



A Study To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of Structural Teaching Programme Regarding Tocolytic Drugs Among Midwives At SMVMCH, Puducherry

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Tocolytic agents have not proven to be efficacious in preventing PTB or reducing neonatal morbidity or mortality, today, the first purpose of tocolytic therapy is to delay delivery for 48 hours (2 days) to allow the maximum benefit of Glucocorticoids to decrease the incidence of respiratory distress syndrome (RDS). While tocolytics may be successful for 48 hours once membranes are intact, other clinical studies suggest that the effectiveness of tocolytics is only slightly better than bed rest & hydration, both of which have fewer adverse effects than tocolytic therapy. **Objectives of the study:** The main objective of the study to assess the effectiveness of structural teaching programme regarding tocolytic drug among midwives. **Methodology:** A quantitative research approach and pre experimental research design was adopted for the present study. The study was conducted at Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College and Hospital, Puducherry. 50 midwives were selected by simple random sampling technique who fulfill the criteria. **Results:** The major findings of the study shows that pre-test level of knowledge, majority 31 (62%) of them had inadequate knowledge, 19 (38%) of them had moderate knowledge. In post-level of knowledge, majority 46 (92%) of them had adequate knowledge, 4 (8%) of them had moderate knowledge. Hence it is highly significant. **Conclusion:** The study findings concluded that majority of the midwives had adequate knowledge after the structured teaching programme. There is a significance association between religion with the level of knowledge regarding tocolytic drug among midwives.

Keywords: Tocolytic Drugs, Midwives, Effectiveness

INTRODUCTION:

Tocolytics (also called anti-contraction medications or labor represents) are medications used to inhibit uterine contractions and suppress premature labor (from the Greek tokos, childbirth, and lytic, capable of dissolving). Tocolytics agents include nifedipine, terbutaline, and magnesium sulfate. Oral or parenteral tocolytic drugs may prolong gestation for two to seven days, which can buy time for the administration of betamethasone, a glucocorticoid drug which greatly accelerates fetal lung maturity.

Tocolytics agents have not proven to be efficacious in preventing PTB or reducing neonatal morbidity or mortality, today, the first purpose of tocolytic therapy is to delay delivery for 48 hours (2 days) to allow the maximum benefit of Glucocorticoids to decrease the incidence of respiratory distress syndrome (RDS). While tocolytics may be successful for 48 hours once membranes are intact, other clinical studies suggest that the effectiveness of tocolytics is only slightly better than bed rest & hydration, both of which have fewer adverse effects than tocolytic therapy.

The use of more selective tocolytic therapy and antenatal corticosteroids offer hope that new therapeutic approaches which increase rates of fetal survival and improve neonatal outcome. The nurses are comprising the greatest group of health care providers. Many composed reports have tended to the effect of nursing on health care outcomes and those reports propose that positive patient outcomes depend on a greater extent on the skills of nurses than on the available technology. Numerous researchers, analysts, investigators, agents, supervisors, and managers have endeavoured attempted, hence, to define nursing's effect on and contribution to care.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

The WHO Multicounty Survey on the Use of Antenatal Corticosteroids and Tocolytic Drugs in Preterm Births in 29 Countries found that 66% of deliveries after 22 weeks' gestation were preterm. Of the 4677 women potentially eligible for tocolysis drugs, 27% were treated with bed rest or hydration, and 48% received no treatment. β -agonists alone were the most frequently used tocolytic drug.

In India, a study on Magnesium Sulfate for Fetal Neuroprotection in Women at Risk of Preterm Birth found that the majority of patients were between the gestational age of 31 and 34 weeks. A study in Puducherry found no significant difference in demographic profile, parity, number of abortions, previous preterm deliveries, gestational age, cervical dilatation and effacement at admission between the two groups. A total of 10% of the patients in the nifedipine group and 61% of the patients in the progesterone group delivered at term. The study is important as it aims to develop a structured teaching program for nursing care toward preterm labor among midwives.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of structural teaching programme regarding tocolytic drugs among midwives at selected hospital SMVMCH

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. to assess the level of knowledge regarding tocolytic drugs among midwives.
2. to assess the effectiveness of structural teaching programme regarding tocolytic drugs among midwives
3. to associate the level of knowledge regarding tocolytic drugs among midwives with their selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

A quantitative research approach and pre- experimental research design was adopted for the present study. The present study was conducted at Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College and Hospital. The study samples comprised of all midwives working in SMVMCH, Puducherry who meet the inclusion criteria. 50 midwives were selected by purposive sampling technique who fulfill the criteria. The tool consists of demographic data, knowledge questionnaire. The outcome of the study was evaluated by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program regarding tocolytic drugs among midwives at SMVMCH, Puducherry. Regarding the age groups, the majority 18 (36%) were in the age group of 25-30 years, 12(32%) were in the age group of 30-35 years and 1(2%) were above the age of 18-30-35 years. In the aspect of religion, the data shows majority 22 (44%) were Hindu, 18 (36%) were Christian and 7 (14%) were Muslim. Regarding education status, 32 (64%) were completed B.sc nursing and 15 (30%) were completed post B.sc nursing. In the aspect of income majority, 13 (26%) were had income of Rs 5000-10000 and 35(70%) were had income of Rs. 10000-20000. With regards to marital status, the data shows that the majority 22 (44%) were married and 14 (28%) were unmarried. In aspect of employment status, majority 26 (52%) were staff nurse, 4 (8%) were midwives, 19 (38%) were independent nurse. In year of experience, 35 (70%) were had more than year experience and 13 (26%) were had experience of 1 years.

The present study reveals that in pre-test level of knowledge, majority 31 (62%) of them had inadequate knowledge, 19 (38%) of them had moderate knowledge. In post-level of knowledge, majority 46 (92%) of them had adequate knowledge, 4 (8%) of them had moderate knowledge regarding tocolytic drug among midwives. The study finding revealed that the pre-test mean score for the level of knowledge was 9.56, SD 2.19 and the post-test mean score for the level of knowledge was 18, SD 1.60. The calculated 't' value was 32.01, and the p-value is 0.001. Hence it is highly significant. This clearly shows structured teaching program regarding tocolytic drug among midwives had significant improvement in their level of knowledge after intervention.

The study shows that there is a significance association between religion with level of knowledge regarding tocolytic drug among midwives where $p < 0.05$.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage wise distribution between pre-test and post-test to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding tocolytic drugs among midwives

N = 30

Level of programme regarding tocolytic drug	Pre-test score		Post test score	
	f	%	f	%
Inadequate	31	62	0	0
Moderate	19	38	4	8
Adequate	0	0	46	92
Overall	50	100	50	100

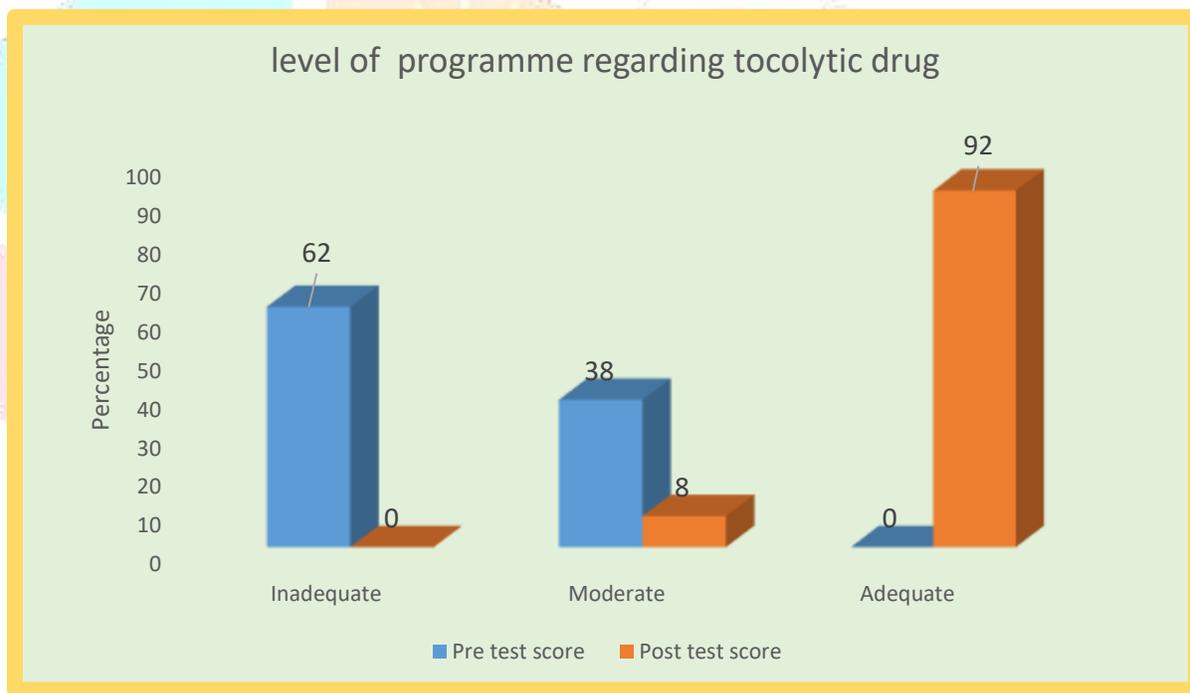


Figure 1: Bar diagram showing percentage wise distribution between pre-test and post-test to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding tocolytic drugs among midwives

Table 2: Paired ‘t’ test to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding tocolytic drugs among midwives **N = 30**

Level of programme regarding tocolytic drug	Pre-Score			Post test			Difference in mean	‘t’ test	p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean %	Mean	SD	Mean%			
Overall	9.56	2.19	48	18	1.60	90	8.44	32.01	P<0.001*** HS

*p<0.05 significant,**p<0.01 highly significant ,***p<0.001 highly significant .

Table-3: overall wise Mean, SD and mean% to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding tocolytic drugs among midwives.

level of programme regarding tocolytic drug	Pre test Score			
	Max score	Mean	SD	Mean%
Overall	20	9.56	2.19	48

CONCLUSION

The present study assessed the effectiveness of structured teaching program regarding tocolytic drug among midwives at SMVMCH, Puducherry. The study findings concluded that majority of the midwives had adequate knowledge after structured t there is a significance association between religion with level of knowledge regarding tocolytic drug among midwives where p<0.05.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Same study can be conducted with large samples.
2. Same study can be conducted among the staff nurses.

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