A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF PARTOGRAPH AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN MATERNITY UNIT

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INTRODUCTION

Labor is a physiologic process during which the products of conception i.e., the fetus, membranes, umbilical cord, and placenta are expelled outside from the uterus. The process of labor is an enormous emotional and physiologic accomplishment for the women and their support person. Inadequate care during labour results in threats to the life of the mother and the fetus. In order to prevent complications during labor and for a better outcome, it is essential to follow the simple and effective tool such as a partograph, by the health care providers with adequate knowledge and practice. The World Health Organization partogram is widely used under-resourced setting as a simple and affordable tool to monitor labor. The partograph is legal records and may be examined by any court up to a period of twenty-five years and is developed for uses in hospital setting. The use of partograph by the WHO significantly improves the maternal and neonatal outcome of labor and is therefore recommended worldwide.

Around 97% of stillbirth and 98% of neonatal death occur in underdeveloped countries due to the inadequate care and the failure to identify the complication at early hours of intranatal period. In 1954, Friedman introduced the concept of a partogram by graphical representing the dilation of the cervix during labor. In 1972, Philpot and castle developed Friedman’s concept for monitoring labour by adding the “action “and “alert” line to the graph. The current partogram is designed to

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Childbirth is one of the most marvelous and memorable segments in a woman's life. It does not really matter if the delivery is first, second or the third. Each experience is unique and calls for a celebration. Adequate and appropriate care during intranatal period results in a good outcome of the labor. A partograph is a simple, low-cost monitoring tool for intrapartum care recommended by the World Health Organization, which has the potential to identify obstetric complications by graphically presenting the critical events of labor progression, including the condition of both the woman and the fetus. It also has impact on improving the quality of intrapartum care, maternal health and birth outcomes. Aims: To assess the knowledge of partograph among staff nurses and how far they are capable of practicing it in maternity unit which contributed to prevent complication during labor and maintain health of the mother and their child. Methodology: In this present study quantitative research approach has adopted and pre experimental one group pre test and post test design has used. A purposive sampling technique was used to select the 40 staff nurses who all are working in maternity ward sharda hospital, Greater Noida, UP. Material: structured knowledge questionnaire and observational check list was used to obtain information regarding knowledge and practice of partograph. Results: results of the study revealed that majority 32 (80%) of staff nurse have adequate knowledge, 8 (20%) of staff nurses had average knowledge regarding partograph and majority 75(75.0%) of staff nurse have moderate level of practice, 25(25.0%) of staff nurses had high level of practice regarding partograph. Conclusion: The findings highlight that the health care providers can play a significant role to educate the nurses regarding importance of early detection of any complication during delivery of the baby, management and prevention of maternal and fetal health.

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monitor not only the progress of labor but also the condition of the mother and fetus during the process of labor.

**RESULTS**

**Knowledge Regarding Partograph**

![Knowledge Graph](image)

Figure 1 revealed that Pre Test majority 20 (50%) of staff nurse have adequate knowledge, 16 (40%) of staff nurses have average knowledge and 4 (10%) have inadequate knowledge regarding pantograph. In Post Test majority 32 (80%) of staff nurse have adequate knowledge, 8 (20%) of staff nurses had average knowledge regarding partograph.

**Level of practice regarding partograph**

![Practice Graph](image)

Figure 2 revealed that in Pre Test, the majority 21 (52.5%) of staff nurse have Moderate level of practice, 15 (37.5%) of staff nurses had high level of practice and 4 (10%) of staff nurses had a low level practice of partograph. In Post Test the majority 75 (75.0%) of staff nurse has Moderate level of practice, 25 (25.0%) of staff nurses had high level of practice regarding partograph.

**Association between Demographic variable and level of knowledge regarding partograph**

In this present study tested that there was no statistically significant association found between staff Nurses knowledge regarding partograph and selected demographic variables such as staff nurse age (p=0.45), experience (p=0.76), source of information (p=0.86). There is significant association between level of the knowledge regarding partograph with Education qualification(p value= 0.001*) and partograph practice in ward (p value = 0.02*).

**DISCUSSION**

In this present study A majority of the staff nurses 47.5% have 20 to 30 years’ age. Most of the staff nurses 57.5% had GNM educational status. Majority of staff nurses 52.5% have experience between 3-5 years. The majority of staff nurses 80% have adequate knowledge. 20 % of staff nurses have average knowledge. The majority of staff nurses 25% have high level practice. 75% of staff nurses have moderate level of practice. The result is that, there is significant association between the variables.

**CONCLUSION**

This study shown that the majority of staff nurses having knowledge about partograph is 80% have adequate knowledge, 20% of staff nurses have average knowledge regarding partograph. And there is significant association with the education and the majority of staff nurses having practice about partograph is 75% have moderate levelof practice,25% of staff nurses have high level of practice regarding partograph. And there is significant association with the education and partograph practice.

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**Reference**


