

The Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme Regarding Menstrual Blood Banking among B.Sc. Nursing Iv Year Students

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ABSTRACT

Researchers mention that “Stem cells can be obtained from women's menstrual blood derived from the endometrium. The cells display stem cell markers such as Oct-4, SSEA-4, Nanog, and c-kit (CD117), and have the potent ability to differentiate into various cell types, including the heart, nerve, bone, cartilage, and fat. There has been no evidence of teratoma, ectopic formation, or any immune response after transplantation into an animal model. The results data showed that the mean post-test knowledge score (25.96) is apparently higher than the mean pretest knowledge score (9.88). The disruption of post-test scores (SD 3.80 is lower than that of their pre-test scores (SD 5.70) and the computed ‘t’ value shows that there is a significant difference between pretest and post-test mean knowledge score ($t = 20.663$). This indicates that the planned teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking among B. Sc. IV year Students.

Keywords: planned teaching programme, menstrual blood banking, B.Sc. Nursing.

INTRODUCTION

Menstruation is a natural, normal biological process experienced by all adolescent girls and women, yet it is not spoken about openly causing unnecessary embarrassment and shame. India's 113 million adolescent girls are particularly vulnerable at the onset of menarche. At this time, they need a safe environment that offers protection and guidance to ensure their basic health, well-being and educational opportunity is realized. The normal menstrual cycle in women represents a complex combination of hormones such as estrogen and progesterone. The menstrual cycle usually occurs every 28-35 days \pm 2-3 days where the menstrual flow lasts for 3-5 days with a loss of between 30-80 ml of blood.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking among B.Sc.-IV Year students.
2. To assess the post-test level of knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking among B.Sc.-IV Year students.
3. To evaluate the planned teaching programme by comparing the pre-test and post-test levels of knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking among B.Sc.-IV Year students.

4. To find out the association between pre-test level of knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking among B.Sc.-IV Year students with their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY: a pre-experimental (one group pre-test post-test design) study was conducted in Mehcko College of Nursing; Bhopal MP among B.Sc. Nursing 4th year students, Sample size was 50 B.Sc. Nursing 4th year students participated and non-probability convenient sampling technique. Pre test was conducted by using structured knowledge questionnaire. Data was collected by using socio-demographic, pre test -post test and through B.Sc. Nursing 4th year students analyzed through descriptive and inferential (chi-square).The questionnaire was used after confirming the validity and reliability.

RESULT: The results data showed that the mean post-test knowledge score (25.96) is apparently higher than the mean pretest knowledge score (9.88). The disruption of post-test scores (SD 3.80 is lower than that of their pre-test scores (SD 5.70) and the computed 't' value shows that there is a significant difference between pretest and post-test mean knowledge score ($t = 20.663$). This indicates that the planned teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking among B. Sc. IV year Students.

1. FINDINGS RELATED TO SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AMONG STUDENTS

- ✓ Majority of the B. Sc. IV year students 18 are in the age group of below 24 years, 17 of B. Sc. IV year students are in the age group of between 29-32 years, 13 are in the age group of between 25-28 years and 2 are in the age group of above 32 years.
- ✓ Majority of the B. Sc. IV year students 40 are Hindu, 8 of B. Sc. IV year students are Muslim and rest 2 are Christian.
- ✓ Majority of the B. Sc. IV year students 44 are Unmarried, and 6 are married.
- ✓ Majority of the B. Sc. IV year students 20 had between 10,001-20,000 monthly family income, 16 of B. Sc. IV year students had monthly family income of 20,001-30,000, 10 of the B. Sc. IV year students had family income of above 30,000 and rest 4 had up to 10,000.
- ✓ Majority of the B. Sc. IV year students 36 were from urban areas, 14 of B. Sc. IV year students were from rural areas.
- ✓ Majority of the B. Sc. IV year students 26 get information from peer groups, 17 of the students from any other sources, 4 of the students from family and rest 3 get information from mass media.

2. EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME IN TERMS OF GAIN IN KNOWLEDGE SCORES:

The data showed that the mean post-test knowledge score (25.96) is apparently higher than the mean pretest knowledge score (9.88). The disruption of post-test scores (SD 3.80 is lower than that of their pre-test scores (SD 5.70) and the computed 't' value shows that there is a significant difference between pretest and post-test mean knowledge score ($t = 20.663$). This indicates that the planned teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge of B. Sc. IV year Students regarding menstrual blood banking.

3. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PRE-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES:

The association between pre-test knowledge score and demographic data; age, and marital status is associated with pre-test knowledge score whereas religion, monthly income of the family, area of residence, and source of information, is not associated with pre-test knowledge score.

CONCLUSION

The present study revealed that there is a need to improve the knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking among B. Sc. Nursing students. The findings of the present study shall provide a baseline data for research studies to be conducted in future. Research studies can be conducted to identify the attitude and practices towards menstrual blood banking among the B. Sc. Nursing students...

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