Knowledge and Practice on Management of Obstetrical Emergencies Among Staff Nurses Working Under Selected Health Centers of Darrang District, Assam

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ABSTRACT

Background: Obstetrical emergencies are life threatening medical conditions that Occur in pregnancy or during or after delivery. It is the leading cause of maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity, comprising 46% of worldwide maternal mortality. Active and appropriate management by health care personnel during perinatal period may result in decrease mortality and morbidity.

Aim: The study aimed to assess knowledge and practice on management of obstetrical emergencies among staff nurses.

Methodology: A quantitative descriptive correlational design was adopted for this study. Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used to drawn 80 Staff Nurses working in 16 conveniently selected health centers under Sipajhar Block PHC and Patharighat Block PHC, Darrang, Assam

Tools for data collection: The data were collected through structured self administered questionnaire and inventory practice check list. Data were analysed in terms of descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The result of the study showed that majority i.e. 42(52.50%) of the subjects had moderate knowledge on management of obstetrical emergencies, with over all mean13.2 and SD 3.623 whereas majority i.e.39 (48.8%) of the respondents had moderate practice with over all mean 9.54 and SD 2.899. Study findings revealed that there was a strong positive correlation between knowledge score and practice score, significant at r-0.911, n=80, p=<0.001.

Conclusion: The study concludes that most of the subjects had moderate knowledge and practice on management of obstetrical emergencies. It further established a strong positive correlation between knowledge and practice of staff nurses. It inferred that due to lack of adequate knowledge, staff nurses practice had affected. The study indicated that there is a need to conduct training, workshop, seminar, awareness and educational program periodically on management of obstetrical emergencies to enhance knowledge and practice of staff nurses.

Background of the study

Obstetrical emergencies are life threatening medical conditions that occur in pregnancy or during or after delivery or in labour. It is the leading cause of maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity, which comprises 46% of maternal mortality in world wide. Around 15% of pregnancies carry high risk of death due to unpredictable complications. The active and appropriate management by health care personnel may lead to decrease mortality[1] Proper knowledge about identification signs, emergency measures to be taken and well-equipped obstetric unit can reduce maternal mortality by almost 35- 40%. As the nurses

being the primary health care providers, their preparedness for obstetric emergencies attains paramount importance.[2] It is essential that advance practice nurses to be knowledgeable and skilled in the case of women, ensuring care and enhancing the quality of women lives.[3]

Objectives of the study

➢ To assess the knowledge on management of obstetrical emergencies among staff nurses working under selected health centers of Darrang district, Assam.

➢ To assess the practice on management of obstetrical emergencies among staff nurses working under selected health centers of Darrang district, Assam.

➢ To identify the correlation between knowledge and practice on management of obstetrical emergencies among staff nurses working under selected health centers of Darrang district, Assam.

➢ To determine the association between the knowledge on management of obstetrical emergencies among staff nurses working under selected health centers of Darrang district, Assam with selected demographic variables like age, professional qualification, working experience, marital status, previous training attended on obstetrical emergencies and type of training attended.

➢ To find the association between the practice on management of obstetrical emergencies among staff nurses working under selected health centers of Darrang district, Assam with selected demographic variables.

Methodology

The research approach adopted for the study is quantitative descriptive approach. The research design selected for the study is descriptive correlational design. A total of sixteen health centers under Sipajhar Block PHC and Patharighat Block PHC, Darrang, Assam, were selected conveniently as the setting of the study. Out of that i.e, eleven (11) health centers were under Sipajhar Block PHC and five (5) health centers under Patharighat Block PHC. The number of samples was eighty (80) Subjects were selected by no probability convenience sampling technique. The no of subjects selected from health centres under Sipajhar Block PHC and Patharighat

Block PHC were 44 and 36 respectively. The demographic variables selected in this study are age, professional qualification, working experience, marital status, previous training attended on obstetrical emergencies, and type of training attended. The research variables are knowledge and Practice of staff nurses working in selected health centers under Sipajhar Block PHC and Patharighat Block PHC Darrang district of Assam. Based on study objectives, the tool was divided into three sections.

Section A: Demographic characteristics

This section was prepared to collect demographic data of the respondents which include age, professional qualification, working experience, marital status, previous training attended on obstetrical emergencies and type of training attended. It consists of six(6) items.

Section B: Structured Questionnaire on Knowledge

This section was prepared to assess the level of Knowledge of staff nurses on management of Obstetrical Emergencies. It has 20 items and is a multiple-choice question with one correct answer. The respondents were informed to choose one answer for every question. A score of one was given for each correct response for each item. Knowledge score was statistically categorized as inadequate, moderate and adequate by using the formula as

➢ Adequate: > (Mean + Standard Deviation)

➢ Moderate: (Mean + Standard Deviation) to (Mean- Standard Deviation)

➢ Inadequate:< (Mean- Standard Deviation)

Section C: Structured inventory checklist on Practice.

This section was prepared to assess the level of Practice of staff nurses on management Obstetrical Emergencies. It consisted of a checklist containing 15 items, each with two responses i.e. yes and no. The respondents were informed to choose one answer for every question. A score of one was given for each correct answer. Practice score was statistically categorized as inadequate, moderate and adequate by using the formula as

➢ Adequate: > (Mean + Standard Deviation)

➢ Moderate: (Mean + Standard Deviation) to (Mean - Standard Deviation)

➢ Inadequate:< (Mean- Standard Deviation)

Data analysis and interpretation
Organization of the study findings

In order to show the findings of the present study, the obtained data were categorized, organised and presented under the following sections

Section I: Distribution of study subjects according to their selected demographic variables**.**

Table 1: Distribution of staff nurses according to their demographic characteristics

n=80

Demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Frequency (f)
Age		
21-30 years	25	31.25%
31-40 years	20	25%
41-50 years	23	28.75%
51 years and above	12	15%
Professional qualification		
GNM.	63	78.75%
Post-basic B.Sc. Nursing	6	7.50%
B.Sc. Nursing	11	13.75%
Working experience		
0-5 Years	20	25.00%
6-10 Years.	27	33.75%
11-15 Years	16	20.00%
16-20 Years	10	12.50%
20 Years and above	7	8.75%
Marital Status		
Married.	41	51.25%
Unmarried	26	32.50%
Widow.	9	11.25%
Separated	4	5.00%
Previous training attended on obstetrical emergencies.		
Yes	66	82.50%
No	14	17.50%
Type of training attended		**N=66**
SBA Training	11	16.67%
DAKSHATA Training	10	15.15%
Both	45	68.18%

Section II: This section deals with findings of knowledge of staff nurses on management of obstetrical emergencies.

Table 2: Frequency, percentage distribution, range, mean and standard deviation of staff nurses according to grading of knowledge.

n=80

Grading of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Range	Mean	SD
Adequate (16-20)	29	36.25%			
Moderate (9-15)	42	52.50%	14	13.2	3.623
Inadequate (0-8)	09	11.25%			

Section III: Findings related to practice of staff nurses on management of obstetrical emergencies.

Table 3: Frequency, percentage distribution, range, mean and standard deviation of staff nurses according to grading of practice.

n=80

Grading of Practice	Frequency	Percentage	Range	Mean	SD
Adequate (12-15)	32	40.0%			
Moderate (7-11)	39	48.8%	11	9.54	2.899
Inadequate (0-6)	9	11.3%			

Section IV: Findings related to correlation between Knowledge and Practice of staff nurses on management of obstetrical emergencies.

Fig 1: Scattered diagram showing the strong positive correlation between knowledge and practice of staff nurses.

n=80
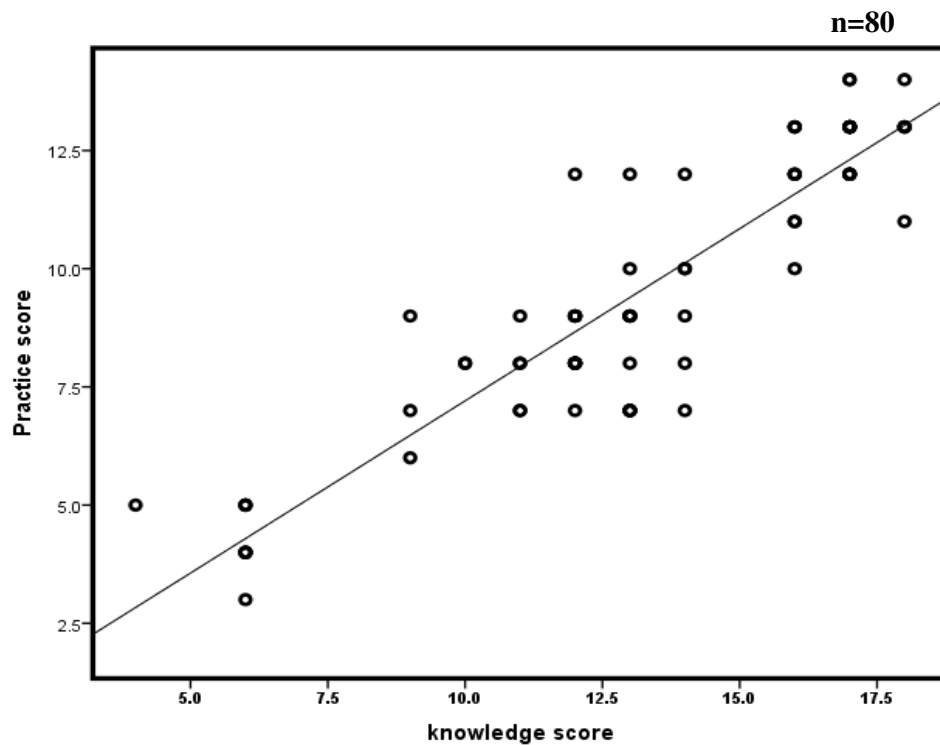
Section V: Findings related to association between knowledge of staff nurses with selected demographic variables.

Table 4: Association between knowledge of staff nurses with selected demographic variables
n=80

Demographic variables	Knowledge Score				Chi-square (x^2)	df	p value
	Adequate	Moderate	Inadequate	Total			
Age 21-30 years	11	9	5	25	5.831	6	0.442^{NS}
31-40 years	8	11	1	20			
41-50 years	7	14	2	23			
51 years and above	3	8	1	12			
Total	29	42	9	80			
Professional qualification GNM	15	39	9	63	20.085	4	$<0.001^{**}$
Post basic B.Sc. Nursing	5	1	0	6			
B.Sc. Nursing	9	2	0	11			
Total	29	42	9	80			
Working experience 0-5 Years	10	4	6	20	17.134	8	0.029^{**}
6-10 Years.	9	17	1	27			
11-15 Years	6	9	1	16			
16-20 years	3	6	1	10			
20 years and above	1	6	0	7			
Total	29	42	9	80			
Marital status Married	18	22	1	41	11.61	6	0.070^{NS}
Unmarried	10	11	5	26			
Widow	0	7	2	9			
Separated	1	2	1	4			
Total	29	42	9	80			

					Chi-square	df	p value
Previous training attended on obstetrical emergencies Yes	26	36	4	66	10.375	2	0.006**
No	3	6	5	14			
Total	29	42	9	80			
Type of training attended SBA Training	2	6	3	11	17.49	4	**N=66** 0.0016**
DAKSHATA Training	7	2	1	10			
Both	17	28	0	45			
Total	26	36	4	66			

=significant at p (<0.05)   **NS= non significant

Section VI: Findings related to association between practice of staff nurses with selected demographic variables.

Table 5: Association between practice of staff nurses with selected demographic variables

	Practice Score				Chi-square (x^2)	df	p value
	Adequate	Moderate	Inadequate	Total			
Age 21-30 years	12	8	5	25	8.787	6	0.186[NS]
31-40 years	10	9	1	20			
41-50 years	8	13	2	23			
51 years and above	2	9	1	12			
Total	32	39	9	80			
Professional qualification GNM	18	36	9	63	16.397	4	0.003**
Post basic B.Sc. Nursing	5	1	0	6			
B.Sc. Nursing	9	2	0	11			
Total	32	39	9	80			
Working experience 0-5 Years	10	4	6	20	17.958	8	0.0220**
6-10 Years.	9	17	1	27			
11-15 Years	6	9	1	16			
16-20 years	3	6	1	10			
20 years and above	1	6	0	7			
Total	29	42	9	80			
Marital status Married	18	22	1	41	10.304	6	0.0700[NS]
Unmarried	10	11	5	26			
Widow	0	7	2	9			
Separated	1	2	1	4			
Total	29	42	9	80			
Previous training attended on obstetrical emergencies Yes	26	36	4	66	10.612	2	0.005**
No	3	6	5	14			
Total	29	42	9	80			
Type of training attended SBA Training	2	6	3	11	15.81	4	**N=66** 0.0033**
DAKSHATA Training	7	2	1	10			
Both	17	28	0	45			
Total	26	36	4	66			

**=significant at p (<0.05) NS= non significant

Conclusion

The conclusion drawn from the findings of the study is that the maximum staff nurses were had moderate knowledge and moderate practice on management of obstetrical emergencies Study findings also revealed a strong positive correlation between knowledge and practice of staff nurses on management of obstetrical emergencies. It inferred if knowledge increased practice also supposed to be increase. Study finding also revealed significant association between knowledge and practice with demographic variables like professional qualification, working experience, previous training on obstetrical emergencies and type of training attended. It inferred knowledge and practice of staff nurses were depended on professional qualification, working experience, previous training on obstetrical emergencies and type of training attended by them. Study indicated that there is a need to conduct more training program, workshop, seminar, awareness and educational program periodically to enhance knowledge and practice of staff nurses on obstetrical emergencies management.

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