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A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding knowledge and practice on postpartum haemorrhage among staff nurses in selected hospitals

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Abstract
Postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) is the leading cause of maternal mortality. All women who carry a pregnancy beyond 20 weeks' gestation are at risk for PPH and its squeal. Although maternal mortality rates have declined greatly in the developed world, PPH remains a leading cause of maternal mortality elsewhere. The Objectives of the study 1. To assess the pre-test knowledge and practice on postpartum haemorrhage among staff nurses before implementation of planned teaching program.2. To assess the post-test knowledge and practice on postpartum haemorrhage after implementation of planned teaching program.3. To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program.
Result of the study Pre-test knowledge mean score knowledge were 16.92 and SD were 4.853. Post-test knowledge mean score were 22 and SD were 4.578. Paired 't' test is used to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme. The calculated value of paired t test is t=1.28 which is higher than the table value't' at the level of significance 0.05. This indicates that planned teaching programme was highly significant in increasing knowledge of staff nurse regarding postpartum haemorrhage. This finding is fulfilled the objective no.3 and hence hypotheses H 1 is accepted.

Keywords: Postpartum haemorrhage, staff nurse, PPT.

Introduction
Postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) is the leading cause of maternal mortality. All women who carry a pregnancy beyond 20 weeks' gestation are at risk for PPH and its sequelae. Although maternal mortality rates have declined greatly in the developed world, PPH remains a leading cause of maternal mortality elsewhere.

Research approach
Evaluative research is an applied form of research that involves finding out how well a program.

The population
In this study, the accessible population is staff nurse working in the labour unit in Selected hospitals.

The sample and sample size
The sample includes staff nurse working in labour unit in selected

Sample size sampling technique
The sample comprised of 50 staff nurses.
Purposive sampling technique was selected for sample selection.

Hypotheses
H 1 – There is significant mean increase in post-test knowledge and practice score on postpartum haemorrhage.

Data collection technique
The data was collected from selected hospitals in Jabalpur by using purposive sampling

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technique. The sample consisted of 50 staff nurses. The tools used for collecting necessary data were a structured multiple-choice knowledge questionnaire and observational checklist. A planned teaching programme was developed for enhancing the knowledge of staff nurses.

Result

Pre-test knowledge mean score knowledge were 16.92 and SD were 4.853. Post-test knowledge mean score were 22 and SD were 4.578. Paired't' test is used to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme. The calculated value of paired t test is t=1.28 which is higher than the table value't' at the level of significance 0.05. This indicates that planned teaching programme was highly significant in increasing knowledge of staff nurse regarding postpartum haemorrhage. This finding is fulfilled the objective no.3 and hence hypotheses H 1 is accepted. Pre-test practice score mean is 6.52 and SD is 1.17. Post-test practice score mean is 8.74 and SD is 1.425. Paired 't' test is used to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme. The calculated value of paired t test is t=3.12 which is higher than the table value't' at the level of significance 0.05. This indicates that planned teaching programme was highly significant in increasing practice of staff nurse regarding postpartum haemorrhage

Calculated value of post-test knowledge score and practice score correlation were r = + 0.6486. So, there is a significant relation between pre-test knowledge and post-test practice score of staff nurses regarding postpartum haemorrhage. This fulfilled objective no. 4 and hypotheses H 2 is accepted.

On the association of pre-test knowledge with demographic variables, it was found that age (chi value 150) is most significant, professional qualification (chi value 7.669) is not significant, working experience (chi value 29.19) is significant and any in service education (chi value 1.6223) is not significant.

Conclusion

After the finding of the study, it is concluded that staff nurses had gain their knowledge after implementing the planned teaching. So, it is imperative for the staff nurses for preventing postpartum haemorrhage as well as reducing the risk of maternal mortality.

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