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A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Use of Selected Obstetric Drugs among Staff Nurses Working in Maternity Wards of Selected Maternity Hospitals of Jaipur

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The Midwife is recognized as a responsible and accountable professional who works in partnership with pregnant woman to give the necessary support, care and advice during pregnancy, labor and the postpartum period. This care includes prevention of complications, promotion of normal birth, the detection of complications in mother and baby. Midwives who care for pregnant and laboring women are faced with an increasingly frequent use of pharmaceutical agents that facilitate initiation of labor (Uterotonics), augment labor (Uterotonics) or potentially retard and delay labor (Tocolytics). Knowledge about uterine physiology helps the midwife to understand the action of these agents. Knowledge of the differences and similarities among oxytocic, ergots, prostaglandins and the various other drugs used as tocolytics is essential for safe and effective care of woman and fetus that may be exposed to these agents. Common causes of errors in medicine administration include inattention, haste, medicine labeling error, communication failure fatigue.

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INTRODUCTION

The midwife is recognized as a responsible and accountable professional who works in partnership with pregnant woman to give the necessary support, care and advice during pregnancy, labor and the postpartum period. This care includes prevention of complications, promotion of normal birth, the detection of complications in mother and baby. Midwives who care for pregnant and laboring women are faced with an increasingly frequent use of pharmaceutical agents that facilitate initiation of labor (uterotonics), augment labor (uterotonics) or potentially retard and delay labor (tocolytics). Knowledge about uterine physiology helps the midwife to understand the action of these agents. Knowledge of the differences and similarities among oxytocic, ergots, prostaglandins and the various other drugs used as tocolytics is essential for safe and effective care of woman and fetus that may be exposed to these agents. Epidemiology of medication error and their complications, adverse drug reactions are the 4th most common cause of death accounting for more than 100,000 deaths per year in United State. In India the extrapolated figures would be 400,000 deaths due to adverse drug reactions and 720,000 adverse events per annum. Common causes of errors in medicine administration include inattention, haste, medicine labeling error, communication failure fatigue. Drugs are used in over half of all pregnancies and prevalence of use is increasing. The most commonly used drugs include

antiemetics, antacids, antihistamines, analgesics, antimicrobials, diuretics, hypnotics, tranquilizers, and social and illicit drugs.

Despite this trend, evidence-based guidelines for drug use during pregnancy are still lacking. The FDA classifies drugs into 5 categories of safety for use during pregnancy (FDA Categories of Drug Safety During Pregnancy). However, few well-controlled studies of therapeutic drugs have been conducted in pregnant women. During pregnancy, drugs are often required to treat certain disorders. Despite widespread concern about drug safety, exposure to therapeutic drugs accounts for only 2 to 3% of all fetal congenital malformations; most malformations result from genetic, environmental, or unknown causes.

WHO Model List of Essential Medicines is published by the World Health Organization (WHO). The first list, published in 1977, included 204 pharmaceutical drugs. The WHO updates the list every two years. The WHO later added a separate WHO Model List of Essential Medicines for Children up to 12 years of age. In April 2013, the WHO published the 18th edition of the adult list and 4th edition of the list for children. More than 130 countries have created national lists of essential medicines based on the WHO's model list. The national lists contain between 334 and 580 medications. The following drugs is based on the 19th edition of the WHO list published in April 2015 such as Oxytocics and Abortifacients (Ergometrine, Misoprostol, Oxytocin, Mifepristone used with misoprostol), Antioxytocics / tocolytics (Nifedipine, Terbutaline), Anticonvulsive medication (Carbamazepine, Diazepam, Lorazepam, Magnesium sulfate, Phenobarbital, Phenytoin, Valproic acid, Ethosuximide), Antihypertensive medicines (Amlodipine, Bisoprolol, Enalapril, Hydralazine, Hydrochlorothiazide, Methyldopa, Sodium nitroprusside).

NEED OF THE STUDY

Maternal health is a challenge facing many health systems in low and middle income countries. This contributes to the provision of poor quality maternal health services and consequently to maternal deaths. It is estimated that almost 99% of all maternal deaths occur in developing countries and these are mostly in women living in rural areas. Most of these deaths could be avoided if women were given access to adequate maternal health services including quality emergency obstetric care.

Preterm labour and delivery are very challenging obstetric complications encountered by obstetricians. Preterm delivery affects one in 10 births (11%) in USA and even greater births in developing countries and causes 40-75% neonatal deaths. However, in even the best setups in developing countries, salvage is rare below 28 weeks of gestation. Incidence of preterm labour is 23.3% and of preterm delivery 10-69% in India. It is rising world over because of increased frequency of multiple births due to assisted reproductive techniques (ART), more working mothers, increasing psychological stress and medically induced prematurity. In response of there is the more requirement to treat the preterm labour by tocolytic drugs.

From clinical experience the researcher identified that nurses had inadequate knowledge regarding obstetric drugs, and had produced adverse effects on both the mother and her fetus. Hence, the investigator felt the need to give a structured teaching programme regarding selected obstetric drugs, which provides guidelines that can bring considerable changes in the knowledge of staff nurses.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the pre-test knowledge of staff nurse regarding use of selected obstetric drugs.
- To assess the post-test knowledge of staff nurse regarding use of selected obstetric drugs.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding use of selected obstetric drugs.
- To find out the association between pre-test level of knowledge score of staff nurse regarding use of selected obstetric drugs with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESES

All the following hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H1: There will be a significant difference between the pre and post-test Knowledge scores of the respondents regarding selected obstetric drugs.

H2: There will be a significant association between the pre-test Knowledge scores of the respondents on selected obstetric drugs with their selected demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

1. **Assess:** In this study, it is a statistical measurement of the knowledge of staff nurse regarding use of obstetric drug.
2. **Effectiveness:** In this study, effectiveness refers to the extent to which the structured teaching programme is increasing the knowledge of staff nurse regarding use of obstetric drug as determine significant increase in post-test knowledge score.
3. **Structured teaching programme:** In this study, Structured teaching programme refers to an instructional written material, prepared in the

simplest manner, so that it can be understood by the people (sample), which includes mode of action, dose, indications, contraindications, side effects and nurses responsibilities of oxytocin, ergometrine, cerviprime gel, isoxsuprine, magnesium sulphate, and prostadin administration.

4. **Obstetric drugs:** In this study, it refers to medicines or chemical substances that are used in obstetric wards such as oxytocin, ergometrine, cerviprime gel, isoxsuprine, magnesium sulphate, and prostadin, tocolytic, prostaglandin.
5. **Staff nurses:** In this study, it refers to those who are working in the maternity wards with minimum 1 year of experience.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Staff nurse may have some knowledge regarding use of obstetric drugs.
- Staff nurse having proper knowledge regarding use of obstetric drugs may reduce the risk of complications.
- Structured teaching programme may enhance knowledge of staff nurse regarding use of obstetric drugs.

RESEARCH APPROACH

In view of the nature of the problem selected for the study and the objectives to be accomplished, an evaluative research approach was used for the present study.

RESEARCH DESIGN

For the present study a pre experimental one group pretest post test design adopted.

SETTINGS OF THE STUDY

The present study was conducted in a Meghraj Maternity Hospital at Jaipur.

SAMPLE SIZE

The samples for this research study are 60 staff nurse at Meghraj maternity hospital, Jaipur.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

In this study non-probability convenient sampling technique is used for selecting the samples.

Inclusion criteria: Staff Nurse

1. who are working in maternity ward at selected maternity hospital at Jaipur.
2. who are willing to participate in this study.
3. who are present during data collection.
4. Having working experience is more than 1 year.

Exclusion Criteria: Staff Nurse

1. who are not available during the data collection period.
2. Who are not interested to participate in the study.
3. Having working experience is less than 1 year.
4. who are not working in maternity ward.

RESULT

The analysis shows that the total knowledge scores of the pre-test, out of 60 subjects 70.00% (42) had inadequate knowledge, 16.66% (10) had moderate knowledge, 13.33% (8) had adequate knowledge regarding selected obstetric drugs. After Structured Teaching Programme (post-test), out of 60 subjects 50.00% (30) had adequate knowledge, 45.00% (27) had moderate knowledge, 5.00% (3) had inadequate knowledge regarding selected obstetric drugs which means that STP was effective.

Mean value and SD of pre-test is 18.33 and 6.63 and in post-test mean is 32.15, SD is 4.99. And 't' = 28.28, which is significant at $p < 0.05$ level. This was proved and accepted the formulated hypothesis. Chi square was computed the association between pre-test level of knowledge with selected variables in that the Age, educational qualification, experience of staff nurse which is significantly associated at $P < 0.05$ level, hence it is tested and proved hypothesis. And the gender, marital status, type of hospital which is not significantly associated at $P < 0.05$.

Table-1 Distribution of respondents according to Socio-demographic variables (N = 60)

SR. NO.	VARIABLE		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	AGE	20-25Yr.	16	26.66
		25-30Yr.	16	26.66
		30-35Yr.	14	23.33
		>35Yr.	14	23.33
2.	GENDER	Female	41	68.33
		Male	19	31.66
3.	MARITAL STATUS	Married	39	65
		Un-married	21	35
4.	EDUCATION	G.N.M.	29	48.33
		P.BSc.N.	11	18.33
		B.Sc.N.	14	23.33
		Other	6	10

5.	EXPERIENCE	<1Yr.	0	0
		1-2Yr.	15	25
		2-3Yr.	22	36.66
		>3Yr.	23	38.33
6.	HOSPITALTYPE	General	11	18.33
		Specialist	33	55
		Super-specialist	16	26.66

Table-2 FREQUENCYANDPERCENTAGEDISTRIBUTIONOFPRE-TESTLEVELOF KNOWLEDGE IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF SELECTED OBSTETRIC DRUGS (N = 60)

Aspect of selected obstetric drugs	Max Score	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Obstetric drugs	13	44	73.33	10	16.66	6	10
Use and pattern	16	34	56.66	17	28.33	9	15
Side effect and complication	11	35	58.33	16	26.66	9	15

Table-3 FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POST-TEST LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF SELECTED OBSTETRIC DRUGS (N = 60)

Aspect of selected obstetric drugs	Max Score	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
Obstetric drugs	13	2	3.33	13	21.66	45	75
Use and pattern	16	5	8.33	31	51.66	24	40
Side effect and complication	11	3	5	29	48.33	28	46.66

Table-4 COMPARISIONOFPRE-TESTANDPOST-TESTLEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE (N = 60)

Sr. No.	Aspect of selected obstetric drugs	Pre-test		Post-test	
		F	%	F	%
1	Inadequate	42	70	3	5.00
2	Moderate	10	16.66	27	45.00
3	Adequate	8	13.33	30	50.00
	Total	60	100	60	100

Table-5 MEAN, S.D., RANGE, MEAN SCORE PERCENTAGE OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE BEFORE STP

Sr. no.	Aspect of Knowledge	Max score	Mean	SD	Range	Mean%
1	Obstetric drugs	13	5.58	2.38	10	42.92
2	Use and pattern	16	7.51	2.97	13	46.93
3	Side effect and Complication	11	5.23	1.88	15	47.54
4	Overall	40	18.33	6.63	25	45.82

Table-6 MEAN, S.D., RANGE, MEAN SCORE PERCENTAGE OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE AFTER STP (N = 60)

Sr. No.	Aspect of knowledge	Maximum possible score	Mean	Standard deviation	Range	Mean%
1.	Obstetric drugs	13	11.0	1.83	8	84.61
2.	Use and pattern	16	12.73	2.51	11	79.56
3.	Side effect and complication	11	8.41	1.57	7	76.45
4.	Over all	40	32.15	4.99	20	80.37

Table-7 ASSESSMENTOF EFFECTIVENESS OF STPBY COMPARISION OFPREAND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE AMONG THE STAFF NURSE

Aspect of knowledge	Max Score	Pre-test				Post-test				T Value
		Mean	Range	SD	%	Mean	Range	SD	%	
Obstetric drugs	13	5.58	10	2.38	42.92	11.0	8	1.83	84.61	20.19
Use and pattern	16	7.51	13	2.97	46.93	12.73	11	1.81	79.56	21.51
Side effect and complication	11	5.23	15	1.88	47.54	8.41	7	1.57	76.45	14.83
Overall	40	18.33	25	6.63	45.82	32.15	20	4.99	80.33	20.19

Table-8 SIGNIFICANCE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRE TEST AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORES (N=60)

Sr. no	Aspect of knowledge	Max Score	Mean	SD	SD Error	Mean difference	df	"t" value	Tabulated value
1	Pre-test	40	18.33	6.63	0.86	14.16	59	28.28	2.00
2	Post-test	40	32.15	4.99	0.64				

Table 9.1 ASSOCIATIONBETWEENPRETESTLEVELSOFKNOWLEDGEOFSELECTED OBSTETRIC DRUGS AMONG STAFF NURSE WITH AGE IN YEARS (N = 60)

Age Years	Level of Knowledge			Total	Df	x2		Result
	Inadequate (<50%)	Moderate (50-75%)	Adequate (>75%)			Calculated Value	Tabulated Value	
20-25	3	8	5	16	6	15.22	12.59	Sig.
%	18.75	50	31.25	100				
26-30	0	10	6	16				
%	00	62.50	37.50	100				
31-35	0	6	8	14				
%	00	42.85	57.14	100				
>35	0	3	11	14				
%	00	21.42	78.57	100				
Total	3	27	30	60				

Note: *Significant at P<0.05

Table 9.2 ASSOCIATIONBETWEENPRETESTLEVELSOFKNOWLEDGEOFSELECTED OBSTETRIC DRUGS AMONG STAFF NURSE WITH GENDER (N = 60)

Gender	Level of Knowledge			Total	Df	x2		Result
	Inadequate (<50%)	Moderate (50-75%)	Adequate (>75%)			Calculated value	Tabulated value	
Female	3	16	22	41	2	2.76	5.99	NS
%	7.31	39.02	53.65	100				
Male	0	11	8	19				
%	00	57.89	42.10	100				
Total	3	27	30	60				

Note: *Not Significant at P<0.05

Table 9.3 ASSOCIATIONBETWEENPRETESTLEVELSOFKNOWLEDGEOFSELECTED OBSTETRIC DRUGS AMONG STAFF NURSE WITH MARITAL STATUS (N = 60)

Marital status	Level of Knowledge			Total	Df	x2		Result
	Inadequate (<50%)	Moderate (50-75%)	Adequate (>75%)			Calculated value	Tabulated value	
Married	2	17	20	39	2	.09	5.99	NS
%	5.12	43.58	51.28	100				
Un-married	1	10	10	21				
%	4.76	47.61	47.61	100				
Total	3	27	30	60				

Note: *Not Significant at P<0.05

Table 9.4 ASSOCIATIONBETWEENPRETESTLEVELSOFKNOWLEDGEOFSELECTED OBSTETRIC DRUGS AMONG STAFF NURSE WITH EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION (N = 60)

Edu. Qual.	Level of Knowledge			Total	Df	x2		Result
	Inadequate (<50%)	Moderate (50-75%)	Adequate (>75%)			Calculated Value	Tabulated Value	
GNM	2	19	8	29	6	13.84	12.59	Sig.
%	6.89	65.51	27.58	100				
PB.ScN	1	4	6	11				
%	9.09	36.36	54.54	100				
B.ScN	0	3	11	14				
%	00	21.42	78.57	100				
Others	0	1	5	6				
%	00	16.66	83.33	100				
Total	3	27	30	60				

Note: *Significant at P<0.05

Table 9.5 ASSOCIATIONBETWEENPRETESTLEVELSOFKNOWLEDGEOFSELECTED OBSTETRIC DRUGS AMONG STAFF NURSE WITH EXPERIENCE (N = 60)

Experience	Level of Knowledge			Total	Df	x2		Result
	Inadequate (<50%)	Moderate (50-75%)	Adequate (>75%)			Calculated value	Tabulated Value	
< 1 year	0	0	0	0	6	13.85	12.59	Sig.
%	00	00	00	00				
1-2years	2	9	4	15				
%	13.33	60.00	26.66	100				
2-3years	1	13	8	22				
%	4.54	59.09	36.36	100				
>3 years	0	5	18	23				
%	00	21.73	78.26	100				
Total	3	27	30	60				

Note: *Significant at P<0.0

Table 9.6 ASSOCIATIONBETWEENPRETESTLEVELSOFKNOWLEDGEOFSELECTED OBSTETRIC DRUGS AMONG STAFF NURSE WITH HOSPITAL TYPE (N = 60)

Hospital type	Level of Knowledge			Total	Df	x2		Result
	Inadequate (<50%)	Moderate (50-75%)	Adequate (>75%)			Calculated Value	Tabulated Value	
General	1	7	3	11	4	5.04	9.49	NS
%	9	63.63	27.27	100				
Specialist	2	15	16	33				
%	6.06	45.45	48.48	100				
Super-specialist	0	5	11	16				
%	00	31.25	68.75	100				
Total	3	27	30	60				

Note: *Not Significant at P<0.05

SUMMARY

The statement of the problem undertaken was, "A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding use of selected obstetric drugs among staff nurses working in maternity wards of selected maternity hospitals of Jaipur."

The study conducted was based on the following objectives

- To assess the pre-test knowledge of staff nurse regarding use of selected obstetric drugs.
- To assess the post-test knowledge of staff nurse regarding use of selected obstetric drugs.

- To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding use of selected obstetric drugs.
- To find out the association between pre-test levels of knowledge score of staff nurse with demographic variable regarding use of selected obstetric drugs.

The study attempted to tested the following research hypothesis at the level of P < 0.05

The hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H1: The mean post-test knowledge score will be significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score of staff nurse regarding use of selected obstetric drugs.

H2: There will be a significant association between pre-test knowledge score of staff nurse regarding use of selected obstetric drugs with their selected demographic variables.

The conceptual framework adopted for this study was based on Ludwig von Bertalanffy. In this study the related review of literature was divided into 3 parts based on section and enclosed as study support.

The research approach adopted for the study was evaluative approach with pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test design to evaluate the effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding selected obstetric drugs among Staff Nurse. The pilot study was conducted at maternity and general hospital, Jaipur and main study at Meghraj hospital, Jaipur. The study period was 7 days. And a prior permission was obtained from the selected hospital, Jaipur. Among the staff nurses working in maternity ward, with study sample and sample size 60. Convenience sampling method was used to select the samples.

Self structured knowledge and STP was developed, after validation by the experts' opinion modification was done. It consists of Section A comprised of 6 items related to demographic variables. Section B comprised of 40 knowledge items related to use of selected obstetric drugs. The reliability of the tool was established by test-retest method. The computer value of reliability co-efficient was found to be 0.82. The tool was found to be reliable and valid. The STP on use of selected obstetric drugs among Staff Nurse was organized.

Pilot study was conducted and study methodology was found to be feasible, and main study was conducted. The self administering questionnaire method was used to collect pre and post test level of knowledge and attitude on use of selected obstetric drugs among Staff Nurse. After pre-test STP has been administered. A STP regarding use of selected obstetric drugs was implemented among Staff Nurse. The post-test was conducted after 7 days. The collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The overall observation showed that, out of 60 subjects 70% (42) had inadequate knowledge, 16.66% (10) had moderate knowledge and 13.33% (8) had adequate knowledge level regarding care of selected obstetric drugs in pre-test. However, after administration of STP, post-test out of 60 subjects, 5% (3) had inadequate knowledge, 45% (27) had moderate knowledge and 50% (30) had adequate knowledge level regarding use of selected obstetric drugs among Staff Nurse. Hence the hypothesis (H1) was proved and the result shows significant associations between pre-test score level of knowledge of Staff Nurse regarding use of selected obstetric drugs and with their selected demographic variables like age, educational qualification, experience, hence the hypothesis (H2) was also accepted. In knowledge i.e. STP given on knowledge regarding use of selected obstetric drugs among Staff Nurse in selected maternity hospital, Jaipur was effective in enhancement of knowledge score.

CONCLUSION

The overall experience of conducting the study was satisfying. The constant encouragement and guidance of the guide, cooperation and interest of the authorities and respondents to participate in the study contributed to the successful completion of the study. The respondents were satisfied and happy with the information they received. The study was a new experience for the researcher. The present study identified a great need for the staff nurse to update their knowledge regarding selected obstetrics drugs. The study revealed that structured teaching program can be used as an effective teaching strategy.

NURSING IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

Nursing Education

The nursing curriculum should consist of increased depth, content and activities which help to develop knowledge skill among Staff Nurse in use of selected obstetric drugs. As a nurse educator, there are abundant opportunities for nursing professionals to educate people regarding use of selected obstetric drugs. The study emphasizes significance of to conduct short term in-service education programme for nurses and peripheral health workers related to health education of Staff Nurse regarding use of selected obstetric drugs. Nursing personnel working should be given in service education and help them to abreast with recent trends. The nurse educator needs to conduct health campaigns and use different

informational modalities, teaching strategies about use of selected obstetric drugs. The nurse should educate about the utilization of local health services and voluntary health agencies availability which helps to promote and prevent complications during use of selected obstetric drugs.

Nursing Practice

An implication of nursing practice derived from the study is that, in modern times, health care delivery system has changed from a care-oriented approach to promotion of health and prevention of illness oriented approach. Nurses are the key persons of the health team who play a major role in drugs administration. This study implies a basis for developing standards of drugs administration of selected obstetric drugs, at home as well as in the care of community and health care centre. Providing education about selected obstetric drugs is one of the functions of nursing personnel, its accountability should be stressed. Nursing interventional programmes can be used as a teaching strategy in the Hospital and health care centre. Use of selected obstetric drugs education can be imparted through mass media, i.e. through radio, television, documentary films, pamphlets, leaflets, information booklet. This will help the nursing profession to move towards the goal of providing holistic care.

Community Health Practice

Public awareness can be created by various community health programmes regarding use of selected obstetric drugs. Attention should be focus on prevalence and incidence of use of selected obstetric drugs, measures should take to prevent further complication as based upon preventive level care of early diagnosis and treatment of complication due to use of drugs.

Nursing Administration

Nurse administrators are the backbone to provide facilities for improving knowledge. They should take interest in providing innovative information on selected obstetric drugs. The nursing administrators should take part in the health policy making, developing protocols, standing orders related to designing the health education programme and strategies regarding use of selected obstetric drugs. The nurse administrators need to plan, organize and conduct health education programme by considering cost effectiveness and carry out successful education programme.

Nursing Research

The study helps the nurse researchers to develop appropriate health education tools for educating Staff Nurse regarding use of selected obstetric drugs. The study will motivate the beginning researchers to conduct some study with different variables on a large scale. The public and private agencies should also encourage research in this field through needed materials and funds.

Recommendations

On the basis of the finding of the study following recommendations have been made:

- A similar study can be replicated on large sample to generalize the findings.
- A similar comparative study can be conducted between rural and urban settings.
- A similar study can be conducted as an awareness programme.
- A similar study can be conducted to assess effectiveness of any other education methods.
- A similar study can be done with a control group.

Limitation of the Study

- The study is limited to staff nurses working in maternity ward of selected maternity Hospital, Jaipur.
- The study is limited to sample of 60 staff nurses.
- The data collection period is limited to 6 weeks.
- A structured questionnaire was used for data collection, which restricts the amount of information that can be obtained from the respondents.

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