

A Study to assess the level of knowledge regarding plotting of Partograph among Nursing Interns at selected Nursing College, Kanpur, and U.P. India.

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ABSTRACT

The partograph is an effective tool for the complications of labor. It helps to diagnose the abnormalities of labor and helps for prompt decision making. The current study was carried out and assesses the level of knowledge regarding Plotting of Partograph among Nursing Interns and to associate the level of knowledge with selected demographic variables. The cross-sectional survey research approach with descriptive research design. The study conducted at Krishna college of Nursing, Kanpur. Structured Knowledge Questionnaire was used to collect the data 30 questionnaire were administered to Nursing Interns. The sample size of the study consists of 100 Nursing Interns at selected college, Kanpur. Non-Probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the sample. The result revealed that majority of the nursing interns 53% had adequate knowledge regarding plotting of partograph, least of the students 47% had moderate knowledge regarding plotting of partograph and none of the nursing student had inadequate knowledge regarding plotting of partograph.

Keywords: Partograph, Labor, Mortality, Midwife.

1 Introduction

A partograph is an effective tool that helps to assess the progress of labor it is a graphical representation in which we assess many parameters in single sheet of paper like cervical dilatation, frequency, contraction in duration, and also fetal and maternal parameters like pulse, temperature, blood pressure. The first time use this partograph is by Friedman in 1954. The use of partograph is very important but due to limited resources and lack of practice it was not used properly. Because of improper assessment of maternal and fetal conditions many complications are increases. The maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality rate was increases. The use of partograph in all settings is very important in all like community and hospital setting the proper use of this tool is important. So, the aim of the study is to assess the knowledge of partograph and aware the health care worker regarding partograph.

2 Objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding Potting of Partograph among Nursing Interns.
2. To associate the level of knowledge with selected demographic variables.

3. Methodology

Research approach: The cross-sectional survey research approach was used for this study.

Research design: A descriptive research design was used for the study.

3 Source of Data Collection

Setting: The study conducted at selected Nursing College, Kanpur, and U.P.

Population: The population in the study was Nursing Interns at Krishna college of Nursing, Kanpur, U.P.

Target Population: The target population of the present study was Nursing Interns.

Accessible population: The accessible population of the present study was Nursing Interns at Krishna college of Nursing, Kanpur, U.P. who fulfil the inclusive criteria.

4 Method of Data Collection

Structured Knowledge Questionnaire was used to collect the data.

Sample: In the study, samples were the Nursing Interns of selected college, Kanpur, U.P.

Sample Size: The sample size of the study consists of 100 Nursing Interns at selected college, Kanpur, U.P.

Sampling Technique: on-Probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the sample.

5 Criteria for Selection of the Sample

Inclusive Criteria

- The Nursing Interns was present at the time of data collection.

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- The Nursing Interns who were willing to participate in the study.

Exclusive Criteria

- The Nursing Interns was not present at the time of data collection.
- The Nursing Interns who were not willing to participate in the study.

6 Tools of Data Collection

- Ethical permission taken from the college.
- Consent taken from the sample.
- Structured Knowledge Questionnaire given to the sample to collect the data.

7 Hypothesis

- H0-There is no significant association between level of knowledge with their selected demographic variables.
- H1-There is a significant association between level of knowledge with their selected demographic variables

8 Data Analysis and Interpretation

Section A: Assessment of level of knowledge among Nursing Interns.

Section B: Association of pre-test knowledge with selected demographic variables.

Section-A: Assessment of level of knowledge on plotting of partograph among B.Sc. Nursing 4th Year students.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution According to level of knowledge on plotting of partograph among B.Sc Nursing 4th Year students N=100

Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate	0	0%
Moderate	47	47%
Adequate	53	53%
Total	100	100%

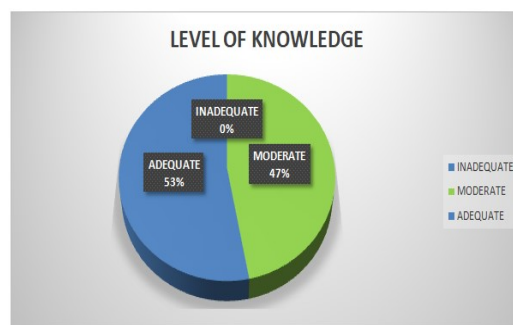


Figure No.1: Shows percentage wise distribution of the level of knowledge regarding plotting of partograph among nursing interns.

Section-B: Association of Pre-test level of knowledge with selected demographic variables

Table no.2: Pre-test knowledge level among nursing interns

Socio-Demographic	Inadequate	Moderate	Adequate	x2 (df)	P Value	Inference
Age						
a) 17-19 Years	0	18	12			
b) 20-22 Years	0	22	33	3.128	0.372	NS
c) 23-25 Years	0	6	7	(3)		
d) Above 25 years	0	1	1			
Total	0	47	53			
Gender						
a) Male	0	3	50			
b) Female	0	44	53	0.023	0.879	NS
Total	0	47	103	(1)		
Religion						
a) Hindu	0	40	44			
b) Muslim	0	4	6	0.0231	0.0231	NS
C) Christian	0	3	3	(2)		
d) other	0	0	0			
Total	0	47	53			
Source of Information						
a) Book	0	36	39			
b) Seminar	0	2	5	1.049	1.049	NS
C) Journal	0	1	1	(3)		
d) internet	0	8	8			
Total	0	47	53			

NS= Non-Significant at the 0.05 level of significance
 X2= Chi Square value

N= No. of Samples
 df= Degree of Freedom

9 Summary

The main aim of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding partograph among nursing interns in selected colleges, Kanpur. The data was collected from 100 nursing interns by using non probability convenient sampling technique and analysis by using descriptive and inferential statistics and presented in the form of tables and diagrams.

10 Discussion

Partograph is a very effective tool to monitor labor and prevent prolonged and obstructed labor, the commonest cause of maternal mortality in resource limited countries. However, the utilization was not routine, not consistent everywhere and every time and even among those who used partograph, it was not used according to the recommended standard. In this study Our result revealed that majority of the nursing interns 53% had adequate knowledge regarding plotting of partograph, least of the students 47% had moderate knowledge regarding plotting of partograph and none of the nursing student had inadequate knowledge regarding plotting of partograph.

11 Conclusion

The essence and purpose of the partograph is to ensure that labor progress is monitored to identify the abnormal labor and take prompt action while given care to the women in labor.

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