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### Effectiveness of a video-based training method on B.Sc. (N) students' knowledge of a few specific obstetric emergencies

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#### Abstract

A review completed to survey the viability of video-driven showing program on information in regards to chosen obstetrical crises among B.Sc. (N) understudies in chosen college of nursing at Gudur, A.P." A pretrial concentrate on one gathering pre-test post-test plan with evaluative methodology non-likelihood purposive examining procedures was utilized to choose test. All out 80 examples chose and information assortment apparatus incorporate Socio segment factors and organized poll. Video helped showing program comprising of data on chose obstetrical crises used to improve the information on the examples. The factual assessment of present review shows that there is a huge distinction between pre-test and post test score of information poll as "t" esteem was 25.94 at df 79 which was more than table worth 2.086 and was profoundly critical at  $p < 0.001$ . The mean score of information survey was 8.63 in Pretest which had an especially worked on in Posttest to 23.33 which plainly implies the improvement in information score. The mean contrast was 14.70, standard deviation for pretest is 6.1 and posttest is 4.9, standard blunder for pretest is 0.69 and posttest is 0.55, level of opportunity is 79 and "t" esteem was 25.94 which was huge at the level  $p < 0.001$ . Subsequently, H1 was acknowledged. It propose that there is no relationship between age, sex, religion and family with information survey as the chi-square vale is under  $p < 0.05$ . The information in the table show that a critical relationship exist between the information score, sort of family, home, workforce of subjects and wellspring of information has relationship with information poll as their chi-square worth is 0.03, 0.04, 0.05 ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Keywords:** Adequacy, educating, obstetrical, crises

#### Introduction

As indicated by the significance of American Specialist connection, Obstetrical emergencies are portrayed as unsafe conditions that for the most part occur during pregnancy, work or post-movement causing women a general degree of misery then again at whatever point left untreated may achieve passing. There are different sicknesses and issues of pregnancy that can sabotage the success of both mother and adolescent. Around 830 women fail miserably from pregnancy or work related bothers all around the planet reliably. 52% of maternal passings are attributable to three driving preventable causes-release, sepsis, and hypertensive issues.

WHO estimations suggest that 25% of maternal passings are a direct result of PPH. Post pregnancy depleting is the speediest of maternal killers; can kill even a sound woman in something like two hours, in case not treated India adds to 15% of the overall maternal passings. As per the data of the model selection system, the maternal mortality extent in India was 178/100,000 live births in 2012. Disregarding the way that there has been a decrease of 16% in maternal mortality over the latest twenty years; regardless, maternal passings in India really remain basically high.

Since most of the maternal passings occur during work, transport, and starting 24-h post pregnancy, a convincing preparation program has been recognized as essential to update the data on obstetrical emergencies among clinical orderlies to diminish maternal mortality, close misses, and maternal dismalness. Obstetric confusions are capricious and may demonstrate lethal in the event that suitable nursing care isn't given inside a short window of time. Different examinations led in India and different areas of the planet have announced that the frequency of obstetric difficulties changes from 4.8% to 25% in various settings and generally relies upon the absence of accessibility of legitimate information with respect to the equivalent.

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## Material and Methods

A quantitative research approach was used in the study. Pre-experimental one group pretest-posttest design was used. Variables under the study. Independent variable: In this study, Independent variable is video-led teaching programme on knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies. Dependent variable: In this study, dependent variable is knowledge of B.Sc. (N) Students.

**Setting of the study:** The present study was conducted at two different College of nursing at Gudur, A.P.

**Population:** In the present study, population consisted of B.Sc. (N) Students

**Sample:** In this study, the sample comprised of total 80 B.Sc. (N) students studying in the selected nursing colleges at Gudur, A.P.

**Description of the tool:-**The tools used in the study by the researcher were:

**Section A:** Socio-demographic variable

**Section B:** Self- Structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies.

### Improvement of the apparatus

The accompanying advances were taken before the advancement of the instrument

- Survey of writing to give satisfactory substance to the device arrangement.
- Individual experience of the agent was an additional benefit in the development of the apparatus
- Preceding the advancement of the apparatus, the agent counselled the specialists in the field of obstetrics and gynaecology, talked about the aide, co-guide and assembled the assessment from companions as well.

**Segment A:** socio segment variable:- This part was involved 7 things to get the benchmark information of chosen factors like age, sex, and religion, wellspring of information, kind of family, spot of home, flawed subjects.

**Segment B:** This part contained the 30 information surveys to evaluate the information with respect to chosen obstetrical crises among B.Sc. (N) understudies as of now. The survey was outlined to get the right reactions from the subjects in regards to the chose obstetrical crises.

### Results

This part manages the examination and translation of information gathered utilizing organized numerous surveys. Information was gathered about the socio segment profile and pre-test information was evaluated and after video-drove instructing, post-test information was surveyed. The information has been handled and broke down in a precise style. The information was broke down as per the goal of the review utilizing spellbinding and inferential

measurements the discoveries were coordinated and introduced under the accompanying segments:

**Area I:** Socio Segment Factors of the B.Sc. (N) students.

**Area II:** Evaluation of the pretest score of information in regards to chosen obstetrical crisis among B.Sc. (N) students.

**Segment III:** Evaluation of The Adequacy of Video-Drove Showing Project on Information In regards to Obstetrical Crises among B.Sc. (N) students.

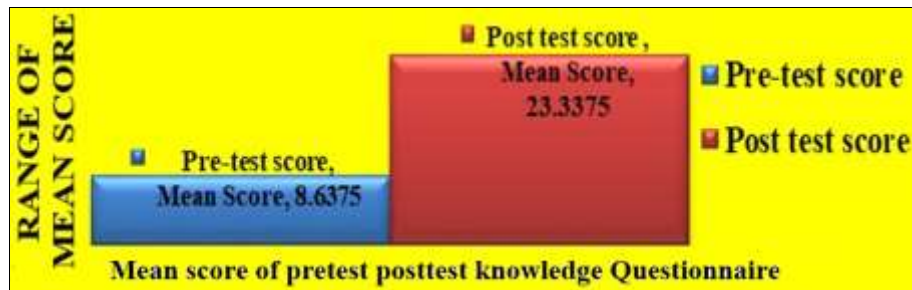
### Section I: Socio Demographic Variables of the B.Sc. (N) students

- The present study shows that among 80 B.Sc. (N) students, 42 (52.5%) have age of 17-19 years 23 (28.75%) has 21-22 years 13 (16.25%) students had 22-30 years and only 2 (2.5%) has 30-35 years of age.
- Males were 20 (25%) and female were 60 (80%) among B.Sc. (N) students.
- Viewing religion, maximum 39 (48.75%) followed Christianity, 33 (41.25%) were Hindus, 6 (7.50%) were Muslims and 2 (2.50%) and one belongs to Sikh and other religions.
- Considering Family, majority 51 (63.75%) have nuclear families, 24 (30%) have joint families and only 5 (6.5%) had extended families.
- As far as the residential status is concerned, 57 (71.25%) students were hostellers, and 23 (28.75%) were day scholars.
- Based on the Faculty of subjects, majority 48 (60%) has chosen biology followed by 18 (22.4%) who chose art and commerce 11 (13.75%) and very less home science.
- In Source of knowledge, Classroom teaching has the highest frequency and percentage of 42 (52.5%) followed by Clinical practice with 21 (26.25%) and lastly Books and journals with 17 (21.25%) respectively.
- On evaluating the Pre-test knowledge regarding selected obstetrical emergencies among 3<sup>rd</sup> year nursing students, majority 53 (66.25%) B.Sc. (N) students. Scored (1- 10 marks) which was graded as "Poor", 24 (30%) scored (11- 20 marks) graded as "Average" and only 3 (3.75%) off them scored between (21-30 marks) hence graded as "Good"

### Section II: Assessment of the Pretest Scores of Knowledge Regarding Selected Obstetrical Emergencies among B.Sc. (N) students

In present study pre-test majority 53 (66.25%) B.Sc. (N) Students scored (1-10 marks) which was graded as "Poor", 24 (30%) scored (11-20 marks) graded as "Average" and only 3 (3.75%) off them scored between (21- 30 marks) hence graded as "Good".

### Section III: Assessment of the Effectiveness of Video-Led Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding Obstetrical Emergencies among B.Sc. (N) Student



**Fig 1:** Column diagram showing Mean Pretest Posttest Score of knowledge questionnaire

Figure shows the significant difference between pre-test and post test score of knowledge questionnaire as “t” value was 25.94 at df 79 which was more than table value 2.086 and was very highly significant at  $p < 0.001$ . The mean score of knowledge questionnaire was 8.63 in Pretest which had a markedly improved in Posttest to 23.33 which clearly signifies the improvement in knowledge score. The mean difference was 14.70, standard deviation for pretest is 6.1 and posttest is 4.9, standard error for pretest is 0.69 and posttest is 0.55, degree of freedom is 79 and “t” value was 25.94 which was significant at the level  $p < 0.001$ . Hence,  $H_1$  was accepted.

### Conclusion

The statistical evaluation of present study shows that there is a significant difference between pre-test and post test score of knowledge questionnaire as “t” value was 25.94 at df 79 which was more than table value 2.086 and was very highly significant at  $p < 0.001$ . The mean score of knowledge questionnaire was 8.63 in Pretest which had a markedly improved in Posttest to 23.33 which clearly signifies the improvement in knowledge score. The mean difference was 14.70, standard deviation for pretest is 6.1 and posttest is 4.9, standard error for pretest is 0.69 and posttest is 0.55, degree of freedom is 79 and “t” value was 25.94 which was significant at the level  $p < 0.001$ . Hence,  $H_1$  was accepted.

### Conflict of Interest

Not available

### Financial Support

Not available

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