

Effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge of birth preparedness and complication readiness among third trimester women attending in ANC OPD of selected hospitals of city.

Ms. Pragati kamble

Msc nursing

Sinhgad College of Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra 411041.

Abstract

Effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge of Birth preparedness and complication readiness among third trimester women attending in ANC OPD of selected hospitals of city. *Objectives:* 1.To assess the knowledge of birth preparedness and complication readiness among third trimester women attending ANC OPD in selected hospitals of city. 2.To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge of birth preparedness and complication readiness among third trimester women attending ANC OPD in selected hospitals of city. 3.To find association between study findings with selected demographic variables of third trimester women attending

ANC OPD in selected hospitals. *Material and Methods:* An Quantitative research approach was used for this study. Research design adopted was quasi experimental, one group pretest- post test research design. Sampling technique used for the study was Non probability purposive sampling technique, Sample size was 60. *Results:* This study is done on 60 third trimester women. In this study in pretest, 31.7% of the third trimester mothers attending ANC OPD had poor knowledge (score 0-3), 48.3% of them had average knowledge (score 4-6) and 20.0% of them had good knowledge (score 7-10) regarding birth preparedness and complication readiness. In posttest, 6.7% of the third trimester mothers attending ANC OPD had poor

knowledge (score 0-3) and 51.7% of them had average knowledge (score 4-6), 41.7% of them had good knowledge (score 7-10) regarding birth preparedness and complication readiness. This indicates that the knowledge among third trimester mothers attending ANC OPD improved remarkably after planned teaching program. Researcher applied paired t-test for the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge of regarding birth preparedness and complication readiness among third trimester mothers attending ANC OPD. Average knowledge score in pretest was 4.5 which increased to 6.2 in posttest. T-value for this test was 7.4 with 59 degrees of freedom. Corresponding p-value was small (less than 0.05), the null hypothesis is rejected. It is evident that the knowledge among third trimester mothers attending ANC OPD regarding birth preparedness and complication readiness improved significantly after planned teaching program.

Introduction /Background: All pregnant women should have a plan for birth and for dealing with unexpected adverse events, such as complications or emergencies, that

may occur during pregnancy, childbirth, or immediate postnatal period, and should be aware about the plan and review this plan with a skilled attendant at antenatal assessment and prior to expected date. A woman dies as a result of complications arising during pregnancy and childbirth. The majority of these deaths are avoidable by accessing quality maternal health services. Globally, in year 2010, an estimated 2,87,000 maternal deaths occur.

Review of Literature

A. Review of literature related to birth preparedness - Dr. Smitha P.K. Yeguas (2017) Researcher was conducted cross-sectional descriptive study to "Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness". The objectives of this study was to understand whether community health workers (CHWs) there are equipped with the knowledge and skills essential to help pregnant women developing complications get an appropriate health care. The researcher selected 225 CHWs randomly for the study. A structured pre-tested interview schedule was done used to collect quantitative data on socio-demographic and work

related characteristics, knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy, childbirth and post partum period and service provision .Qualitative data was collected as a series of responses to open ended questions by the researcher and Researcher was used Chi-square test to determine associations between categorical variables. The researcher was obtained result from 207CHWs, yielding a response rate of 92%. Proportion of ASHAs who knew key danger signs were less for labor and child birth than post partum period.

B. Review of literature related to birth preparedness and complication readiness : Solnes Miltenburg A, Roggeveen Y, Shields L, et al.(2015) Researcher was conducted the study on Impact of Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness Interventions on Birth with a Skilled Attendant. The purpose of the study to increased preparedness for birth and complications in antenatal care and to increase birth with a skilled birth attendant. The researcher extracted data included population, setting, study design, outcomes, intervention description, type of intervention strategy and funding sources. The researcher assessed the

quality of the study. The studies varied in BP/CR interventions, design, use of control groups, data collection methods, and outcome measures. Therefore the researcher deemed meta-analysis was not appropriate and conducted a narrative synthesis of the findings.

Material and Methods

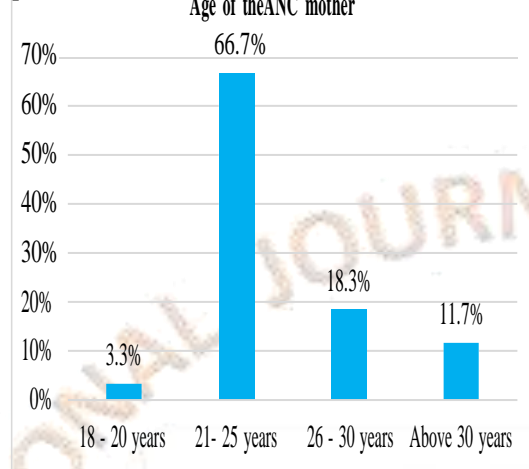
An Quantitative research approach was used for this study. Research design adopted was quasi experimental, one group pretest- post test research design. The sample selected based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria in selected hospitals of city. The sample size was adopted for the study is 60.samples by power analysis formula. Sampling technique used for the study was Non probability purposive sampling technique. The study proceeded after the sanction by institutional ethic committee and permission was adopted from the selected hospitals of city. Informed consent was taken from all the participants and confidentiality and anonymity was maintain throughout the procedure.

Result

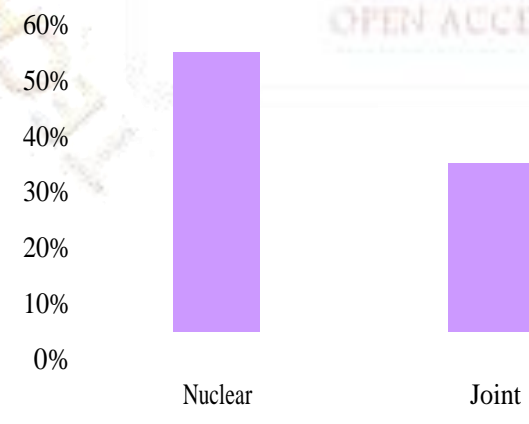
The data was analyzed by using inferential and descriptive statistics on the basis of objectives.

Section I : Description of samples (third trimester mothers attending ANC OPD) based on their

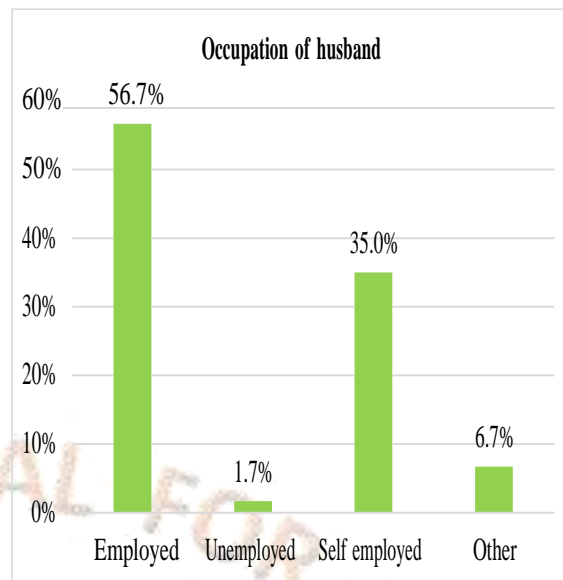
personal characteristics.



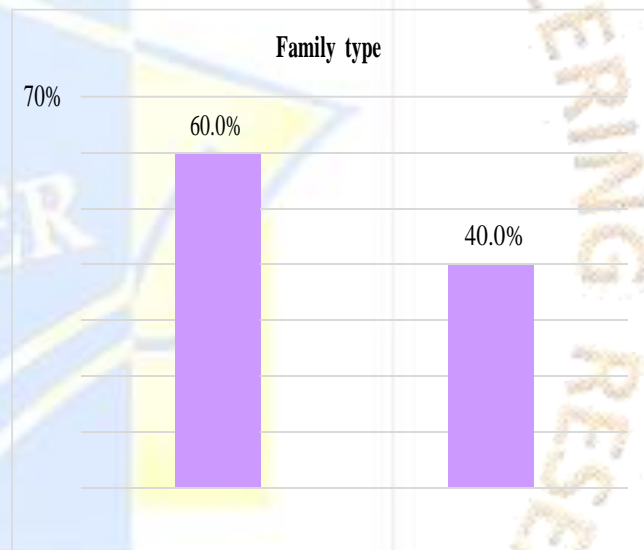
Bar diagram showing frequency and percentage wise distribution of Age of ANC Mothers



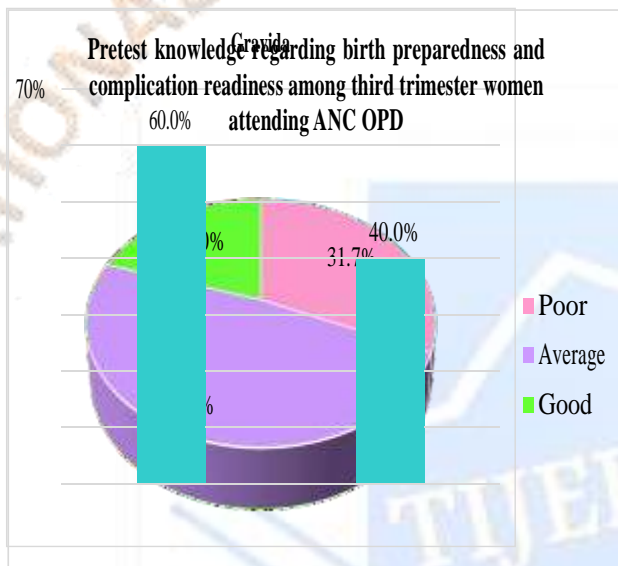
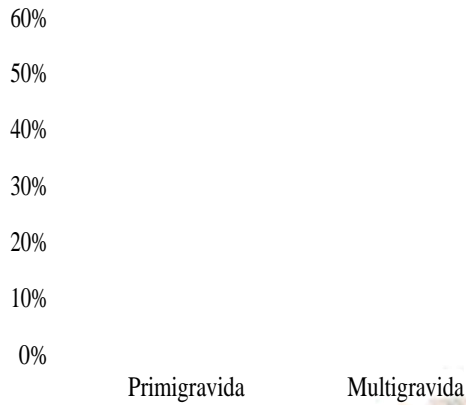
Bar diagram showing frequency and percentage wise distribution of occupation of women



Bar diagram showing frequency and percentage wise distribution of occupation of husband



Bar diagram showing frequency and percentage wise distribution of family type



Bar diagram showing frequency and percentage wise distribution of Gravida

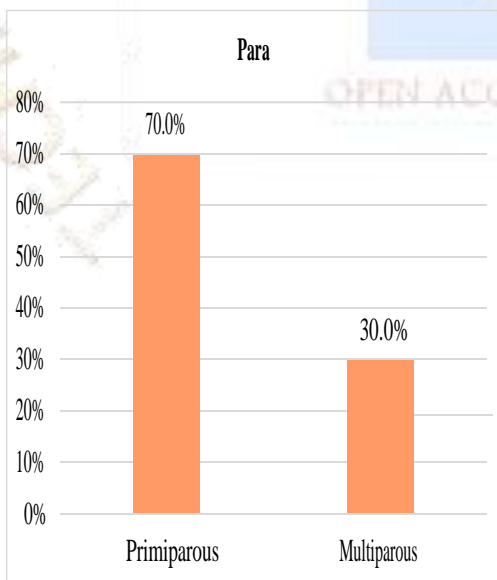


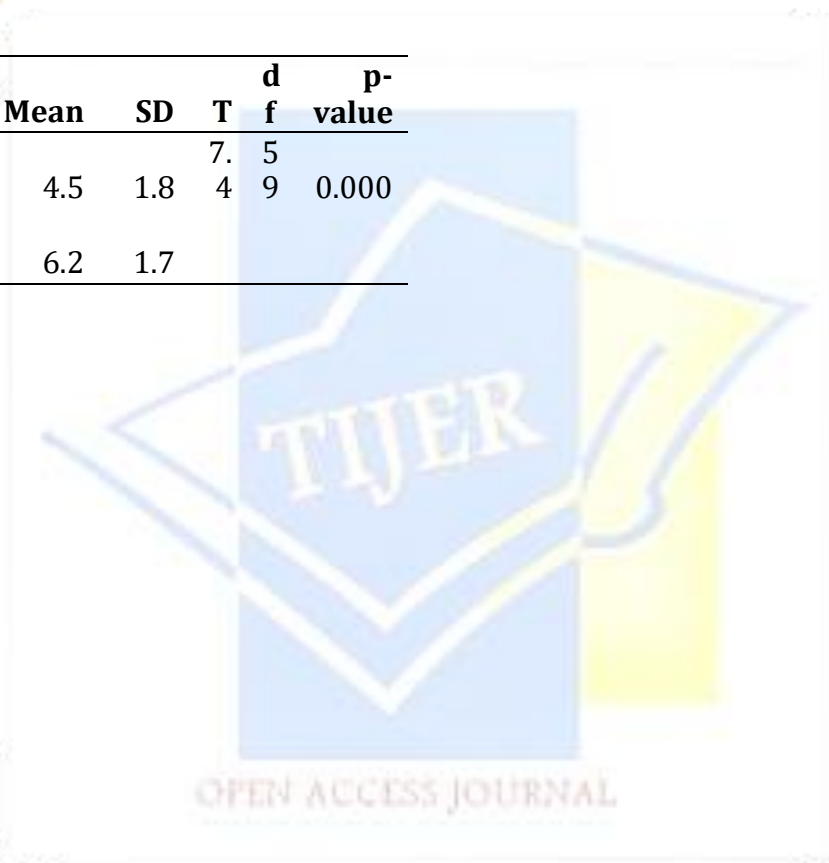
diagram showing frequency and percentage wise distribution of Para.

Section II : Analysis of data related to knowledge regarding birth preparedness and complication readiness among third trimester women attending ANC OPD

31.7% of the third trimester mothers attending ANC OPD had poor knowledge (score 0-3), 48.3% of them had average knowledge (score 4-6) and 20% of them had good knowledge (score 7-10) regarding birth preparedness and complication readiness.

Paired t-test for the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge of regarding birth preparedness and complication readiness among third trimester mothers attending ANC OPD.

	Mean	SD	T	d f	p- value
Pre test	4.5	1.8	7.4	59	0.000
Post test	6.2	1.7			



Knowledge item analysis

Knowledge item	Pretest		Posttest	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
What is meant by birth preparedness	29	48.3%	33	55.0%
What should be the place of birth?	22	36.7%	33	55.0%
Who will responsible to conduct delivery?	30	50.0%	41	68.3%
Transportation for delivery should be?	22	36.7%	25	41.7%
Funds for birth preparedness can be provided?	34	56.7%	43	71.7%
Decision making in birth preparedness means?	10	16.7%	29	48.3%
Family and community support is imported for?	38	63.3%	36	60.0%
Which of the following should be ready for emergency in delivery?	26	43.3%	41	68.3%
Which items needed after delivery?	37	61.7%	47	78.3%
Which of the following things mother should know to reduce complications?	21	35.0%	45	75.0%

Section IV : Analysis of data related to association between knowledge with their demographic and obstetric variables.

Demographic variable		Knowledge			p-value
		Average	Good	Poor	
Age of the ANC mother	18 - 20 years	2	0	0	0.291
	21- 25 years	22	6	12	
	26 - 30 years	3	3	5	
	Above 30 years	2	3	2	
Occupation of the women	Employed	2	2	3	0.507
	Unemployed	23	9	12	
	Self employed	4	1	2	
	Other	0	0	2	
Occupation of husband	Employed	17	7	10	0.702
	Unemployed	1	0	0	
	Self employed	10	5	6	
	Other	1	0	3	
Family type	Nuclear	17	5	14	0.238
	Joint	12	7	5	

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