

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Oxytocin Drug Administration among Midwives in Selected Hospital of Kanpur

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ABSTRACT

Safe childbirth is the responsibility of the maternity nurse by promoting and preserving the health of the mother and fetus. A group of drugs called "Oxytocin's" are commonly administered to expectant mothers for the management of abortions, post-dated pregnancy, labor and puerperium. A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Oxytocin Drug Administration among Midwives To determine the level of knowledge of midwives regarding oxytocin drug administration as measured by a structured knowledge questionnaire. To evaluate the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on oxytocin drug administration as measured by gain in knowledge scores. To find the association of pre-test knowledge scores of midwives regarding oxytocin drug administration with selected demographic variables. The aim of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme. In this research study, the research approach adopted for the study was quantitative research approach and the research design was Descriptive design setting of the study was selected in Regency hospital, Kanpur and the population was labour ward Nurses of regency hospital, Kanpur. The sample size 40 Midwives, selected by convenient sampling technique. Post-test Knowledge Score regarding Oxytocin Drug Administration showing that highest percentage 62.5% were have Average knowledge, 27.5% were having Good knowledge and only 10% were have Poor knowledge. The mean total knowledge score before intervention was 11.03 which were increased to 16.5 after intervention. The paired 't' test 11.67 was found, Obtained value (11.67) is greater than table value (2.04) at the level of 0.05.

Keyword - Oxytocin, labor, pregnancy, midwives etc.

INTRODUCTION

God has created the world with wonderful things. Among all the wonderful things, the greatest is the birth process. The birth of a baby is a very memorable experience for a mother. Oxytocin was discovered in 1909 when Sir Henry H. Dale found that an extract from the human posterior pituitary gland contracted the uterus of a pregnant cat. Oxytocin also known as "Love Hormone"²¹ Safe childbirth is the responsibility of the maternity nurse by promoting and preserving the health of the mother and fetus. There are various drugs that are used during the pregnancy cycle. Oxytocin is a Peptide Hormone and a heterogenic cyclic peptide. Oxytocin is a oxytocic's. Augmentation of labor is the process of stimulating the uterus to increase the frequency, duration and intensity of contraction after the onset of spontaneous of labor. Oxytocin's are the drugs of varying chemical nature that have the power to excite contractions of the uterine muscles. Among a large number of drugs belonging to this group, oxytocin is the important one and is extensively used in clinical practice. The midwife should have thorough knowledge of the indications, action, and side effects of these drugs as well as the nursing considerations related to each of them in order to plan and implement effective nursing process.²

The midwife is recognized as a responsible and accountable professional who works in partnership with pregnant women to give the necessary support, care and advice during pregnancy, labor and the postpartum period. This care includes preventive measure, the promotion of normal birth, the detection of complications in mother and baby, accessing of medical or other appropriate assistant and the carrying out of emergency measures.⁵

Oxytocin is one of the most commonly used drugs in obstetrical practice, but it is also the drug associated with the most preventable adverse events in child birth. The goal of labor induction is to stimulate uterine contractions before the spontaneous onset of labor, resulting in vaginal delivery. Inappropriate administration may result in hyper stimulation of the uterus, which can lead to uterine rupture, fetal asphyxia, and/or fetal demise. Intramuscular (IM) oxytocin injection during the first and second stages of labor can be dangerous because dosing cannot be adjusted in response to the strength of uterine contractions, increasing risks of uterine rupture and harm to the fetus. Midwives who care for laboring women are faced with an increasingly frequent use of pharmaceutical agents that facilitate initiation of labor and augment labor.

Only upon the mother but also on the fetus during labor and on the baby in the early days of life. Midwife being an active member of the care team plays a vital role in identifying the changes of use of oxytocin.⁴

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The goal of labor induction is to stimulate uterine contraction before the spontaneous onset of labor, resulting in vaginal delivery. Inappropriate administration of oxytocin may result in hyper- stimulation of the uterus, which can lead to uterine rupture, fetal asphyxia, and fetal demise.

Intramuscular (IM) oxytocin injection during the first and second stages of labor can be dangerous because dosing cannot be adjusted in response to the strength of uterine contractions, increasing risks of uterine rupture and harm to the fetus. Midwife being an active member of the care team plays a vital role in identifying the changes that occur while the mother is on oxytocin.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

AIMS OF THE STUDY-

The aim of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding oxytocin drug administration among midwives.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY-

- 1- To determine the level of knowledge of midwives regarding oxytocin drug administration in selected hospitals of Kanpur as measured by a structured knowledge questionnaire.
- 2- To evaluate the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on oxytocin drug administration as measured by gain in knowledge scores.
- 3- To find the association of pre-test knowledge scores of midwives regarding oxytocin drug administration with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS-

All hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H1: The mean post-test knowledge scores of midwives are significantly higher than their mean pre-test knowledge scores.

H2: There is significant association of pre-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables

METHODOLOGY

Research Approach-A quantitative, evaluative approach was used by the investigator.

Research design- The research design adopted for this study was pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design which was used.

Setting of the study-The study was conducted in Regency Hospital, Rawatpur, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

Demographic variables- In this study the Demographic variables were Age, Gender, Religion and Educational Qualification.

Sample size- The sample size consists of 40 midwives.

Sampling technique- Purposive sampling technique was used in this study.

Analysis- Effectiveness of Self Structured Planned Teaching on Knowledge Regarding Oxytocin Drug Administration among Midwives in Selected Hospital of Kanpur

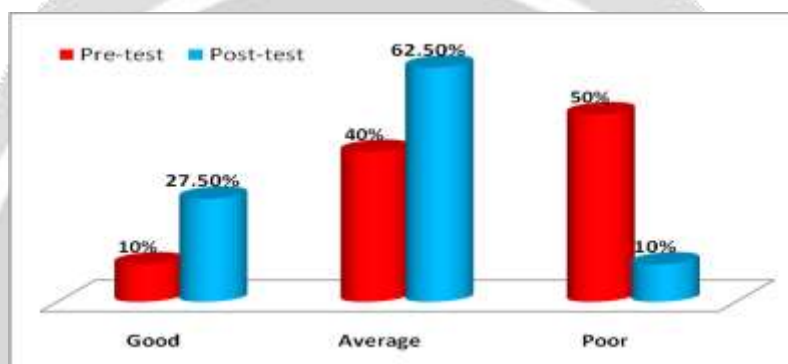


Table no-1

Significance of difference between pre-test and post-test-

		N	Mean	S.D	T	P
Knowledge Score	Pre-test	40	11.03	4.39	11.67	2.04
	Post-test	40	16.5	4.79		

Table no-2

The Self Structured Planned Teaching has been developed to impart knowledge among midwives working in regency hospital Rawatpur Kanpur. The effectiveness of Self Structured Planned Teaching was tested and found to be effective.

Association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables of Midwives shows that there was significant association between the knowledge scores and demographic variables such as Age, Gender, Religion, Professional Qualification status, at 0.05 levels.

CONCLUSIONS

Oxytocin is a drug commonly administered drug to a pregnant lady during labor, nowadays even without an indication, in the hope that the progress of labor can be improved and the need for caesarean delivery may be reduced. This study emphasizes the need for using safeguards like use of checklist before starting oxytocin augmentation. Oxytocin is a drug commonly administered drug to a pregnant lady during labor, nowadays even without an indication, in the hope that the progress of labor can be improved and the need for caesarean delivery may be reduced. This study emphasizes the need for using safeguards like use of checklist before starting oxytocin augmentation.

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