



‘A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Video Assisted Teaching Programme On Knowledge And Practice Regarding Active Management Of Third Stage Of Labour Among Staff Nurses In Selected Maternity Hospitals Of Bhilai (C.G.)’

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to evaluate the impact of a video-assisted teaching programme on the knowledge and practice of staff nurses concerning the active management of the third stage of labor in selected maternity hospitals of Bhilai, Chhattisgarh. Ms. Vinita Jharia conducted the study, focusing on objectives such as assessing pre- and post-test knowledge and practice, evaluating the programme's effectiveness, exploring the correlation between knowledge and practice, and associating knowledge and practice with socio-demographic variables. The study employed a pre-experimental design, utilizing purposive sampling. Data collection tools included questionnaires and checklists, validated through expert review and pilot testing. Descriptive and inferential statistical analyses were conducted to assess the outcomes.

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KEY WORDS: *Assess, effectiveness, knowledge, practice, video assisted planned teaching programme, Active management of third stage of labour, maternity hospital, Demographic variables.*

INTRODUCTION

The effective management of the third stage of labor is crucial in ensuring the well-being of both the mother and the newborn. Staff nurses play a vital role in providing care during this critical stage of childbirth. To enhance their knowledge and practice in active management techniques, this study aims to assess the effectiveness of a video-assisted teaching programme implemented in selected maternity hospitals in Bhilai (C.G.). The study explores various dimensions of knowledge and practice among staff nurses, correlating them with socio-demographic variables. By addressing these aspects, the research seeks to contribute to the improvement of maternal and neonatal outcomes and the overall quality of care provided during childbirth.

OBJECTIVES:



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- 1, To assess the pre and post test knowledge and practice regarding active management of third stage of labour among staff nurses.
2. To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on active management of third stage of labour among staff nurse.
3. To find out the correlation between knowledge and practice among staff nurses regarding active ‘ management of third stage of labour. ’
4. To associate knowledge and practice of staff nurses regarding management of third stage of labour with their selected socio-demographic variables.

HYPOTHESES:

H1- There will be significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge and practice active management of third stage of labour.

H 2- There will be positive correlation between knowledge and practice of staff nurses regarding active management of third stage of labour

H3 -There will be significant association between pre test knowledge and practice of staff nurses with their selected demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Pre experimental one group pre test post test research design was utilized to assess the effectiveness of : video assisted teaching programme on knowledge and practice regarding active management of third stage of labour among staff nurses in selected maternity hospitals (C.G.) where subjects were selected by non probability purposive sampling. An extensive review of literature was undertaken in various related concepts. The study adopted the Kings Imogene Goal Attainment Theory. Target population was staff nurses working in maternity wards. Purposive sampling technique was used to obtain 60 samples. The tool was questionnaire on demographic profile and knowledge and checklist on active management of third stage of labour for practice. The tool was validated by experts. A pilot study was conducted on 10 staff nurses working in primary and community health center Janjgir champa (C.G.). In my study, the reliability in self structured questionnaire was $r = 0.8$ and self structured checklist for assessing practice obtained was 0.81.

Main study was conducted in the month of June. Data for main study. was collected from the J .L.N.H. & R.C. Sector 9 , Dhanwantari Hospital Nehru Nagar , Apollo BSR Hospital Smriti Nagar Chandu Lal C handrakar



Memorial Hospital East Nehru nagar bhilai , GOVT Hospital Khursipar (CO. The Data was analyzed by using descriptive statistics mean, mean score and SD and inferential statisti: chi-square, 't' test, karl pearson's (r).

RESULT

In relation to the socio demographic variables, maximum of the staff nurses 34 (56.6%) belongs to the age group of 20-30year, maximum of staff nurses 32 (53%) are general nursing , maximum of staff nurses 21 (35%) are having 1-2 year of working experience, maximum of staff nurses 24 (40%) have , intern nurses. maximum of staff nurses 32 (53%) were got information from book, maximum of staff nurse 44 (73.33%) are working at private general hospital.

In relation overall analysis of pre and post test knowledge score of active management of third stage of labour among staff nurses, 27 (45%) had average knowledge, 11(18.3%) had good knowledge and ' 22(36.6%) had poor knowledge. Whereas after video assisted teaching programme in post test, all staff nurses 60(100%) had good knowledge.

In relation overall analysis of pre test practice score of staff nurses, 32(53.3%) had good practice,24(40%) had average practice and 4(6.6%) had poor practice regarding active management of third stage of labour. Whereas aher video assisted teaching programme in post test all staff nurses 60(100%) had good practice regarding active management of third stage of labour

In the assessment of area wise analysis of knowledge score in pre test under third stage of labour the mean score percentage was 48.44, while in post test mean score percentage was 75.5. In the area of active management of third stage of labour in pre test mean score percentage was 43.11 In post test mean score percentage was 75.33.

In the assessment of item wise analysis of knowledge score in pre test maximum score in meaning of labour 60(100%) and minimum in active management of third stage of labour indicate 7(1 1.6%). post test maximum in meaning of labour 60(100%) and minimum score 40(66.6%) in meaning of Mathew Duncan method.

In the assessment of item wise analysis of practice score in pre test maximum score in Clean the ulva and perineum gently with warm water 55(9] .6%) and minimum score in Place the membranes of placenta together for completeness 15(25%). In post test maximum score in Administer 10 IU oxytocin IM to the mother and Clean the vulva and perineum gently with warm water 60(100%) and minimum Score in look insertion point of cord 56(93.3%).

In relation to analysis of effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme with knowledge was found to be 13.30 is greater than table value 1.671 at 5% level of confidence, the data signifies that 1e video assisted



teaching programme was very effective in term of gain in knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour among staff nurse. so the H1 hypothesis is accepted.

In relation to analysis of effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on practice was 22.06 ; greater than table value 1.671 at 5% level of confidence , This data signifies that video assisted :aching programme was effective in terms of gain in practice regarding active management of third stage of labour among staff nurse. So the H1 hypothesis is accepted.

In relation to correlation between post test knowledge mean and SD are 23.96 and 3.04 whereas in 'ost test practice mean and SD are 19.36 and 0.88. This shows that positive correlation between knowledge and practice regarding active management of third stage of labour among staff nurse so the hypothesis H2 is accepted.

In relation to association with selected socio demographic variables there is no significant association between age in years, Professional qualification, working experience and sources of information with pre test knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour among staff nurses. In practice significant association between only working experience so the hypothesis is accepted

Hence, the data concluded that the video assisted teaching program regarding Active management of third stage of labour is effective in providing knowledge and improve the practice of staff nurses. The finding of this study has implication for nursing practice, Nursing research, nursing education and nursing administration. The result of this study provide several implication for nursing practice. Early prevention of complication of third stage of labour and benefits of Active management of third stage of labour.

CONCLUSION:

The finding of the study suggests that both overall and area wise analysis that staff nurses gained knowledge and practice regarding active management of third stage of labour. In conclusion, the findings of this study underscore the effectiveness of the video-assisted teaching programme in enhancing the knowledge and practice of staff nurses regarding the active management of the third stage of labor. Through pre- and post-test assessments, significant improvements were observed in both knowledge acquisition and practical application of skills among participants. The positive correlation between knowledge and practice further validates the impact of the intervention. While certain socio-demographic variables showed associations with knowledge and practice levels, the overall results emphasize the importance of continuous education and training for staff nurses in maternity care settings. Moving forward, integrating similar teaching programmes into nursing education and practice can contribute to the early prevention of complications during childbirth and optimize maternal and neonatal outcomes.



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