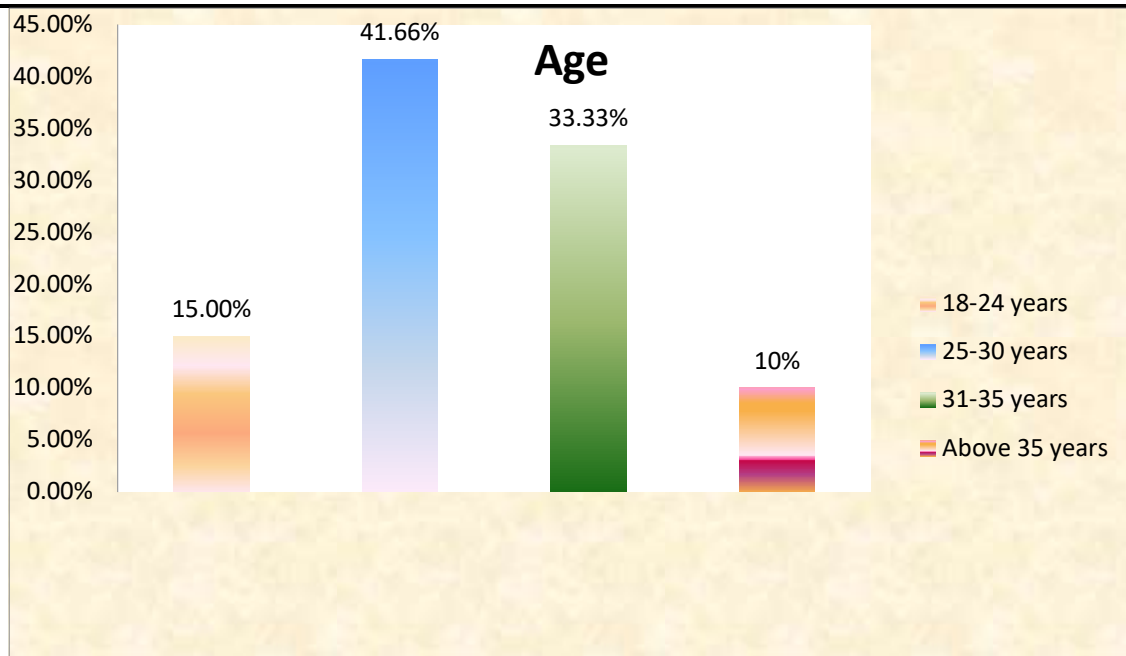


Fig. 4.1: Percentage Distribution according to Age

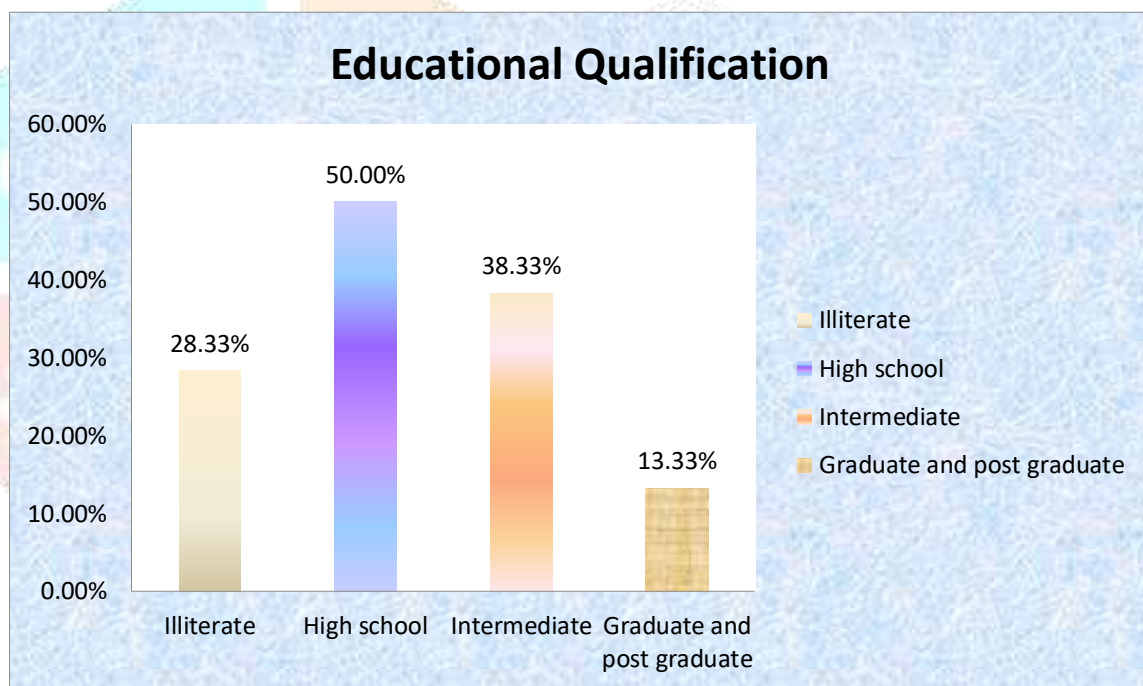


Fig. 4.2: Percentage Distribution according to Educational Status

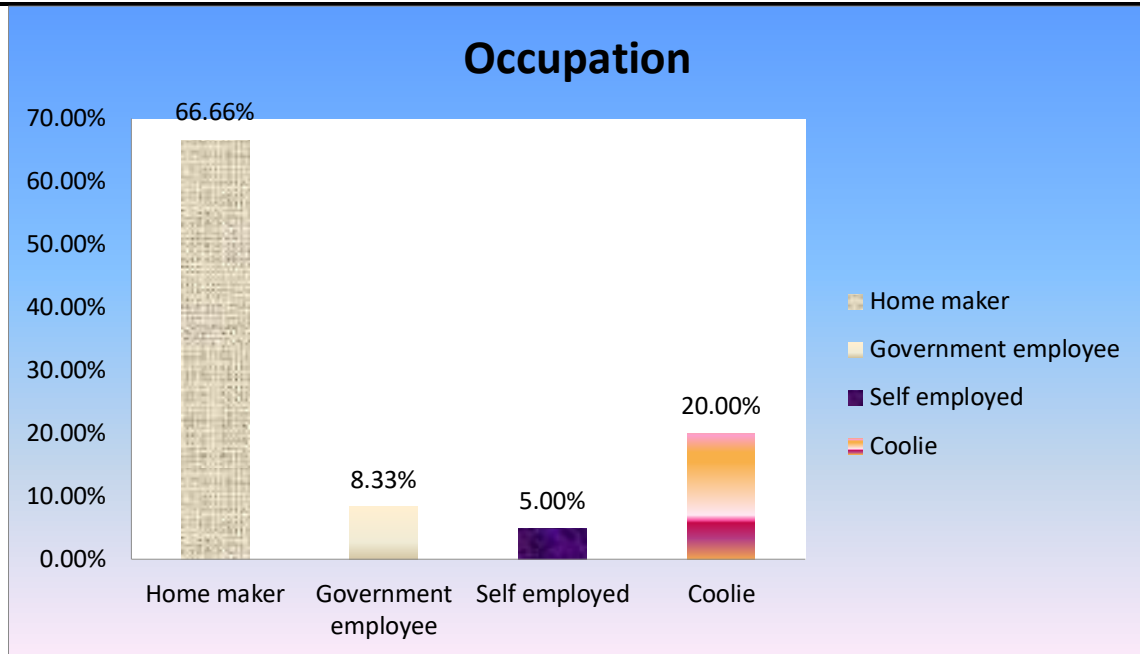


Fig. 4.3: Percentage Distribution according to Occupation

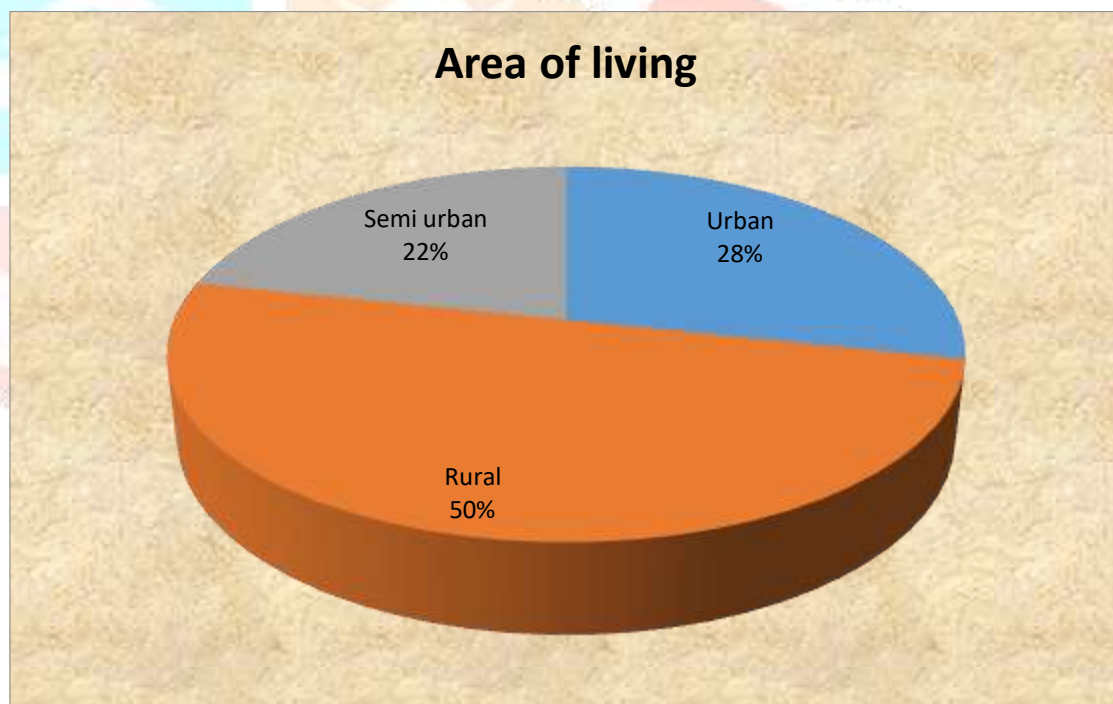


Fig. 4.4: Percentage Distribution according to their area of living

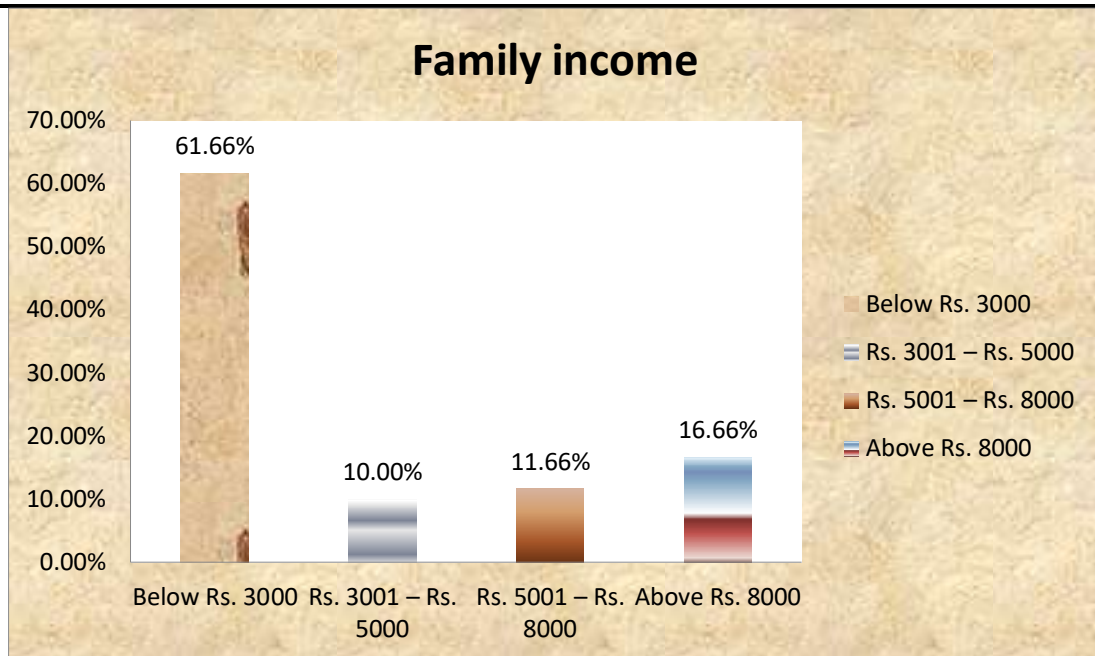


Fig. 4.5: Percentage Distribution according to their family income

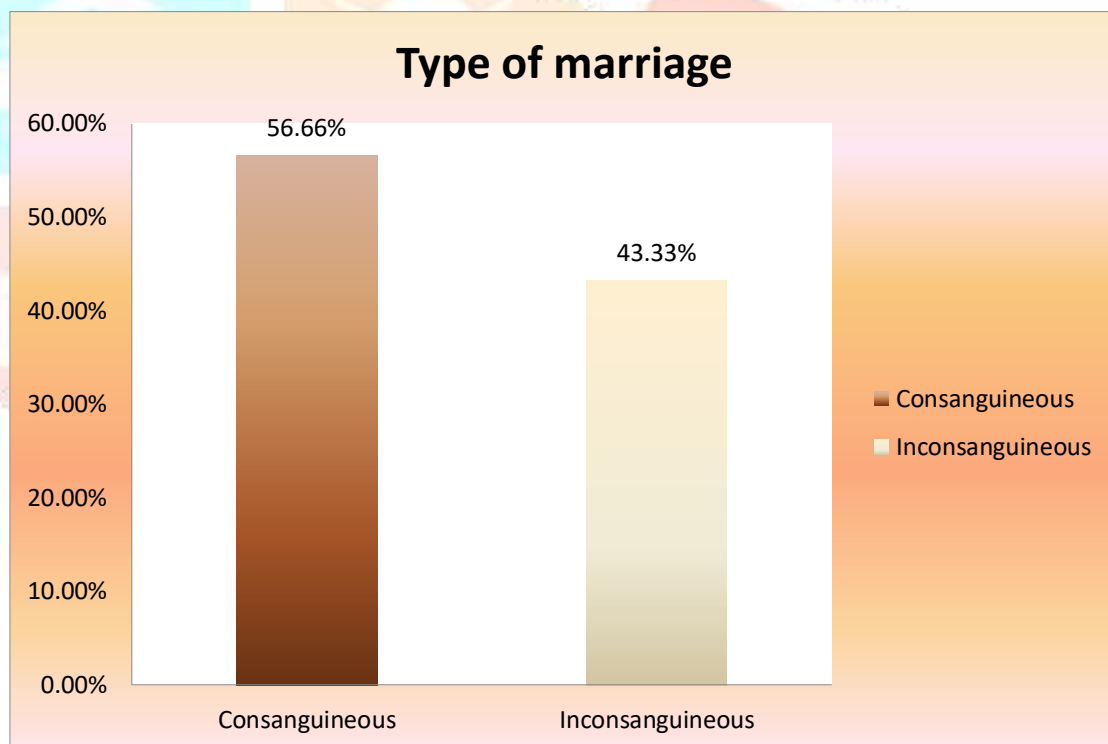


Fig. 4.6: Percentage Distribution according to type of marriage

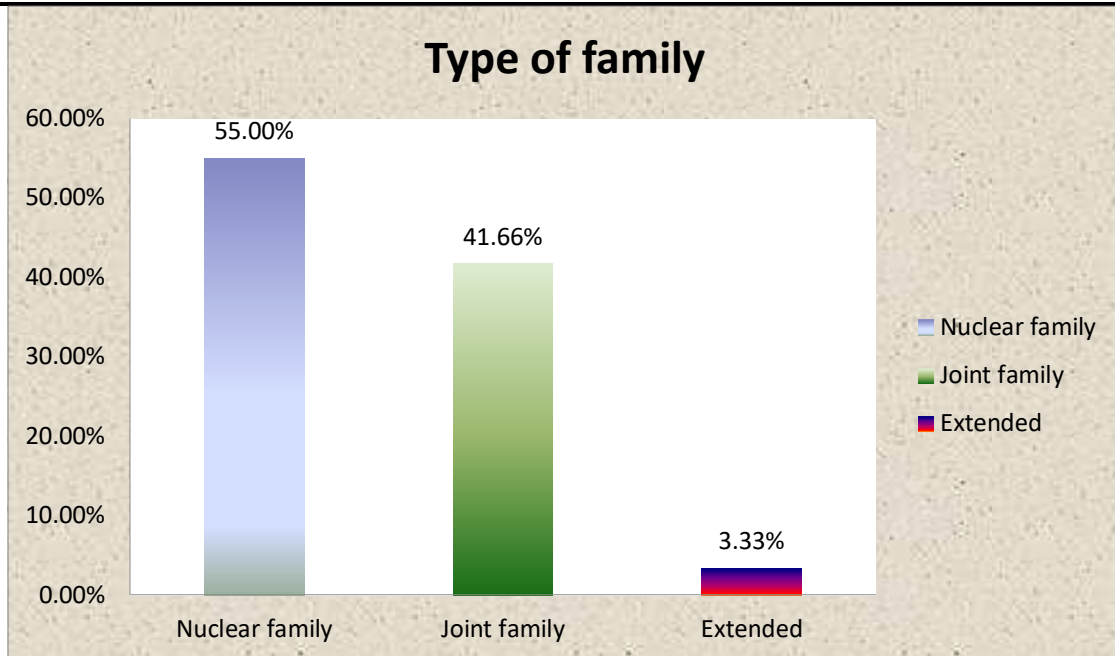


Fig. 4.7: Percentage Distribution according to type of family

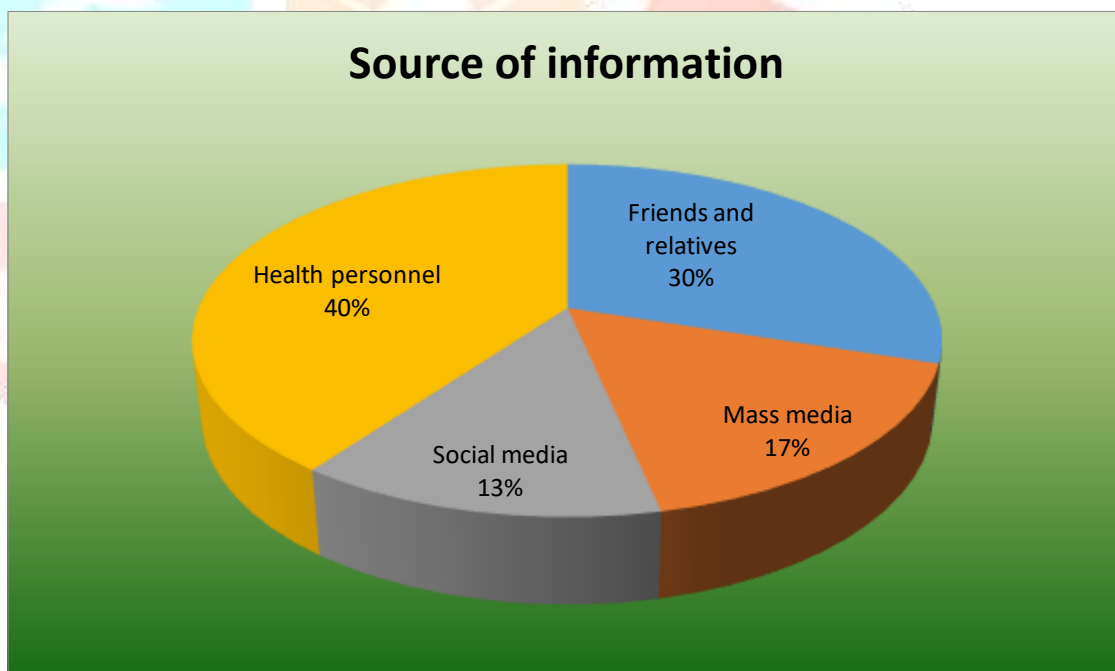


Fig. 4.8: Percentage Distribution according to source of information

SECTION –II: To evaluate the effectiveness of post partumhaemorrhage among mothers.**Table 4.2: Effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention and management of post partumhaemorrhage among mothers**

S.No.	Observation	Good knowledge		Average knowledge		Poor knowledge	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Pre-test	3	6.66	10	43.3	17	50
2.	Post test	17	50	12	46.66	1	3.33

Table 4.3 shows that frequency and percentage distribution according to the level of pre test and post test effectiveness score related to prevention and management of post partumhaemorrhage among mothers.

In pre test 3 mothers good knowledge, 10 mothers average knowledge, 17 mothers have poor knowledge. In post test 17 mothers have good knowledge, 12 post natal mothers have average knowledge, 1 mothers have poor knowledge.

Hence, it inferred that the majority of mother had poor knowledge in pre test. After structured teaching programme there was an increase in knowledge of the mothers who were exposed to structured teaching programme.

Table 4.3: Mean and Standard Deviation of Pre-test and Post-test knowledge regarding prevention and management of post partumhaemorrhage

N =60

Knowledge Test	Max Score	Obtained Range	Mean	Mean Deviation	t-value	Standard Deviation	P value
Pre-test	30	4-22	12.38	9.74	1.69	5.66	1.0000
Post-test	30	8-30	22.12			6.16	0.9526

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

The data presented in depicts that the mean post test knowledge score 22.12 was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score 12.38 with the obtained mean difference 9.74 was found to be statistically significant as evident from the calculated t-value of 1.69 which is greater than the df 29 and p-value 0.05 the level of significance.

This shows that obtained mean between pre-test and post test knowledge scores was a true differences and not by chance. Hence, research hypothesis H_1 , is accepted, thus indicated that structure teaching programme regarding sample collection was effective in increasing the knowledge of mother.

SECTION - III

Table 4.4: Association of knowledge scores regarding prevention and management of post partumhaemorrhage among mothers with their selected demographic variables

N = 60

S.No .	Demographic Variables	Level of Knowledge						x ²	Tabl e valu e	Inferenc e
		Good knowledge		Average knowledge		Poor knowledg e				
		No.	%	No.	%	No .	%			
1.	Age									
	a) 18-24 years	5	8.33	3	5	1	1.66	13.03 2 (df=2)	5.99 5	S
	b) 25-30 years	12	20	7	11.6 6	6	10			
	c) 31-35 years	13	21.6 6	4	6.66	3	5			
	d) Above 35 years	2	3.33	2	3.33	2	3.33			
2.	Educational Qualification									
	a) Illiterate	7	11.6 6	8	13.3 3	2	3.33	83.47 2 (df=4)	9.48 8	S
	b) High school	4	6.66	4	6.66	4	6.66			
	c) Intermediate	9	15	11	18.3 3	3	5			
	d) Graduate and post graduate	0	0	3	5	5	8.33			
3.	Occupation									
	a) Home maker	25	41.6 6	10	16.6 6	5	8.33	67.53 (df=4)	9.48 8	S
	b) Government employee	3	5	2	3.33	0	0			
	c) Self employed	1	1.66	0	0	2	3.33			
	d) Coolie	7	11.6 6	4	6.66	1	1.66			
4.	Area of living									
	a) Urban	9	15	3	5	5	8.33	3.687 (df=2)	5.99 1	NS
	b) Rural	10	16.6 6	15	25	5	8.33			
	c) Semi urban	3	5	6	10	4	6.66			
5.	Type of marriage									
	a) Consanguineous	10	16.6 6	20	33.3 3	4	6.66	4.637 (df=4)	9.48 8	NS
	b) Inconsanguineous	10	16.6 6	9	15	7	11.6 6			

6.	Monthly income									
	a) Below Rs. 3000	17	28.3	15	25	5	8.33			
	b) Rs. 3001 – Rs. 5000	2	3	4	6.66	0	0	40.52	5.99	S
	c) Rs. 5001 – Rs. 8000	1	3.33	3	5	3	5	(df=2)	1	
	d) Above Rs. 8000	0	1.66 0	6	10	4	6.66	)		
7.	Type of family									
	a) Nuclear family	19	31.6	10	16.6	4	6.66			
	b) Joint family	18	6	3	6	4	6.66	12.71	9.48	S
	c) Extended	0	30 0	2	5 3.33	0	0	6 (df=4)	8	
8.	Source of information									
	a) Friends and relatives	4	6.66	8	13.3	6	10			
	b) Mass media	3	5	5	3	2	3.33	23.00	5.98	S
	c) Social media	3	5	4	8.33	1	1.66	9	5	
	d) Health personnel	14	23.3 3	5	6.66 8.33	5	8.33	(df=2)		

Table 4.3 showed that Chi-square values were calculated to find out the association of knowledge of mothers with age, education qualification, occupation, type of family, area of living, monthly income, type of marriage and source of information.

The demographic variables age ($\chi^2=13.026$), educational qualification ($\chi^2=83.472$), occupation ($\chi^2=67.53$), monthly income ($\chi^2=40.52$), type of family ($\chi^2=12.716$) and source of information ($\chi^2=23.009$) were having significant difference while area of living ($\chi^2=3.687$) and type of marriage ($\chi^2=4.637$) having no significant difference associated with knowledge of post natal mother.

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