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Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on the Knowledge Post-Operative Care among Caesarean Mother in Selected Hospital Jabalpur City (M.P.)

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Abstract

Objectives: To assess the pretest and posttest knowledge score regarding the postoperative care among caesarean mother. Assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on postoperative care among caesarean mother. To find out the association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variable**.**

Methodology: Bricks and Mills (2011) define methodology as a set of principles and ideas that demonstrate the design of a research study. In addition, methods are practical approaches that are used to create and analyze data. This chapter deals with methodology adopted for study and includes the description of research approach, research design, setting of the study population, sample size, sample technique, and criteria for the sample, instruments and tools of data collection.

Result: In pre-test out of 60 samples the majority of Samples 23.33% have average and 66.66% have a poor knowledge and 10% have good knowledge. In post-test out of 60 samples the majority of Samples 23.33% have average knowledge, 76.66% have good knowledge and 0% have poor knowledge. In pre-test and post-test knowledge the mean is 12.41%, SD is 13.125 and calculated t value is 7.32 at 30 DF. Which is higher than the tabulated t value at 0.05 level of significant hence research hypothesis is accepted. The association between knowledge of post-operative care among caesarean mothers with selected demographic variables is statistically tested by applying chi-square test age variables, educational status variable, previous knowledge variable, occupation variables, family income variables, religion variable and indication for caesarean variables was found highly significant.

Discussion: The main aim of the study was to increase the knowledge of post-operative care among caesarean mothers, and to be useful for promoting and increasing the health status of caesarean mother. This study demonstrated that knowledge of post-operative care among caesarean mother and increase health status of mother. From the present study it was found that out of 60 subjects in the sample size the highest participation was from 25-36 years mother (50%) and the lowest participation was from 36 above years mother (0%). The findings express that the variables of age, gender, mother's education, occupation of mother, religion and income, indication for caesarean section and previous knowledge had significant association in the selected demographic variables. Thus the study suggested that there is need to have a study on regular basis to assess the knowledge of postoperative care among caesarean mother in a selected hospital of Jabalpur city".

Keywords: Effectiveness, caesarean mother, obstetrics

Introduction

Background of the Study

Nanao Suzuki, yu wakaki, karori Watanabe, Yukiko kumasaka (January 2022) conducted a study adhesions between the bladder and uterus necessitated an atypical incision in the caesarean section of a women with endometriosis. This could not be predicted with pre surgery MRI. Np methods in literature are able to predict adhesions with certainty; it is therefore still difficult to diagnose intra-abdominal adhesions.

Need for the Study: The women symbolize the mother's natural feminine characteristics in the universe. Today it is one of the most frequently performed surgeries in the world. Caesarean births are more common than most surgeries due to many factors, one factor, of course, is that 50% of the world population are women, and pregnant is still a very common condition. However, more important is the fact that a caesarean section may be life saving for the baby, or mother. Caesarean birth is also much safer today than it was a few decades ago. Thus "caesarean" is not something that should scare, as the ultimate goal is a healthy baby, regardless of the method of delivery. Caesarean section is a surgical procedure in which incision is made through a mother's abdomen and uterus to delivery one more babies. It is usually performed when a vaginal delivery would put a baby's or mother's life or health at risk. The world health organization recommended that the rate of caesarean section should not exceed 15% in any country. The main maternal indication being obstructed labor, placental abruption, previous caesarean section, eclampsia, placenta previa and mal presentation include

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breach presentation, shoulder presentations, big baby, distress, failed induction, contracted pelvis or cephalopelvic disproportion, short structure and previous caesarean section in areas where HIV is prevalent, caesarean section may be increasingly indicated to reduce risk of transmission from mother to child. Among the primary caesarean deliveries, the most common indication for an elective procedure is breech presentation and for an emergency procedure include shoulder dystocia and non-reassuring fetal heart rate tracings. As primary caesarean deliveries contributed most to the overall caesarean section rate. Post-operative period after caesarean section is a time of transition during which the mother must care for herself and for her new-born. Education the mother preoperatively on post-operative self-care will help them to practice it as early as possible after the delivery; there by improving the self-care practices and preventing complication. Caesarean birth have progressively increased from earlier times. "Post natal" is a Latin word, which means "after birth ". It is the period which begins immediately after the birth of the child extended for 6 weeks. The period is known as post-partum and less commonly puerperium. Caesarean section is to deliver the baby of a mother, which has been documented in ancient Egypt, Asia and Europe. The first recorded incidence of woman surviving a caesarean section was in Holy Roman Empire, 1500b.c. It is through to be that the wife of Jacob Nufer, Swiss pig farmer due to prolonged labor and her life was saved by the procedure. India is also experiencing a rapid increase in C-section rate along with an increase in institutional deliveries and growing assess to gynecological and obstetric care. The trend of caesarean section deliveries analyzed from 1992-1993 to 2005-2006 shows an upward trend in caesarean section rate has increased from 2.9% of childbirth in 1992-93 to 7.1 in 1998-99 and further to 10.2% in 2005-06.it is evident from the analysis that in 2005-06, 7 even out of 19 states reported over 15% or more caesarean section births. Knowledge about what to expect during the postoperative period is one of the best ways to improve the patient's outcome. Instruction about expected activities can also increase compliance and helps to prevent the complication. The includes the opportunities for the patient to practice coughing and deep breathing exercises, foods to be taken, techniques to be followed while breast feeding, newborn practices and hygienic measures to be followed during postpartum period. This helps the patients in early recovery and overcoming complication which may occur during post-operative period.

Material and Method

This study was Experimental method. In this study pre-test-post-test design was adopted to evaluate the effectiveness of post-operative teaching among who undergo caesarean section in selected hospital. A simple random sampling technique was used in study.

Result and Discussion

In pre-test out of 60 samples the majority of Samples 23.33% have average and 66.66% have a poor knowledge and 10% have good knowledge. In post-test out of 60 samples the majority of Samples 23.33% have average knowledge, 76.66% have good knowledge and 0% have poor knowledge. In pre-test and post-test knowledge the mean is 12.41%, SD is 13.125 and calculated t value is 7.32 at 30 DF. Which is higher than the tabulated t value at 0.05 level of significant hence research hypothesis is accepted. The association between knowledge of post-operative care among caesarean mothers with selected demographic variables is statistically tested by applying chi-square test age variables, educational status variable, previous knowledge variable, occupation variables, family income variables, religion variable and indication for caesarean variables was found highly significant.

Majors Findings of the Study

Socio Demographic Data

Age: Represent that out of 60 subjects, the sample size was 18-20 years was 10%, 25-30 years was 50%, 31-36 years was 36.66% and above 36 years was 3.33% respectively, the majority was from 25-30 years was 50% and the lowest reading was from above 36 years was 3.33%.

Education: Represent that out of 60 subject in the sample size of Illiterate was 45%, Primary School was 21.66%, Higher Secondary was 26.66% and Graduation was 6.66%, shows that frequency highest majority was from Illiterate 45% and lowest majority was from graduation 6.66%.

Occupation: Represent that out of 60 subjects in sample size the majority of (38) 63.33% was home maker and 22(36.66%) was employee respectively. Religion-Represent that out of 60 subject of Hindu was 61.33%, Muslim was 25%, Cristian was 13.33% and others was 0%. The highest majority was from Hindu is 61.33% and the lowest majority was others is 0%. Income-Represent that out of 60 subject most of person income was >5000/-had 5%, 5000-8000/-had 30%, 8000-11000/-had 31.66% and above 11000/-had 33.33%. Indication of lower uterine caesarean section-60 subjects in the sample size the majority of previously caesarean section was 46.66%, pregnancy associated with obstetrical complication was 35% and pregnancy associated with obstetrical complication was 18.33% respectively. Previous knowledge about caesarean section of variables-Represent that out of 60 subject in the sample size the majority of (25) 41.66% has a previous knowledge and (35) 58.33% did not has previous knowledge.

Section A: It deals with analysis of data related to pre-test knowledge and post-test knowledge score of sample.

Table 1: Present pre-test & post-test knowledge score of sample.

S. No	Test	Scale						SD	t-value	Inference
1.	Pre-Test	Poor		Average		Good		13.12	7.32	HS
		F	P	F	P	F	P			
		40	66.6%	14	23.3%	6	10%			
2.	Post-Test	Poor		Average		Good				
		F	P	F	P	F	P			
		0	0%	14	23.3%	46	76.6%			

SD = Standard Division
HS = Highly Significant (at 0.05 level of significance)
F = Frequency
P = Percentage

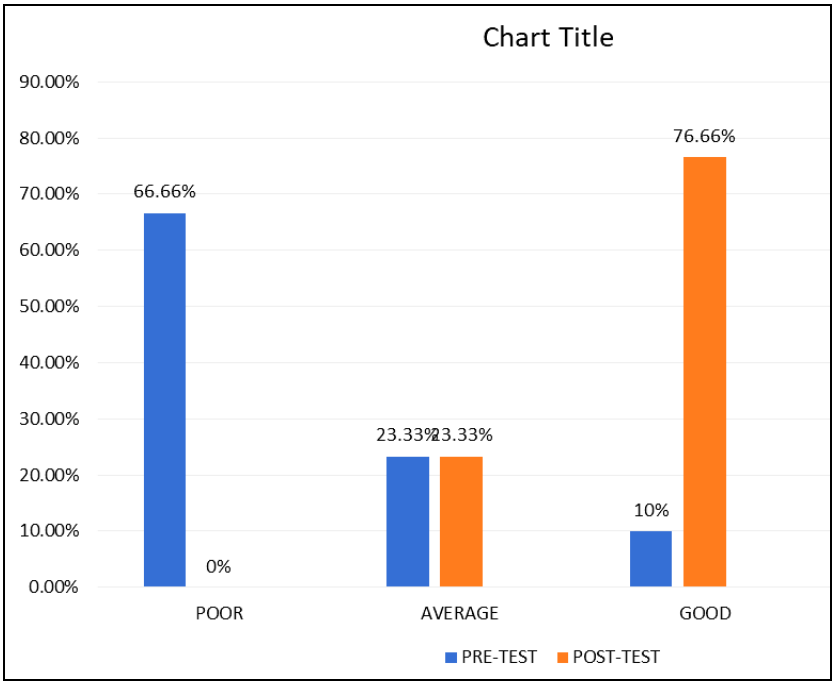

Fig 1: Distribution of Pre-Test and Post-Test Knowledge

In pre-test, poor was 66.66%, average was 23.33% and good was 10%. In post-test, poor was 0%, average was 23.33% and good was 76.66%. The SD was 13.12 and t-value was 7.32.

The t-test calculated was more than the t-test tabulated; hence there was significant difference in the pre-test and post-test value at 0.05 level of significance.

Section B: The Association of Pre-test Knowledge Score with their Demographic Variables

Table 2: The association of pre-test knowledge score with their demographic variables

S. No	Variables	Frequency				DF	CHI-Value	P-Value	Inference
1	**Age**								
		Poor	**Average**	**Good**	**Total**				
1.	18-24 Years	0	1	20	21	5	110.8 (11.07)	0.001	HS
2.	25-30 Years	0	5	14	19				
3.	31-36 Years	0	0	14	14				
4.	>36 Years	0	0	6	6				
2	**Education Status**								
1	Illiterate	2	1	19	22	5	106.4 (11.07)	0.001	HS
2	Primary	2	4	8	14				
3	Higher Secondary	4	0	7	11				
4	Graduate	2	1	10	13				
3	**Occupation**								
1	Home Maker	0	3	7	10	3	150.8 (22.46)	0.001	HS
2	Employed	0	5	45	50				
S. No	**Variables**	**Frequency**				**DF**	**Chi-Value**	**P-value**	**Inference**
4	**Family Income**								
		Poor	**Average**	**Good**	**Total**				
1	Up to 5000/-	0	2	10	12	5	57 (11.07)	0.001	HS
2	5000/-to-8000/-	0	3	4	7				
3	8000/-to 11,000/-	1	10	5	15				
4	None	0	10	15	25				
5	**Religion**								
1	Hindu	0	2	21	23	5	162 (11.07)	0.001	HS
2	Muslim	0	4	25	29				
3	Christian	0	2	6	8				
4	Others	0	0	0	0				

Conclusion

The majority of students have the average knowledge regarding post-operative care among caesarean mothers. They require a planned teaching program regarding post-operative care among caesarean mothers. In the pre-test, 66.66% mothers have poor knowledge and 23.33% mothers have average knowledge 10% mothers have good knowledge. In post-test, it was found that 0%% mothers, have poor knowledge and 23.33% mothers have an average knowledge and 76.66% mothers have good knowledge. To conclude, the researchers would like to mention that the present study helped to assess the knowledge of post-operative care among caesarean mothers

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