

## Effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module on Knowledge Regarding the Emergency Obstetrical Drugs among Staff Nurses Working

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### ABSTRACT

Childbirth is one of the most meaningful, unique, and exciting times for the labouring women and her partner. Childbirth is the culmination of a human pregnancy or gestational period with the birth of a baby from woman's womb. The results showed that the mean post-test knowledge score (26.45) is apparently higher than the mean pretest knowledge score (10.25). The disruption of post-test scores (SD 3.64) is lower than that of their pre-test scores (SD 4.71) and the computed 't' value shows that there is a significant difference between pretest and post-test mean knowledge score ( $t = 19.67$ ). This indicates that the self-instructional module was effective in increasing the knowledge of staff nurses regarding the emergency obstetrical drugs.

**Keywords:** self instructional module, knowledge, emergency obstetrical drugs, staff nurses.

### INTRODUCTION

Complications during pregnancy and childbirth account for the majority of maternal deaths. The priority list includes medicines to treat severe bleeding (postpartum haemorrhage), high blood pressure (pre-eclampsia and eclampsia) and maternal infection (sepsis). Also included are the treatments for sexually transmitted infections and prevention of preterm birth. Most complications occur at childbirth, and the presence of a professional nurse, midwife or doctor is crucial to take urgent lifesaving action. Women attended by professionals are less likely to have serious complications and receive treatment early, when the situation can still be controlled.

### OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding emergency obstetrical drugs among staff nurses.
2. To assess the post-test level of knowledge regarding emergency obstetrical drugs among staff nurses.
3. To evaluate the self-instructional module by comparing the pre-test and post-test levels of knowledge regarding emergency obstetrical drugs among staff nurses.
4. To find out the association between pre-test level of knowledge regarding emergency obstetrical drugs among staff nurses with their selected demographic variables.

**METHODOLOGY:** a pre-experimental (one group pre-test post-test design) study was conducted in selected GMH Hospital Rewa MP among staff nurses, Sample size was 60 staff nurses participated and non-probability purposive sampling technique. Pre test was conducted by using structured knowledge questionnaire. Data was collected by using socio-demographic, pre test -post test and through staff

nurses analyzed through descriptive and inferential (chi-square). The questionnaire was used after confirming the validity and reliability.

**RESULT:** The results showed that the mean post-test knowledge score (26.45) is apparently higher than the mean pretest knowledge score (10.25). The disruption of post-test scores (SD 3.64) is lower than that of their pre-test scores (SD 4.71) and the computed 't' value shows that there is a significant difference between pretest and post-test mean knowledge score ( $t = 19.67$ ). This indicates that the self-instructional module was effective in increasing the knowledge of staff nurses regarding the emergency obstetrical drugs.

### **1. FINDINGS RELATED TO SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AMONG STAFF NURSES**

- Data reveals that most of the subject 40% were in the age group of 36-40 years, 18.3 % were between the age group of 25-30 years, 20.0 % were in the age group of 36-40 years and the remaining 21.7 % were in the age group of >40 years.
- With regards to education, most of the subjects 36.6 % had studied up to the B. Sc. Nursing, 26.7% each had GNM and PBBSc Nursing and 10.0 % had studied up to M. Sc. Nursing.
- With regards to duration of experience in maternity ward, most of the subjects 41.7% had 6-10 years of experience, 28.3% had 1-5 years of experience, 23.3% had 11-15 years of experience and the rest 6.7% had >15 years of experience.
- Regarding the source of information on obstetric drugs 26.7 % of the subject's source of information was previous experience, 20.0 % subjects having information from obstetrician advice, 13.33 % subjects' source of information was hospital manual, 23.33 % subjects source of information was curriculum and 16.7% of the subject's source of information was workshops.
- Concerning Past experience of obstetric drug administration, 80.0 % of the subjects had past experience regarding obstetric drug administration and rest of the 20.0% subjects had no past experience of obstetric drug administration.

### **2. EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE IN TERMS OF GAIN IN KNOWLEDGE SCORES:**

Data showed that the mean post-test knowledge score (26.45) is apparently higher than the mean pretest knowledge score (10.25). The disruption of post-test scores (SD 3.64) is lower than that of their pre-test scores (SD 4.71) and the computed 't' value shows that there is a significant difference between pretest and post-test mean knowledge score ( $t = 19.67$ ).

This indicates that the self-instructional module was effective in increasing the knowledge of staff nurses regarding the emergency obstetrical drugs.

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

As per associations between pre-test knowledge score and demographic data; age, duration of experience in maternity ward & source of information is associated with pre-test knowledge score whereas educational qualification and past experience is not associated with pre-test knowledge score.

## CONCLUSION

Anticipated outcomes of uterine stimulants are either to prepare the cervix for childbirth, induce or stimulate uterine contractions to produce a safe delivery of a newborn, encourage a complete spontaneous or induced abortion, eliminate blood clots or other debris from the uterus, and decrease or stop hemorrhage following childbirth. Beta-adrenergic agonists produce the relaxation of the uterine muscles which open the cervix and allow a baby to be born..

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