



International Journal of Midwifery and Nursing Practice

E-ISSN: 2663-0435
P-ISSN: 2663-0427
www.nursingpractice.net
IJMNP 2022; 5(2): 09-11
Received: 08-04-2022
Accepted: 12-05-2022

Kamlesh Singh
Brig. (Retd.) (Principal), R.D.
Memorial College of Nursing,
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh,
India

Dr. Dolly John Shiju
Professor, Vice-Principal, R.D.
Memorial College of Nursing,
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh,
India

Pooja Chaurasiya
M.Sc. Nursing Student, R.D.
Memorial College of Nursing,
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh,
India

Corresponding Author:
Kamlesh Singh
Brig. (Retd.) (Principal), R. D.
Memorial College of Nursing,
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh,
India

Effectiveness of video assisting teaching versus lecture method to gain knowledge regarding ante-partum haemorrhage among B.Sc. nursing 4th year students

Kamlesh Singh, Dr. Dolly John Shiju and Pooja Chaurasiya

Abstract

Ante-partum hemorrhage can threaten both health of mother and that of baby. In ante-partum hemorrhage, there may be some pain in the abdomen if placenta separates from uterus. This condition needs urgent medical attention. If there is a risk of further bleeding or bleeding becomes severe, an intravenous infusion and possibly a blood transfusion may be necessary. APH complicates 2-5% of all pregnancies and is associated with significant maternal & perinatal morbidity & mortality. Obstetric hemorrhage remains one of the important causes of maternal mortality accounting for 11% of maternal deaths in the 2003-2005. Confidential enquiry into maternal and child health report (CEMACH), report the mortality rates due to obstetric hemorrhage was 0.66% per 100,000 maternities. It affects 3-5% of all pregnancies. It is three time more common in multiparous than primiparous women. Respondents in the group first which received VAT as exhibited a mean score of 12.9 in the pre-test with a standard deviation of 1.23. In the post test it was increased to 29.5 with SD 2.04. The paired t test value obtained was 3.096 which was greater than the table value at 0.001 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis was accepted for the first group and this proved that VAT significantly increased the level of knowledge of the students regarding APH. With regard to the second group which received lecture method, mean score in the pre-test was 12.133 with standard deviation of 1.041. It was increased to 19.6 in the post test with SD of 1.81. Paired t test was used to find out the significance and the obtained t value was 2.66. The obtained t value was greater than the table value at 0.001 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis was accepted and the lecture method was highly effective in to increased knowledge among the students. It is undoubtedly clear from the above data that the t test value obtained for group 1 which received VAT was greater than that of group 2 which received lecture method. Data further reveals that there was a significant difference of 1.3 in the t test score between the two groups. Hence it was observed that VAT is more effective in increasing the knowledge regarding APH.

Keywords: Video assisting teaching, lecture method, knowledge, antepartum hemorrhage, B.Sc. nursing 4th year

Introduction

Pregnancy is a kind of miracle by the God and a mother's joy begins when new life is stirring inside and a tiny heartbeat is heard for the very first time. Safe mother hood is an important requisite for national development. Ensuring safe and high quality care in maternal and child health services is one of the biggest challenges facing the health care delivery system today. Worldwide every minute of every day a woman dies as a result of pregnancy or child birth related complications and this is more than half a million women a year worldwide. Maternal mortality is the health indicator with the greatest disparity between wealthy and poor countries. Less than 1% of maternal deaths occur in the more developed regions of the world, while 90% occur in developing countries (WHO, 2003). Placental abruption (also known as abruption placenta) is a complication of pregnancy, wherein the placental lining has separated from the uterus of the mother. It refers to the abnormal separation of placenta after 28 weeks of gestation and prior to birth. It occurs in 1% of pregnancies worldwide with a fetal mortality rate of 20-40% depending on the degree of separation. Placental abruption is also a significant contributor to maternal mortality. A large loss of blood or hemorrhage may require blood transfusions and intensive care after delivery.

Objectives

1. To assess the pre - test knowledge regarding antepartum haemorrhage among the B.Sc. nursing 4th year students of R D memorial college of nursing.

2. To assess the effectiveness of video assisting teaching on knowledge gain regarding antepartum haemorrhage among the B.Sc. 4th year students of R D memorial college of nursing.
3. To assess the effectiveness of lecture on knowledge gain regarding antepartum haemorrhage among the B.Sc. 4th year students of R D memorial college of nursing.
4. To compare the effectiveness of video assisting teaching versus lecture on knowledge gain regarding antepartum haemorrhage among 4th year nursing students.
5. To find out association of pre-test level score of knowledge of video assisting teaching on regarding antepartum haemorrhage among 4th year nursing students with selected demographical variables.
6. To find out association of pre-test level score of knowledge of lecture on regarding antepartum haemorrhage among 4th year nursing students with selected demographical variables.

Methodology

The research design used for the study was comparative research design with Pre-experimental two group pre-test and post-test design. The study was conducted in among B.Sc. nursing IVth year students receiving APH who are present in the college. Bhopal. The analysis, interpretation and discussion of data collected from 30 students who received VAT and other 30 received lecture method from the selected nursing college Bhopal. Descriptive and inferential statistics were adopted for the analysis and interpretation of the data.

Findings and Discussion

Section I: Description of demographic variables

- Majority of the students (53.3%) were 20-25 years.
- Most of the student from urban area (53.3%).
- A dominant portion of the students were female (90%)
- Majority of the students were at nuclear family (53.3%).
- 76.7% of the students were Hindu.

Section II: Comparison of pre and post-test Knowledge

In the pre-test, majority of the students (63.33%) had poor knowledge and the remaining 36.67% had moderate knowledge associated with APH. None of the students had good knowledge. In the post test, majority (100%) had moderate knowledge regarding APH. None of the students in the post test poor and good knowledge regarding APH in the post test.

Section III: Effectiveness of Knowledge & its comparison

Respondents in the group first which received VAT as exhibited a mean score of 12.9 in the pre-test with a standard deviation of 1.23. In the post test it was increased to 29.5 with SD 2.04. The paired t test value obtained was 3.096 which was greater than the table value at 0.001 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis was accepted for the first group and this proved that VAT significantly increased the level of knowledge of the students regarding APH With regard to the second group which received lecture method; mean score in the pre-test was 12.133 with standard

deviation of 1.041. It was increased to 19.6 in the post test with SD of 1.81. Paired t test was used to find out the significance and the obtained t value was 2.66. The obtained t value was greater than the table value at 0.001 level of significance. Hence the hypothesis was accepted and the lecture method was highly effective in to increased knowledge among the students. It is undoubtedly clear from the above data that the t test value obtained for group 1 which received VAT was greater than that of group 2 which received lecture method. Data further reveals that there was a significant difference of 1.3 in the t test score between the two groups. Hence it was observed that VAT is more effective in increasing the knowledge regarding APH.

Section IV: Association of demographic variables with pre test scores

Reveals that the association of knowledge of the students of R D Memorial College of nursing regarding APH with selected demographic variables is statistically tested by applying chi-square test the variables age, and type of family, was found significant. Other variables were not found significant.

Conclusion

Nurses are the persons who play vital role in maintenance of health care as well as in the management of APH. The study shows the deficiency of nursing care among staff nurses related to the adequacy of care rendered by them for finding causes and intervention to manage APH. Hence if they have adequate knowledge regarding of APH they can easily manage the APH as well as some of the complications by while taking care of mother with APH. Nurses should be updated with care policy for APH and related topics in the in-service education programs. Contents of the video assisting teaching program / lecture method will help the nursing professional who is working in maternity wards in hospitals for reinforcing their knowledge. By a well- video assisting teaching program / lecture method we can enhance the knowledge of the Students regarding APH.

Reference

1. Ananth CV, Berkowitz GS, Savitz DA, Lapinski RH. Placental abruption and adverse perinatal outcomes. *Journal of the American Medical Association.* 1999;282:1646-1651. Doi:10.1001/jama.282.17.1646
2. Bishnoi Ranjana, Geeyha P MS. A study to assess the effectiveness of structure teaching program on knowledge regarding causes and intervention of APH among staff nurses in selected maternity hospitals at Bengaluru, 2013.
3. Chakraborty N, Islam MA, Chowdhury RI, Bari W. Analysis of ante-partum maternal morbidity in rural Bangladesh. *Australian Journal of Rural Health.* 2003;11:22-27. Doi:10.1046/j.1440-1584.2003.00478.x
4. Combs CA, Nyberg DA, Mack LA, Smith JR, Benedetti TJ. Expectant Management after Sonographic Diagnosis of Placental Abruption. *American Journal of Perinatology.* 1992;9:170-174. Doi:10.1055/s-2007-999314
5. Devabhaktuni P, Konkathi AK. Placental abruption an obstetric emergency: management and outcomes in 180 cases. *International Journal of Reproduction, Contraception, Obstetrics and Gynecology.* 2020;9:3188. Doi:10.18203/2320-

1770.ijrcog20203294

6. Getahun D, Ananth CV, Peltier MR, Smulian JC, Vintzileos AM. Acute and chronic respiratory diseases in pregnancy: Associations with placental abruption. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*. 2006;195:1180-1184. Doi:10.1016/j.ajog.2006.07.027.