"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ACTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THIRD STAGE OF LABOUR IN PREVENTION OF RETAINED PLACENTA AMONG 4TH YEAR BSC NURSING STUDENTS OF BIBI HALIMA COLLEGE OF NURSING KATHIDARWAZ RAINAWARI SRINAGAR."

First Author   Shahista Akther (nursing officer at skims srinagar)

Abstract pre- experimental one group pre-test and post test research design was used to assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta among 4th year students of Bibi Halima college kathidarwaz Ranawari srinager .total enumerative sampling technique was used to collect the data from 50 students who fulfill the inclusive criteria. Data was collected using structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge of students . the tool was validated by eleven experts..The finding revealed that pre-intervention knowledge percentage score was 42.30 and it increased to a post –intervention knowledge score of 54.3 giving an effectiveness 12%. The pre- interventional mean score knowledge was 23.24 ± 5.906) . where as post interventional mean score knowledge was 29.86 ± 7.610. it indicates that there was significant difference between pre-interventional and post interventional mean knowledge scores so there is enough evidence that this change occurred due to intervention (SIM). There was no significant association of pre-interventional knowledge of students with demography variables as age in years, mothers education , mothers occupation ,gender, type of family , family monthly income. where as significant association was found with areas of posting and training programme attended. The findings proved that there was significant increase in the knowledge score of nursing students after administration of self instructional module was effective for providing knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta among 4th year B.sc nursing students of Bibi Halima college of nursing kathidarwaz Ranawari srinager.

KEY WORDS

Assess, effectiveness, knowledge. Self instructional module, active management of third stage of labour; retained placenta**.**

INTRODUCTION

Every year, globally, more than 200 million women become pregnant. Most pregnancies end with the birth of a live baby to a healthy mother. For some, however, childbirth is not the joyous event; it is a time of pain, fear, suffering and even death.[1]Maternal mortality is unacceptably high. About 830 women die from pregnancy or childbirth-related complications around the world every day. It was estimated that in 2015, roughly 303 000 women died during and following pregnancy and childbirth.[2]In 2017, Worldwide, the death rate of women who die due to pregnancy and childbirth complications estimates to be 2,95,000, as per the World Health Organization (WHO).. This estimate also reveals that most of these fatalities are found in under-developed and developing countries.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the pre-interventional knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta among4thyearB.scnursingstudents of Bibi Halima college of Nursing Kkathidarwaz Rainawari Srinagar
2. To assess the post-interventional knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta
3. To compare the pre-interventional and post-interventional knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta
4. To find out the association between pre-interventional level of knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta with their selected demographic variables such as Age , gender, type of family, place of residence, mother's education, mother's occupation, family monthly income and source of information .

Material and methods

Research Approach :-Quantitative research approach

Research Design: pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test research design.

variables:

Independent variable "Self instructional module (SIM) regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta ", was the independent variable.

Dependent variable "knowledge of 4th year Bsc nursing students regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta .".

Demographic variable "Age, gender, type of family, place of residence, mother's education, mother's Occupation, family monthly income, Any previous Source of information .. .

Setting of the study : Bibi Halima college of nursing   kathidarwaz Ranawari   Srinagar.

Population 4th year BSC nursing students who were studying in   Bibi Halima college of nursing

Sample and Sampling Technique Sample Size was 50 students of 4th year BSC nursing

Sampling Technique used Total enumerative sampling technique was used.

Criteria for sample selection: -

Inclusion criteria

- 4th year Bsc Nursing students who will be willing to participate in the study.
- 4th year Bsc Nursing students who are studying in Bibi Halima college of Nursing kathidarwaz Ranawari srinagar
- 4th year Bsc Nursing students who will be present at the data collection.

Exclusion criteria

- 4th year Bsc Nursing students who will are sick at the time of data collection
- 4th year Bsc Nursing students who are gone for clinical postings.

Data Collection Instrument: structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge of study subjects regarding Active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta .

Analysis and Interpretation
Table 1

Frequency and percentage distribution pre-interventional level of knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta

n=50

Pre-interventional knowledge of study subjects	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate (0-18)	13	26%
Moderate (19-37)	37	74%
Adequate (38-55)	0	0%

Maximum Score =55 Minimum Score =0

The data presented in table 1 shows that the maximum number of the study subjects 37 (74%) had got moderate knowledge level followed by 13 (26%) of them having inadequate knowledge and 0 (0%) had adequate knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta.

Table 2

Frequency and percentage distribution post-interventional level of knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta

n=50

Post-test knowledge level of study subjects	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate (0-18)	3	6%
Moderate (19-37)	43	86%
Adequate (38-55)	4	8%

Maximum Score =55 Minimum Score =0

The data presented in table 2 shows that the maximum number of the study subjects 43 (86%) had got moderate knowledge followed by 4 (8%) of them having adequate knowledge and 3 (6%) had inadequate knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta.

Table 3

Comparison of pre-interventional and post-interventional knowledge level of study subjects regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta among study subjects.

n=50

Pre- interventional and post - interventional knowledge level of study subjects	Pre interventional		Post interventional	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Inadequate	13	26%	3	6%
Moderate	37	74%	43	86%
Adequate	0	0%	4	8%

The data presented in table 3 shows that in pre-interventional the maximum number of the study subjects 37 (74%) had got moderate knowledge level followed by 13 (26%) of them got inadequate level of knowledge and 0 (0%) of them got adequate knowledge and in post-interventional maximum number of the study subjects 43 (86%) had got moderate knowledge level followed by 4 (8%) of them got adequate level of knowledge and 3 (6%) had inadequate level of knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta .

DISCUSSION

MAJOR FINDINGS OF STUDY

- Majority of study subjects 34(68%, } were in the age group of 22 years , (8%) were in the age group of 24 and 21 years and none of the subjects were below years . .
- Majority of samples were female 29 (58%).and least 21(42%) 0f them were males
- Maximum number of samples belongs to nuclear family 41 (82%)%). And least I,e 9(18%) belongs to joint family
- .majority of study subjects were residing in rural 39 (78%). And least I,e 11(22%) belongs to urban areas.
- Majority of study subjects mother's education 37 (74%) have no formal education where as 13{26%) mothers had upto high school
- .majority of study subjects r mother's occupation 34 (68%) are non-working. And least I,e 1(2%) had mothers working as health worker
- Majority of the samples family monthly income is between Rs.40,001 -50,000 that is 18 (36%) and least I,e 8(16%) had family income Rs 20,000-30,000
- .majority source of information analysis revealed that more than half of 4th year B.sc nursing students got information through teachers i.e. 23 (46%). And least had got 2(4%) had got information from friends.

Objectives:-

Objective1. The maximum of 4th year BSC nursing students of Bibi Halima college of Nursing kathidarwaz Rainawari Srinagar had moderate knowledge i.e. 74% (37) and 26% (13) were equipped with inadequate knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta

Objective 2 - The maximum of 4th year BSC nursing students had moderate knowledge i.e. 86% (43) and 8% (4) were equipped with adequate knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour in prevention of retained placenta.

Objective 3 -

The mean post-test knowledge score (29.86±7.610) of the study subjects on over all active management of third stage of labour and retained placenta is significantly higher than that of the mean pre-test knowledge scores (23.24±5.91) at 0.05 level of significance. There is significant difference in knowledge about active management of third stage of labour and retained placenta among 4th year BSC nursing students after administration of self-instructional module at 0.05 level of significance, which shows the effectiveness of self-instructional module.

Objective 4 - There was no significant association of pre-test knowledge of 4th year students with demographic variables

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