

Effectiveness of Danger Signs of Pregnancy among Primigravida Women

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ABSTRACT: A Study to evaluate the effectiveness of Danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women in Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital. Objectives of the study: Assess the level of knowledge on danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women. To associate post test knowledge on danger signs of pregnancy with selected demographic variables. A Quasi experimental one group pre-test designs was adopted to carry out the present study. Sample was selected in a random method. In this study a total number of primi mother, who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were selected after doing survey. There is a highly significant association between literacy level, and over all knowledge regarding danger signs of pregnancy at $p < 0.001$ level. There is a significant association between occupation, family income and over all knowledge regarding danger signs of pregnancy at level of $p < 0.01$ level. There is a significant association between type of family and over all knowledge regarding danger signs of pregnancy at $p < 0.05$ level. Test of the demographic variables like age and religion do not seem to have significant association with the knowledge of primigravida women regarding danger signs of pregnancy.

KEYWORDS: Effectiveness, knowledge, danger signs, pregnancy, primigravida

I. INTRODUCTION

'Pregnancy is special: lets make it safe' was the world Health Organizations (WHO) theme for the year 1998. Aiming at this modern philosophy of obstetric nursing care stresses on meeting the total needs of pregnant women during the antenatal period. The Government of India has chalked out an ambitious plan for child survival through ' safe mother hood' with adequate emphasis on antenatal care and child care pregnancy is a special event in a women's life which requires extra care and safety.

Today , nurses midwives have an important role in health promotion dissemination of health related information to the client, family and community is one of the primary functions of the midwives in promoting the health and antenatal women attaining their optimum, state of well being. The main aim of maternal care is to maintain normal physiological changes during pregnancy and to prevent or to detect abnormalities at the earliest and to treat accordingly.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women at Sree balaji College of Nursing.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge on danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women
2. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women
3. To associate post test knowledge on danger signs of pregnancy with selected demographic variables.

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HYPOTHESIS

There is significant difference between pre-test and post test knowledge regarding danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted among primigravida women with danger signs of pregnancy in Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital. The research design used for this study was quasi experimental one group pre test post test design.

Sample selection criteria

Inclusion criteria

1. Primigravida women in all weeks of gestation
2. Primigravida women who speak Tamil or English
3. Primigravida women who willing to participate in the study

Exclusion criteria

1. Multi gravida mother
2. All high risk antenatal primigravida women
3. Pregnant mother have obstetrical, gynaecological medical complication

III. DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT

The instrument was a structured interview schedule with 25 objectives type questions

Tool I structure questionnaire

Part A – It consists of demographic variables

Part B – It consists of 25 multiple choice questions, in that 14 multiple choice questions and 11 yes/ no type questions regarding danger signs of pregnancy.

Score interpretation

The questionnaire was an interview schedule. The questions were of multiple choice and yes/ no type questions. Total number of questions were 25 correct answer was given a score of “one” and incorrect answer was scored as “zero”

Knowledge score interpretation

Below 50 % Inadequate knowledge
50-75% Moderately adequate knowledge
Above 75% Adequately knowledge

EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURE TEACHING PROGRAMME OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG PRIMIGRAVIDA WOMEN

Knowledge in various aspects	Improvement score		Paired t test value (P- value)
	Mean	Standard deviation	
Causes	57.50	15.14	29.42 P<0.001(Significant)
Management	45.00	19.96	17.46 P<0.001(Significant)
Danger signs of pregnancy	40.45	20.02	20.02 P<0.001(Significant)
Over all	48.00	9.49	39.18 P<0.001 (Significant)

The effectiveness of STP on knowledge among primigravida women. The paired ‘t’ test value of the over all knowledge score was lightly significant at P<0.001 level. So the STP has improved the knowledge regarding causes, management of danger signs of pregnancy. The mean value of the overall knowledge was 48 & the standard deviation

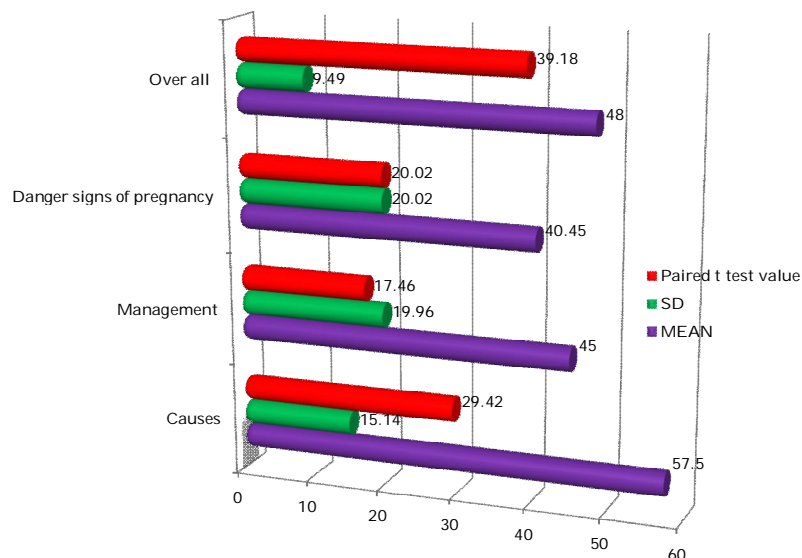
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was 9.49. this shows that there is a highly significant effectiveness between the pre-test & post test among primigravida women at $P < 0.001$ level.

EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURE TEACHING PROGRAMME FOR KNOWLEDGE ON VARIOUS ASPECTS AMONG PRIMIGRAVIDA MOTHER



NURSING IMPLICATION

- Education becomes a vital part in early detection, prevention and management of danger signs of pregnancy. Nurses can be instrumental in educating the antenatal mothers regarding the danger signs, potential problems and its management. Hence the nurse can utilize every opportunity in the hospital or in any other setting to educate people.
- The teaching that was planned for the study groups proved to have a definite impact on the knowledge to danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women. Every nurse who is dealing with antenatal mothers must plan for a teaching programme regarding danger signs of pregnancy in the hospital and community set up. This would create an awareness among the antenatal mothers in early reorganization of danger signs of pregnancy and to seek appropriate medical aid.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Pre – test results showed that 54 (90%) of the total sample had inadequate knowledge, 6(10%) had moderately adequate knowledge, where as in the post-test, the results revealed that 48 (80%) had adequate knowledge, 12 (20%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge.

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- It showed that knowledge had markedly increased after structured teaching programme, so it can be implied that teaching programme had played a vital role in improving the knowledge of primi gravid women regarding danger signs of pregnancy.
- Correlation of the demographic variable with the levels of knowledge regarding danger signs of pregnancy showed that there was a significant association between the literacy level, occupation, family income, type of family and service availed in the post test.

IV. CONCLUSION

The study accepts the hypothesis which proves that the knowledge regarding danger signs of pregnancy among primigravida women is increased after structured teaching programme, this shows STP was effective .

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