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A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Selected Post Natal Complications and its Management among Antenatal Mothers Attending Antenatal Clinic at H.S.K Hospital and Research Center Bagalkot, Karnataka.

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Abstract:-

- ***Objrctives***

This chapter deala with the statement of the problem , objectives, operational definitions, assumptions, hypothesis, variables, and conceptual framework of the study.

Objectives of the study

1.To assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers on knowledge regarding selected post natal complications and its management.

2.To determine the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding selected postnatal complications and its management among antenatal mothers.

3.To find out the association between level of post test knowledge score of antenatal mothers on knowledge regarding selected post natal complications and its management with their selected socio-demographic variables.

- ***Hypothesis***

H1: There will be a significant difference between pre-test and post –test knowledge scores, of antenatal mothers regarding selected post natal complications and its management.

H2: There will be a significant association between post test knowledge level of antenatal mothers regarding selected postnatal complications and its management with their variables.

I. INTRODUCTION

Child birth is a universally celebrated event an occasion for dancing flowers fire work and gift.yet every day for thousand of women child birth is experienced not as joyful events as it should be but as privet hell that may even end in death. Women are the primary care takers bears and nurtures of the next generations. They are vulnerable group among the womens population in our country. The women under the child bearing age constitute 20%. The incidence of health problem is high among the women of reproductive age1.The postpartum period on puerperium is coined (from Latin word in pure “child and par era, to bring forth) refers to the 6 weeks period after child birth (Adele pillitheri, 1994). The postnatal period or puerperium is a period of adjustment after delivery when the anatomic and physiological changes of pregnancy are reversed and body returns to the normal state. The period starts as soon as the placenta has been expelled and extends up to the period of 6 weeks2.

II. RESEARCH METHODODOLOGY

The methodology of a research study is defined as the way pertinent information is gathered in an order to answer the research problem. It enables the research problem. It enables the research methodology involves a systematic procedure by research starts from the identification of problem to its final conclusion.

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➢ *Research Approach*

An evaluative approach was used to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding postnatal compications and its management among antenatal mothers attending antenatal clinic at H.S.K Hospital Bagalkot. An evaluative research approach is generally applied where the primary objective is to determine the extent to which a given strategy meets the desired result.

➢ *Research Design*

A pretest was conducted on the antenatal mothers using structured closed ende knowledge questionnaire. Intervention was given in the form of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding postnatal complications and its management. And post test was conducted ny using the same structured closed ended knowledge questionnaire , to assess the effectiveness of intervention.

➢ *Variables under the study*

A variable is a content that has measurable changing attributes. Variables are qualities, or characteristics of persons, things or situation that change or vary.

➢ *Socio-Demographic Variable:*

The characteristics and attributes of therefers to the selected study subjects are considered demographic variables. In this study socio-demographic variables refers to the selected variables of antenatal mothers such as age religion, educational qualification, working experiences, family monthly income. And attend any health education programmes.

➢ *Setting Of The Study*

Reasearch setting refers to the physical location and condition in which the data collection for study takes place. The study was conducted at HSK Hospital & research centre, Bagalkot. The researcher selected this setting for the following reasons:Availability of the sample and economic feasibility for conducting the study.

➢ *Population*

Papulation is a group whose members posses specific attributes that a researcher is interested in studying.

The population of the present study comprises antenatal mothers attending at antenatal clinic H.S.K.Hospital and research centre, Bagalkot.

Target population; in this study the the target population consist of all antenatal mothers attending antenatal clinic at, Bagalkot.

Sampling Technique: convenient sampling technique was used to select the antenatal mothers. From that hospitals researcher have selected H.S.K Hospital & Research Centre, Bagalkot. Then researcher selected antenatal mothers attending antenatal clinic at H.S.K.Hospital and using convenient sampling technique.

III. DATA COLLECTION METHOD

In the present study was collected by the use of closed ended structurd interview schedule.

➢ *Developmental of the Tool:*

Data collection tools are the procedure or instruments used by the researcher measure the key variable in the research problem (Robort, 1989). The tool was modified by considering the experts suggestions and of pilot study. Data were collected by structured interview knowledge closed ended questionnaire. Data was collected from 50 antenatal mothers attending antenatal clinic at H.S.K. Hospital & Research Centre Bagalkot.

➢ *Description of the final tool*

After a through review of literature related to the topic and considering the suggestions of expert astructured interview questionnaire was developed.

The structured interview questionnaire was comprised of three parts.
such as age education status ,religion, occupation, family monthly income, place of

Section 1: Data was connected by means of structured interview schedule with open ended questionnaire. It consist of 36 related to selected postnatal complications and it management. It is divided into five sections. These items were open ended, multiple choice question.

Each correct response has been scored with one mark. Total score is 36.

Part 2: part B include 10 items related knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding general post natal condition. Each correct response has been scored with one mark and maximum total score is 10.

Part 3 : part C related to postnatal complications and its management. Its includes four sections , Section A – ,Section –B ,Section- C , Section –D,

Section-A : Section A includes **5** items related to Deep vein thrombosis and its management. Each correct t response has been scored with one mark and maximum total score 5.
Section –B : Section B includes 10 items related to postnatal depression and its management. each correct response has been scored with one mark and maximum total score is 10.
Section –C : section C includes 8 items related to puerperal sesis and its management. Each correct response has been scored with one mark and maximum total score 8.
Section –D : Section D includes 3 items related to sub involution and management. Each correct response has been scored with one mark and maximum total score 3.

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➢ *Reliability of the tool:*

The reliability of the instrument was established by administering the tool to 5 antenatal mothers attending at Daddennavar & research centre Bagalkot. The co-efficient of internal consistency was completed for interview structure knowledge questionnaire using split-half technique. The reliability of the test was found out by using Karl Pearson'S co- efficient of correlation formula. The reliability co- efficient obtained was 0.9 which is indicates the tool is reliable.

➢ *Presentation of data:*

The collected information was organized and presented 4 sections as follows:

Section 1:Description of socio-demographic characteristics of sample.

Section 2:Assessment of knowledge regarding selected postnatal complications and its management among antenatal mothers.

Section 3:To evaluate the effectiveness of the planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding selected postnatal complications and its management among antenatal mothers who are attending antenatal clinic at H.S.K .Hospital ,which categorized into 3 parts

Part-1: Comparision of knowledge level of antenatal mothers in pre test and post test.
Part-2 : Area wise effectiness of PTP on knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding selected postnatal complications and its management.
Part-3 : Testing of Hypothesis.

Section 4:Association between pos t test knowledge scores of antenatal mothers regarding selected post natal compications.

Table 1 Area wise mean, SD and mean percetige of the knowledge scores in pretest and post test.

Knowledge area	Max.Score	Mean	SD	Mean Percentage
Postnatal conditions	10	4.5	1.2	55
Post natal complications	26	6.8	1.41	44.5
Total	36	15.6	3.14	77.7

Area wise comparison of mean and standard deviation of the knowledge scores of the pre-test and knowledge regarding post-test reveals an increase in the mean knowledge score of the antenatal mothers of after planned teaching programme.

Section 3: To evaluate the effectiveness of the planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding selected postnatal complications and its management.
Part :1 :Comparison of knowledge level of antenatal mothers in pre test and post test.

Table 2 :Comparisons of knowledge level of antenatal mothers in pre test and post test. N=50

Level of knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
	NO.of respondents	Percentage	No.of respondents	Percentage
Excellent	0	0	6	10
Good	6	12	34	73.3
Average	34	72	10	16.6
Poor	10	16	0	0
Very poor	0	0	0	0
Total	50	100	50	100

Knowledge wise comparision of level of knowledge of antenatal mothers in pre-test reveals that the following results. In pre test , out of 50 antenatal mothers, highest percentage (63.3%) of antenatal mothers had average knowledge , 36.6% of had poor knowledge ,followed by. No one have excellent , good and very poor knowledge regarding selected postnatal complications and its management.

Table 3: Significant difference between the pretest knowledge and post test knowledge scores of antenatal mothers.

Test	Mean	Mean Diff	SD Diff	Paired t-value	Table value
Pre test (o1)	13	8	0.39	20.4	1.96
Post test(o2)	20.8				

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Part 2: Area wise effectiveness of PTP on knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding selected postnatal complications and its management. N=50

Knowledge area	Max. Score	Pre –test (o1)		Post- test (o2)		Effectiveness (o1 –o2)	
		Mean ±SD	Mean %	Mean+ SD	Mean %	Mean+ SD	Mean%
1.Introduction knowledge regarding post natal period	10	4.5±1.2	55	6.8±1.4	77.7	2.2±0.218	22.7
2.Knowledge regarding deep vein thrombosis	5	2±1.3	33.3	3.6±1.13	66.6	1.3±0.17	33.3
3.Knowedge regarding post natal depression .	10	2±1.3	33.3	3.8±0.85	66.6	1.8±0.45	33.3
4.Knowledge regarding puerperial sepsis	8	2.4±1.01	40	3.6±1.01	80	1.2±0.04	40
5.Knowledge regarding sub involution	3	1.6±1.01	50	2.8±0.44	75	1.2±0.57	25
Total	36	12.8±5.86	211.6	20.6±484	365.9	7.8±1.44	154.3

H1 There is a significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge scores of antenatal mothers regarding selected postnatal complications and its management .

Paired ‘t’ test was used to find out the difference between the pre test and post test knowledge scores of antenatal mothers.

Table 4: Significant difference between the pre test knowledge and post test knowledge scores of Antenatal mothers.

Test	Mean	Mean Diff	SD Diff	Paired t-Value	Table value
Pre-test (o1)	13	8	0.39	**20.4**	**1.96**
Post test (o2)	20.8				

Section 4: Association between post –test knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables.

Table 5 Association between post-test knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables

S.L NO	Socio demographic Variables	Df	Chi-square	Table Value	P value	Association
1	Age	1.	0.0059	3.84	0.05	Not Significant
2	Place of residence	1	3.966	3.84	0.05	Not Significant
3	Religion	1	0.4395	3.84	0.05	Not Significant
4	Educational status	1	0.45	3.84	0.05	Not Significant
5	Family monthly Income	1	1.3559	3.84	0.05	Not Significant
6	Pregnany registration	1	1.5161	3.84	0.05	Not Significant
7	Source if information	1	3.509	3.84	0.05	Not significant
8	Number of delivery	1	1.453	3.84	0.05	Not Significant

IV. SUMMARY

This chapter dealt with the analysis and interpretation of the findings of the study. The data gathered were summarized in the master sheet and both descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analysis. Findings reveal that the post test mean knowledge score (20.82±.73) which was 70% total score higher than the pre test mean knowledge score (13±2.4) which was 43.3% of total score paired' t' test was used to analyze the effectiveness of PTP, which showed that the gain in the knowledge was significant.

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