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A study to assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module regarding prevention of puerperal sepsis on knowledge related to practice of postnatal mothers in a selected hospital, Gwalior

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Abstract

A quasi experimental design with pre and post-test without control group was undertaken on 50 post natal mothers who were selected by purposive sampling technique from postnatal ward in K.D.J Hospital, Gwalior to assess the effectiveness of SIM regarding prevention of puerperal sepsis on knowledge related to practice of the post natal mothers and the data were collected by using closed ended questionnaire.

Demographic findings revealed that majority of the postnatal mothers were between the age group of 21-25 years (66%) residing at rural area (62%). Most (86%) of them were Hindus, 28% of them had high school education, 56% belonged to joint family, 36% belonged to the income group of > Rs. 3000 and 52% of them had one child.

The findings shows that the mean knowledge scores on practice in pre-test (13.54 ± 7.10) which is 35.63% whereas, in post-test mean score (28.82 ± 6.01) which is 75.84% reveals 40.21% enhancement of knowledge score on practice. Area wise post-test knowledge scores on practice shows that highest mean score (0.88 ± 0.33) which is 88% was obtained for "complication of puerperal sepsis" which was also highest (46%) during pre-test and the lowest and the post-test mean score (1.98 ± 0.98) which is 66% was obtained for the area "factors related to puerperal sepsis" whereas, in pretest the lowest mean score (0.56 ± 0.76) was obtained for the area "meaning of puerperium" which is 28%. O-give curve showing rapid increase in scores from the lowest to the highest during post-test which was higher when compared to pre-test score.

Highly significant ($p < 0.01$) difference was found between pre and post-test knowledge scores related to practice of puerperal sepsis and no significant association between knowledge scores related to practice scores of mothers with demographic variables except occupation and type of family ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: Knowledge, mother, children, upper respiratory tract infection

Introduction

Motherhood is a distinct bio-psychosocial process that transforms and broadens the role of a woman into that of a mother. Puerperium is a period, where the experiences are intense physical and emotional stress due to exhaustion, anxiety and excitement. Each mother has to adjust the physical changes in her own body due to involution and lactation as well as puerperal complication mainly puerperal infection, bleeding, eclampsia etc. Puerperal infection causes a number of distressing conditions into post natal women (Noronha J, 2013) [13].

Need for study

Puerperium is the period following child birth during which the body tissues, specially the pelvic organs revert back approximately to the prepregnant state both anatomically and physiologically. Puerperium begins as soon as the placenta is expelled and lasts for approximately 6 weeks when the uterus becomes regressed almost to the non-pregnant size (Dutta. D.C, 2007) [12].

Diebel. J, (2002) [11] reported that the incidence of puerperal infection was 1% - 8% of the post-partum female population in the United States.

One of the main cause of the maternal death in worldwide was puerperal infection (15%).

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess
 - a) The existing knowledge related to practice of post natal mothers regarding prevention of puerperal sepsis.
 - b) The post-test knowledge related to practice of postnatal mothers regarding prevention of puerperal sepsis.
2. To compare the pre and post-test of knowledge scores related to practice of postnatal mothers regarding prevention of puerperal sepsis.
3. To find out the association between the knowledge related to practice scores of postnatal mothers after intervention of SIM with their selected demographic variables.

Materials and Methods

Research approach & design: A quasi experimental design where the pre and post-test without control group approach

Setting of study: Multi-specialized 150 bedded KDJ hospital, Morar.

Population: Postnatal mothers (first six weeks after delivery) in K.D.J Hospital, Gwalior.

Sample Size: The sample size comprises of about 50 postnatal mothers, who were present during the period of data collection.

Sampling technique: Purposive sampling technique was used for selecting the postnatal mothers.

Methods of data collection: Two types of tools were prepared to assess the postnatal mothers on the knowledge related to practice regarding prevention of puerperal sepsis. They were:

1. Closed ended questionnaire to assess the postnatal mothers on the knowledge related to practice regarding prevention of puerperal sepsis.
2. Self-instructional module on prevention of puerperal sepsis.

Validity: Validity of the closed ended questionnaire and SIM was established in consultation with the guide and experts

Reliability: Reliability of the closed ended questionnaire and SIM was established by implementing the tools on five postnatal mothers who were in postnatal ward.

Planned Analysis

The collected data was organized and analyzed based on the objectives of the study by using descriptive statistics, i.e., mean, mean percentage and standard deviation. The inferential statistics used was chi-square test and paired t-test. The chi-square test was used to find out the association between demographic variables and knowledge on practice of the postnatal mothers regarding prevention of puerperal sepsis the effectiveness of the self-instructional module was tested by using paired t-test.

Result

The findings shows that the mean knowledge scores on

practice in pre-test (13.54 ± 7.10) which is 35.63% whereas, in post-test mean score (28.82 ± 6.01) which is 75.84% reveals 40.21% enhancement of knowledge score on practice. Area wise post-test knowledge scores on practice shows that highest mean score (0.88 ± 0.33) which is 88% was obtained for "complication of puerperal sepsis" which was also highest (46%) during pre-test and the lowest and the post-test mean score (1.98 ± 0.98) which is 66% was obtained for the area "factors related to puerperal sepsis" whereas, in pretest the lowest mean score (0.56 ± 0.76) was obtained for the area "meaning of puerperium" which is 28%. O-give curve showing rapid increase in scores from the lowest to the highest during post-test which was higher when compared to pre-test score.

Highly significant ($p < 0.01$) difference was found between pre and post-test knowledge scores related to practice of puerperal sepsis and no significant association between knowledge scores related to practice scores of mothers with demographic variables except occupation and type of family ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion

Highly significant difference was found between pre-test and post-test knowledge related to practice scores of mothers in all areas of prevention of puerperal sepsis. There was no significant association between knowledge related to practice with demographic variables except occupation and type of family.

Conflict of Interest

Not available

Financial Support

Not available

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