

How to Cite:

Prema, A. S., & Malathi, S. (2022). Effectiveness of lecture cum demonstration on knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour among B.SC nursing IV year students. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 6(S4), 11881–11885.
<https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6nS4.11419>

Effectiveness of lecture cum demonstration on knowledge regarding active management of third stage of labour among B.SC nursing IV year students

Mrs. A. Saridha Prema

Ph.D scholer, VMACON, Salem

Dr. S. Malathi

HOD in Community Health Nursing, VMACON, Salem

Abstract---Pregnancy is a God-given wonder, and a mother's delight begins the moment new life begins to stir inside her and a tiny heartbeat is heard for the first time. (Sr. Jolly Joseph et al., 2013) . Labor is process of fetus being expelled from the uterus. Multiple factors are used to track the progress of the labor. The time between the baby's birth and the placenta and membranes being delivered is commonly referred to as the third stage of labor. Because of the possibility of postpartum haemorrhage, the third stage is the most dangerous for the woman (PPH).

Keywords---effectiveness lecture cum demonstration, active management, third stage, pregnancy.

Introduction

Pregnancy is a God-given wonder, and a mother's delight begins the moment new life begins to stir inside her and a tiny heartbeat is heard for the first time. (Sr. Jolly Joseph et al., 2013) . Labor is process of fetus being expelled from the uterus. Multiple factors are used to track the progress of the labor. The time between the baby's birth and the placenta and membranes being delivered is commonly referred to as the third stage of labor. Because of the possibility of postpartum haemorrhage, the third stage is the most dangerous for the woman (PPH). (Sangay Bhutia, Arkierupaia Shadap and Shashirani Pangambam, 2018). This is a dangerous time because the uterus may not contract properly after birth, and severe blood loss might put the mother's life in jeopardy. Around the world, the third stage of labor is handled differently. Over the year's two

management packages, known as 'active management' and 'expectant management' emerged. (A Metin Gulmezoglu et al., 2009)

Need for the study

Maternal mortality is higher in women living in rural areas and among poorer communities. maternal mortality worldwide dropped by about 44%. Between 2016 -2030, as part of the Sustainable Development Goals, the target is to reduce the global maternal mortality ration to less than 70 per 100000 live births⁶ (UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group). Every year more than half a million women die, from problems related to pregnancy and childbirth around the world. The leading direct cause of maternal death is bleeding, which accounts for 27.1 percent of all maternal deaths. (Aregahegn Wudneh, Merga Dheresa, Melake Demena and Abebe Alemu, 2019)

WHO provided new recommendations for AMTSL as a result of the 2012 meeting, which can be utilized to strengthen and focus the implementation of this lifesaving intervention for PPH reduction (WHO active management of the third stage of labour, 2013). Skilled birth care during childbirth plays an important role in reducing maternal morbidity and mortality. In Madhya Pradesh (2018), 41.8 % of the skilled birth attendants were auxiliary nurse midwives, 47.8% were staff nurses, and 10.4% were woman health visitors. Raising SBA rates for women can thus make a significant contribution to achieving SDG 3 (Sustainable Development Goal) that is maternal mortality to be reduced to 70 deaths per 100,000 by 2030. . (Edward Kwabena Ameyaw and Kwamena Sekyi Dickson, 2020 & (Surya Bali and Venkatashiva Reddy B, 2018).

Statement of the problem

‘A Study to Assess The Effectiveness Of Lecture Cum Demonstration On Knowledge Regarding Active Management Of Third Stage Of Labour Among B.Sc Nursing Iv Year Student Studying In Academy Of Nursing And Health Science, Kolar Road, Bhopal, (M.P.)’

Objectives

- To assess the existing knowledge regarding Active Management of Third Stage of Labour among B. Sc Nursing IV year students.
- To assess the effectiveness of lecture cum demonstration on knowledge regarding Active Management of Third Stage of Labour among B. Sc Nursing IV year students.
- To find out the association between post test knowledge score of B. Sc Nursing students regarding Active Management of Third Stage of Labour with their selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses

H1- There is a significant difference between pre and post test knowledge scores of B. Sc Nursing students regarding Active Management Of Third Stage of Labour..

H2- There is a significant association between knowledge of B. Sc Nursing students regarding Active Management Of Third Stage of Labour a with their selected demographic variables.

Delimitation

The study is limited to the students who are:

- Studying in B.sc Nursing 4th year in Academy of Nursing and Health Science, Bhopal.
- Present at the time of data collection & Willing to participate.

Material & Methods

A Quasi-experimental pre and post test design without control group with experimental approach were used to collect data from students in Academy of Nursing and Health Science, Bhopal. Sixty nursing students were selected by Non probability Purposive Sampling technique. Structured questionnaire with one most appropriate correct answer was prepared and tested for its validity and reliability before implementation. Data was collected by the investigator after obtaining written permission from the head of the institution to assess the effectiveness of lecture cum demonstration on knowledge regarding Active Management Of Third Stage of Labour among B. Sc Nursing students .

Major Research Findings

The findings of the study revealed that during pretest students had poor knowledge and after implementation of lecture cum demonstration the knowledge of the students was good. Highly significant difference was found between the pre and post-test KS ($P < 0.001$) and significant association was found between knowledge scores of students in posttest when compared to their demographic variables like age, training on AMTSL ($P > 0.05$).

Table No1:1: Comparison of pre and post test level of knowledge score regarding active management of third stage of labour among B. SC nursing students
(N=6)

AREA	POOR		AVERAGE		GOOD	
	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage	frequency	Percentage
PRE TEST	41	(68.33%)	19	(31.67%)	0	0
POST TEST	0	0	38	(63.66%)	22	(36.67%)

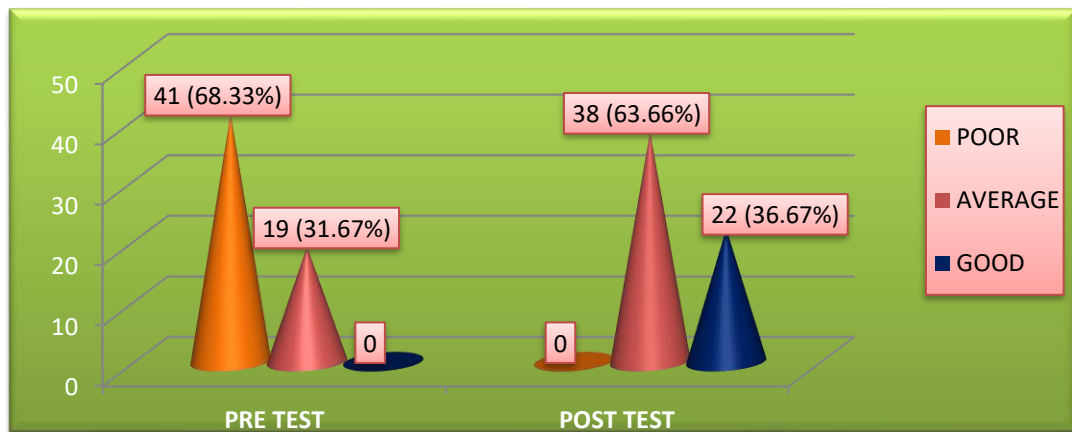


Fig. no. 1.1 cone diagram depicts that effectiveness of knowledge score between pretest and post test score of knowledge by criteria.

During pre test 68.33 % of students had poor knowledge where as in post test 63.66% of students having average knowledge as well 36.6% of students are having good knowledge. Hence the lecture cum demonstration method regarding AMTSL was effective.

Table No - 1:2: Assess the effectiveness of level of knowledge score by using paired 't' test: (N=60)

AREA	MEAN	MEAN%	SD
PRE TEST	9.383	15.633%	1.896
POST TEST	18.683	31.138%	3.342
Df	59		
Paired 't' test	9.154		
Level of significance	Table value 3.324 (P>0.001) Highly Significant		

It depicts that pre test knowledge mean is 9.383 , mean % score is 15.6333 % and SD is 1.896 where as in post test mean score was 18.683 and mean % 31.138%. and SD is 3.342 . df is 59 and paired t test value is 9.154 which is higher than table value ie, 3.324. Hence, hypotheses H1 was accepted.

Table No – 1:3: Association between the knowledge of student nurse regarding active management of third stage of labor with their selected demographic variables

Demographic variables	Poor	Average	Good	Df	X ² value	Table value	Level of Significant
Age in year							
20-22 years	25	50	0	4	10.359	9.49	Significant at 0.05
23-25 years	8	10	0				

Above 25 years	5	7	0				level
Training in AMTLS							
Yes	24	24	0	2	6.857	5.99	Significant at 0.05 level
No	11	1	0				

Highly significant difference was found between the pre and post-test KS ($P < 0.001$) and significant association was found between knowledge scores of students in posttest when compared to their demographic variables like age, training on AMTSL ($P > 0.05$).

Reference

- Amir, . F., Suhron, M., & Sulaihah, S. (2021). Family care model development in treating schizophrenia patients that have self-deficit nursing based system: Structural equation modeling analysis. *International Journal of Health & Medical Sciences*, 5(1), 7-14. <https://doi.org/10.21744/ijhms.v5n1.1808>
- Aregahegn Wudneh, et al., (2019) “ AMTSL – practice and associated factors among obstetric care providers’ at health facilities” *International Journal of Pregnancy & Child Birth, Birth*. 2019;5(2):92–97.
- Metin Gülmezoglu* et al., (2009), “ Active management of the third stage of labour without controlled cord traction:” *Reproductive Health* 6:2 Page no – 1 to 10.
- Sangay Bhutia¹ , Arkierupaia Shadap² et al.,(2018) “ Knowledge and Practice of Active Management of Third Stage of Labour” *International Journal of Nursing & Midwifery Research* , Volume 5, Issue 4 - 2018, Pg. No. 59-66.
- Sr. Jolly Joseph , Sabitha Nayak et al.,(2013) “ EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTENATAL CARE PACKAGE ON KNOWLEDGE OF PREGNANCY INDUCED HYPERTENSION FOR ANTENATAL MOTHERS” *Nitte University Journal of Health Science* , NUJHS Vol. 3, No.1, March 2013, ISSN 2249-7110 page no – 8.
- Tuarez, M. A. V., Delgado, R. I. Z., Teran, O. V. T., & Martine, M. E. M. (2019). The brain and its role on learning process. *International Journal of Physical Sciences and Engineering*, 3(2), 27–33. <https://doi.org/10.29332/ijpse.v3n2.326>
- Widana, I.K., Sumetri, N.W., Sutapa, I.K., Suryasa, W. (2021). Anthropometric measures for better cardiovascular and musculoskeletal health. *Computer Applications in Engineering Education*, 29(3), 550–561. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cae.22202>