



# "Effectiveness Of Planned Teaching Programme On Obstetric Emergency Preparedness Among GNM Nursing Students In Selected Index Nursing College, Indore."

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**ABSTRACT:** Background: Every stage of pregnancy and delivery has some risk. As the main healthcare provider, nurses are essential in identifying and promptly treating obstetric emergencies. The purpose of this study was to assess the effectiveness of a Planned teaching program for GNM nursing students in training on obstetric emergency preparedness. Techniques: All 40 GNM nursing students participated in a pre-experimental research using a standardized questionnaire that asked about their personal and professional characteristics as well as their readiness for obstetric emergencies. Study tools: Tool 1: Sociodemographic Factors: Age, Gender, Exposure Area, and previous knowledge, Information Sources Tool 2: GNM nursing students' knowledge how to be ready for obstetrical situations. Results: The knowledge score on obstetrical emergency preparedness was  $21.4 \pm 4.28$  points before the exam, but it rose to  $40.69 \pm 5.82$  points after the test. In conclusion, GNM nursing The intended educational program on obstetrical emergency preparation increased students' understanding. The study suggested creating ongoing planned education programs to improve and update nurses' understanding of handling obstetric crisis preparedness.

**Keywords:** Obstetric emergency preparedness, Planned Teaching programme, GNM nursing Students.

**1.Introduction:** Obstetric crises are life-threatening illnesses that develop during pregnancy, labor, or delivery. Pregnancy-related disorders and ailments can pose a risk to the health of both the mother and the fetus. Obstetrical emergency can occur during active labor as well as afterward. Pregnancy carries considerable danger, even though the great majority of pregnancies and deliveries are uncomplicated. Although most pregnancies and deliveries are uneventful, every pregnancy involves risks. Along with pleasure and excitement, pregnancy may also bring fear and worry.

**2. Need of the study:** Maternal death often occurs due to inadequate handling of pregnancy and childbirth issues. Quality care in emergency obstetrics requires skilled staff, equipment, and infrastructure. Nurses' preparedness for obstetric crises is crucial, and immediate actions are necessary to ensure safe pregnancy and childbirth for the obstetric population.

**3.Problem statement:** Pre-Experimental study to assess Effectiveness of Planned teaching programme on Obstetric emergency preparedness among GNM Nursing students in selected INDEX nursing college Indore in the year 2022

#### 4. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

- 1.To assess the mean pre-test knowledge score regarding Obstetric emergency preparedness among GNM nursing students.
- 2.To evaluate the effectiveness ofPlanned teaching programmeon knowledge regarding Obstetric emergency preparedness amongGNM nursing students.
- 3.To find out association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

#### 5. HYPOTHESIS

**Research Hypothesis (H1)** The mean post-testknowledge score will be significantlyhigher than the mean pre-test knowledge score after implementing planned teaching programme regarding Obstetric emergency preparedness amongGNM nursing students.at the level of 0.0001 significance.

**6.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**Quantative research were used. Pre experimental one group pretest post test research design were used. **Independent** variable was educational programme and **dependent** variable was level of knowledge and practice. The **sample** of study comprises of 40GNM nursing students. Purposive sampling, technique was used. **Socio-demographic Variables:** It includes Demographic data of the subjects including age, gender, previous knowledge exposure, source discussion and guidance from experts enhance the development of tools.

#### 7.DATA ANALYSIS WITH INTERPRETATION:

**Section I:**In this section research scholar select the variables which are being used in this research like age, gender, previous knowledge and source of knowledgeand area of experience. N=40

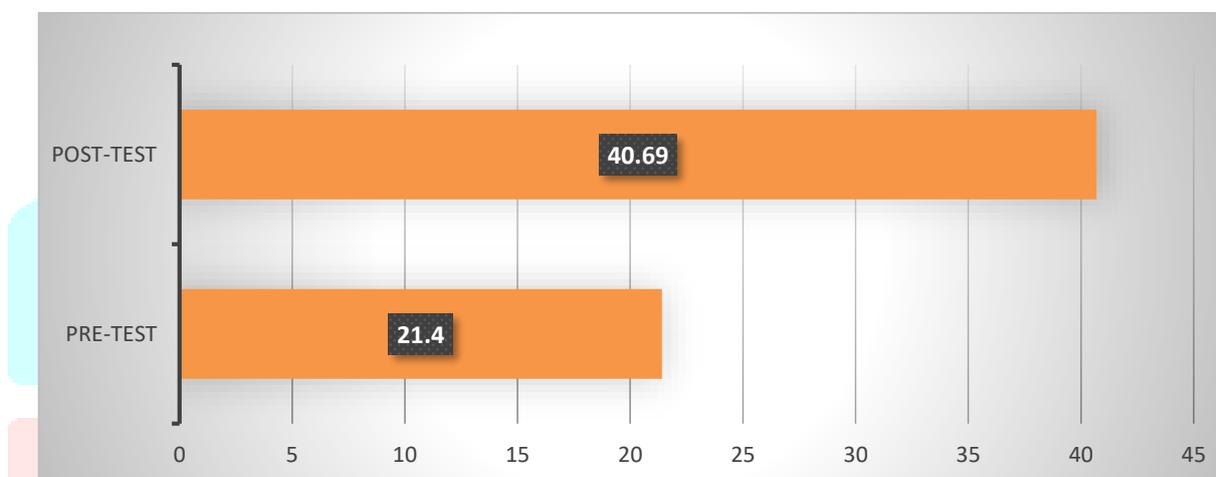
Sr. No.	Characteristics	Frequency(N)	F(N)	Percentage(%)
1.	Age	21–22	16	40.47
		23– 24	10	26.19
		25– 26	6	14.28
		Above 26	8	19.04
2.	Gender	female	24	57.14
		male	16	42.85
3.	area of work exposure	General wards	10	23.80
		Obg dept.	20	47.61
		OPD	6	16.67
		Others dept.	4	11.90
4.	Previous knowledge	Yes	23	57.14
		No	17	42.85
5.	Sources	Studies	8	21.43
		Television	6	14.29
		Seminar, conferences	5	11.90
		Internet	4	9.52
		None	17	42.86

## MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION AND 't' VALUE OF PRETEST AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE

(N=40)

Level of knowledge score	Mean Score	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	Degree Freedom (df)	Paired 't' value	Table Value
Pre-test	21.4	4.28	19.29	39	17.1	<.00001
Post test	40.69	5.82				

Paired 't' test applied. P value <0.0001 was taken as statistically significant



1.1 Bar diagram Comparison of Pre-test and Post-test knowledge score.

**Interpretation:** The mean (Mean  $\pm$  Standard Deviation) knowledge scoring in pre-test establish to be 21.4  $\pm$  4.28 points about obstetrical emergencies preparedness. However, the knowledge score should be enhanced after giving the Planned teaching program of facts and found to 40.69  $\pm$  5.82 points, reported at post-test stage. The statistical the effect which is gained after Planned teaching program on facts concerning obstetrical emergencies preparedness.  $H_1$  accepted.

**8.NURSING IMPLICATIONS :** The findings of the study have implications in various areas of nursing service, nursing education, community and home care services.

### 1.Nursing service :

- Maternity department nurses can treat women in emergency situations by using techniques including individual and group instruction.
- Regular educational programs can be held in hospitals.
- A limited number of obstetrical situations can be managed by students. It is crucial for trainee nurses to provide knowledge through health education in an easy-to-understand manner. In the maternity context, nurses should be trained to evaluate patients' understanding of how to treat obstetrical crises.

- The training can serve as a standard procedure for all nurses to keep up with the latest developments in symptom treatment.
- **In community**, the community health nurse can utilize this planned teaching programme for educating the care givers.

- The findings of the study will help the nursing professional working in the hospitals to gain the knowledge of staff nurses and help in which they lack knowledge can be conducted for teaching.
- It can be utilized for assess the knowledge of the periphery level nurses on obstetric emergencies
- **Nursing Education :**
  - Students can improve their understanding of patient care by using the instructional software.
  - Group discussions and periodic seminars on innovative approaches to the treatment of obstetrical crises might be organized.
  - The tool may be used by the nurse educator to instruct the student about obstetric crises.
  - Based on current research, a curriculum to enhance staff nurses' understanding of obstetric crises can be created.
- **Nursing Administration:** The results will enhance the nursing student's understanding of obstetric crises and help them comprehend the significance of managing them. Administration of Nursing Obstetrical crises are complicated conditions that call for the combined efforts and expertise of the multidisciplinary team. Clinical results can be enhanced by promptly identifying and treating women experiencing crises. To achieve this, a concerted interdisciplinary effort is required. A clear foundation for creating a successful program may be provided by the formation of a nursing team and following the guidelines for mass media education. Coordination of care throughout the continuum is frequently the responsibility of nurses.

#### **Nursing Research :**

- The study's conclusions contribute to the professional body of scientific information that may be used as a foundation for future research.
- The study's conclusions may be applied to large-scale research projects.
- The investigator should suggest that caregivers receive training once a year.
- Interventions that support caregivers by offering education, counseling, emotional support, or assistance in accessing services through the use of information packages, social workers, specialist nurses, or family support workers have only modestly improved psychological and social measures in caregivers and had little effect on patients. teaching caregivers the tools they need to manage their daily lives.Hence more studies can be conducted in this area in order to strengthen the expanded role of nurses.

## 9. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- An information booklet can be prepared as a teaching aid in the hospital and health clinics
- A longitudinal study can be done using post test after one month, six months and after one year to see the retention of the knowledge.
- A comparative study can be done between urban and rural areas.
- Similar study can be undertaken among large samples so that results can be generalized.
- A study can be done to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program on obstetric emergencies.
- An experimental study can be carried out by preparing CD on obstetric emergencies.

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