

## A Study to Assess the Knowledge of Partograph During Labour among Midwives in Selected Hospitals at Bhopal, M.P

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### ABSTRACT

Maternal mortality remains one of the major problems in public health today, especially in developing countries where maternal mortality is estimated to be 100 times higher than in developed countries. So partogram has been considered as one of the valuable tools in improvement of intrapartum services worldwide and Improving the Nurses knowledge on charting partograph is the core of this study. Title of the study “A study to assess the knowledge of partograph during labour among midwives in selected hospitals at Bhopal, M.P” objective of the study was to assess the demographic variable. To assess the knowledge of partograph during labour among midwives in selected Hospitals. To find the association between selected demographic variable and knowledge level of partograph during labour among midwives. Methodology of the study A research design is used to assess the knowledge of partograph during labour among midwives in selected hospitals at Bhopal, M.P. In view of the nature of the problem and to accomplish the objectives of the study, a structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared focusing on partograph. 60 midwives were selected by purposive sampling technique. Structured questionnaire was given to the participants to collect the needed data collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Reliability of the tool was tested and validity was ensured in consultation with Guides and experts in the fields of nursing. Result revealed that The knowledge level of the partograph among midwives reveals, 37% of the respondents have inadequate knowledge, followed by 63% of the respondents have moderate knowledge and none of the respondents have adequate knowledge.

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**KEYWORDS:** Maternal Mortality, Partogram, Intrapartum, Labour

### Need for the study

The birth of a baby is momentous occasion; tiny details of the experiences surrounding the whole event are etched in the memory forever. Motherhood is a beautiful experience whereby the mother safely delivers a child.

India with its one billion people contributes to about 20 percent of all maternal deaths in the world.

Approximately 5 lakh women die every year in maternity related deaths and 1.5 crore women suffer from injuries, infections and disabilities in pregnancy and child birth annually in India alone.

Maternal mortality remains one of the major problems in public health today especially in developing countries where maternal mortality is

estimated to be 550 for 1,00,000 live births, which is 100 times higher than in developed countries. Causes of maternal mortality according to WHO are unsafe abortion 13 percent, sepsis 15percent, obstructed labor 8percent, hemorrhage 24percent, indirect causes 20percent, other direct causes 8percent, and hypertensive disorders 12 percent. About two-thirds of labour are normal in the rest, increased surveillance and sometimes action is required to prevent maternal and fetal problems. All the primary caregivers need to be able to recognize such variation and to take appropriate action.

One of the methods introduced to reduce the high incidence of maternal and neonatal mortality in developing countries, is the "Partograph". A visual means, used in evaluating a normal delivery, which has transformed the subjective management of labour into a more objective exercise. So, here the partograph has been considered as one of the valuable tools in improvement of intrapartum services worldwide. It acts as an early working system allowing for the early detection of abnormal evolution in labour.

#### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

"A study to assess the knowledge of partograph during labour among midwives in selected hospitals at Bhopal, M.P"

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

1. To assess the demographic variable
2. To assess the knowledge of partograph during labour among midwives in selected Hospitals.
3. To find the association between selected demographic variable and knowledge level of partograph during labour among midwives.

#### **Methodology**

##### **Material and method:-**

**Research approach and design:** - Quantitative approach with descriptive design

**Setting of the study:** - selected hospitals at Bhopal M.P

**Study population:** - midwives

**Accessible population:** - midwives of selected hospitals at Bhopal MP

**Sample size:** - 60 midwives

**Sampling technique:** - Non probability purposive sampling technique.

#### **Inclusion criteria**

1. Midwives those received an adequate professional training
2. Both male and female midwives.

3. Midwives who are available during data collection.

4. Midwives who are able to read and understand English.

#### **Exclusion criteria**

1. Midwives who are not having interest to participate in the study.
2. Midwives who are not available during data collection.
3. Patient those who cannot read and understand English.

#### **Variables under study**

##### **Extraneous variable**

It includes age in years, gender, educational qualification, years of experience as a midwife, marital status, use of partograph in clinical practice and participation in inservice programme on partograph.

##### **Description of the tools**

In this study the knowledge of the midwives assessed by using self-administered structured knowledge questionnaire.

##### **Description of the Final Tool**

The tool consists of three parts

**PART 1** - Baseline Performa.

**PART 2** - Self administered structured knowledge questionnaire to test the knowledge on partograph.

##### **Part 1 – Demographic variables**

It contains 7 items for obtaining information regarding age in years, gender, educational qualification, years of experience as a midwife, marital status, use of partograph in clinical practice and participation in inservice programme on partograph.

##### **Part 2- Self administered structured knowledge questionnaire**

The part of the tool consisted of 30 items in 4 sections. The sections were:

Section A:- Knowledge regarding introduction of partograph

Section B:- Knowledge regarding assessment of fetal condition

Section C:- Knowledge regarding progress of the labour

Section D:- Knowledge regarding assessment of maternal condition

The respondents were requested to place a (✓) mark against the most appropriate answer. Each question carried one mark. The maximum score of the

questionnaire was 30. The items were of multiple choice questions with one correct answer, each carrying equal score. Each correct response allotted one (1) mark and incorrect response allotted zero (0) mark. The questionnaire was prepared in Hindi and English.

### The scores given to each section are:

Section A:- Knowledge regarding introduction of partograph = 10 items = 10 marks

Section B:- Knowledge regarding assessment of fetal condition = 4 items = 4 marks

Section C:- Knowledge regarding progress of the labour = 11 items = 11 marks

Section D:- Knowledge regarding assessment of maternal condition = 5 items = 5 marks

The knowledge score are divided into three categories:

Inadequate = below 50%

Moderate = 50-75%

Adequate = above 75%

### Data collection procedure: -

Data was collected from 60 midwives from selected maternity hospitals at Bhopal, M.P. The data collected as per the convenience of the respondents. The samples selected for the study by using non-probability purposive sampling technique. The purpose of the study was explained to them informed written consent was obtained. Confidentiality was assured to all the participants during data collection.

The knowledge assessment test was conducted for 60 midwives by using a structured knowledge questionnaire regarding partograph. The investigator thanked and appreciated all the subjects. The data collection was compiled for analysis.

### DELIMITATIONS

- The study is delimited to the period of 7 days.
- The study is delimited to midwives of selected hospitals of Bhopal MP.
- The sample size is limited to 60.

### Analysis and interpretations of results

#### Objective 1:-To assess the demographic variable

- It depicts that among 60 respondents 8% belongs to the age group of below 20 year, 59% of the respondents are in the age group of 21-40 years, 33% in the age group of 41-60 year and none of them are found to be above 61 years old. Classifications of gender shows 100% of the respondents are female and none of the respondents are male.
- Classification of respondents by educational qualification evident that the higher percent 42%

are completed Bsc nursing degree and 33% of the respondents are qualified with GNM course, 17% are ANMS and 8% of the respondents are highly qualified with M.Sc nursing.

- Year of experience reveals as higher percent 66% of the respondents are having less than 5 year, 34 % are in between 6-16 years of experience and none of them are having more than 16 years of experience in the clinical area.
- It discloses that 33% of respondents are married and remaining 67% are unmarried and none of them were in divorcee or widow. Based on the use of partograph in the clinical practice shows 100% of the respondents are plotting the partograph during labour.
- Most of the respondents, 83% are participated in the in-service programme related to partograph and 17% are not participated in the education programme based on partograph during labour.

**Objective 2:** To assess the knowledge of partograph during labour among midwives in selected Hospitals.

- It reveals that the assessment test mean knowledge score value is 21 and mean percentage is 35%. The calculated value of standard deviation is 3.1 with SD percentage is 15%. It also shows the knowledge level on partograph among midwives in which 63% of the respondents have moderate knowledge, followed by 37% of the respondents have adequate knowledge and none of the respondents have inadequate knowledge regarding partograph. Hence,  $H_1$  is accepted for these findings.

**Objective 3:** To find the association between selected demographic variable and knowledge level of partograph during labour among midwives .

- Chi-square value computed between knowledge level and selected variables such as age in years, gender, educational qualification, years of experience as a midwife, marital status, use of partograph in clinical practice and participation in inservice programme on partograph to find out the association between them. There was no significant association with the age in years, gender, educational qualification, use of partograph in clinical practice and participation in inservice programme on partograph. So  $H_2$  rejected for these characteristics. But there was significant association between years of experience as a midwife, marital status and knowledge level on partograph. Hence,  $H_2$  is accepted.

## Conclusion:-

A significant assessed at 5% level was calculated to explore the knowledge scores of respondents indicating moderate knowledge regarding partogram among most of the midwives after administering structured knowledge questionnaire.

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