



## Effectiveness of educational programme on obstetric emergency preparedness among trainee nursing officers in selected index nursing college, Indore in the year 2022

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### Abstract

**Background:** There are dangers associated with pregnancy and childbirth at every stage. As the primary healthcare provider, nurses play a crucial role in recognizing and quickly managing obstetric crises. This research set out to evaluate the efficacy of an educational program on obstetric emergency preparation for nursing officers in training.

**Methods:** A standardized questionnaire with questions on professional and personal traits as well as obstetric emergency preparedness was used to conduct a pre-experimental study among all 50 trainee nursing officers.

**Study aids:** **Tool 1:** Knowledge of trainee nursing officers on preparing for obstetrical emergencies preparedness and the **second tool** is the Practices Observational Checklist for Trainee Nursing Officers.

**Findings:** After the execution of the educational program, trainee nursing officers' knowledge of obstetrical emergency preparedness improved in a highly statistically significant way ( $p=0.000$ ).

**Conclusion:** Trainee nursing officers' knowledge and practice were improved by the obstetrical emergency preparation educational program.

**Recommendations:** The research recommended developing continuous training programs to enhance and refresh nurses' skills in managing readiness for obstetric crises.

**Keywords:** Obstetric emergency preparedness, educational programme, trainee nursing officers

### Introduction

Life-threatening medical conditions that emerge during pregnancy, labor, or delivery are known as obstetric crises. Both the mother's and the unborn child's health may be at danger from a number of pregnancy-related illnesses and conditions. Both during active labor and after delivery (postpartum), obstetrical emergencies may arise. Even while the vast majority of pregnancies and births are uneventful, pregnancy nevertheless includes some risk. Every pregnancy has dangers, even though the majority of pregnancies and births go well. Pregnancy can bring excitement and joy, but it can also bring anxiety and dread.

### Need of the study

Maternal death often occurs due to inadequate handling of pregnancy and childbirth issues. Quality care in emergency obstetrics requires skilled staff, equipment, and infrastructure. Nurses' preparedness for obstetric crises is crucial, and immediate actions are necessary to ensure safe pregnancy and childbirth for the obstetric population.

### Problem statement

Pre-Experimental study to assess Effectiveness of Educational programme on Obstetric emergency preparedness among Trainee nursing officers in selected INDEX nursing college Indore in the year 2022

### Objectives of the study:

1. To assess the mean pre-test knowledge score regarding Obstetric emergency preparedness among Trainee nursing officers.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of Educational programme on knowledge regarding Obstetric emergency preparedness among Trainee nursing officers

3. To evaluate the effectiveness of Educational programme on practice regarding Obstetric emergency preparedness among Trainee nursing officers.
4. To find out association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.
5. To find out association between pre-test practice score with selected demographic variables.

### Hypothesis

**Research Hypothesis (H1):** The mean post-test knowledge score will be significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score after implementing educational programme regarding Obstetric emergency preparedness among trainee nursing officers.

**Research Hypothesis (H2):** The mean post-test practice score will be significantly higher than the mean pre-test practice score after implementing educational programme regarding Obstetric emergency preparedness among trainee nursing officers.

### Research Methodology

Quantitative research were used. Pre-experimental one group pretest post test research design were used. Independent variable was educational programme and dependent variable was level of knowledge and practice. The sample of study comprises of 50 trainee nursing officers. Purposive sampling, technique was used. Socio-demographic Variables: It includes Demographic data of the subjects including age, religion, sex, previous exposure, Extensive review of literature, discussion and guidance from experts enhance the development of tools. The tool consists of. Study aids: Tool 1: Knowledge of trainee nursing officers on preparing for obstetrical emergencies preparedness and the second tool is the Practices Observational Checklist for Trainee Nursing Officers.

**Data analysis with interpretation**

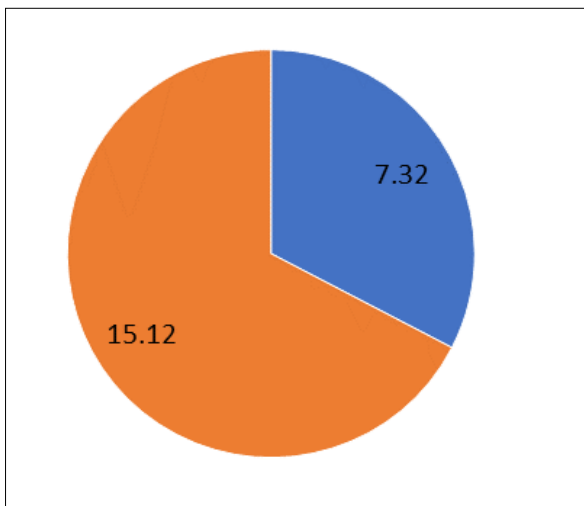
**Table 1:** Mean, standard deviation and ‘t’ value of pretest and post test knowledge score (N=50)

Level of knowledge score	Mean Score	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	Degree Freedom (df)	Paired ‘t’ value	Table Value
Pre-test	7.32	1.325	7.80	49	17.61	At 0.05 level
Post test	15.12	2.255				

**Paired ‘t’ test applied. P value <0.05 was taken as statistically significant**

The data presented in Table Shows that the mean posttest knowledge score 15.12±2.225 was higher than the mean pretest knowledge score 7.32±1.32 and the computed paired ‘t’ value 17.618 which was significantly higher than the tabulated value 1.67 (at df=49, p < 0.05).

**Educational programme was effective for enhancing knowledge of trainee nursing officers regarding obstetrical emergencies preparedness**

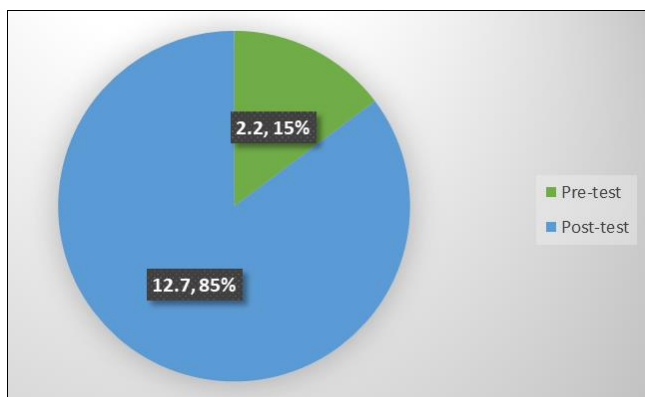


**Fig 1:** Pie diagram Comparison of Pre-test and Post-test knowledge score

**Table 2:** Mean, Standard Deviation and paired ‘t’ value of pre-test and post-test practice n score (N=50)

Practice score	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean Difference	‘t’ value
Pre-test	2.2	0.77	10.5	21
Post-test	12.7	5.21		

df = 49, ‘t’ = 4.78, p<0.05\*\*significant



**Fig 2:** pie diagram showing Comparison of Pre-test and Post-test practice score

**Interpretation**

The data presented in this Table No. 2 shows that the mean post-test practice score (12.7) was higher than the mean pre-test practice score (2.2). and the computed paired t test value (t 49 21P>0.05) is more than the tabulated value (t49=4.78, P<0.05) shows that there was a significant difference between pre-test and post-test practice score. It was therefore dismissed the null hypothesis and accept the research hypothesis. study was effective.

**Nursing Implications**

The findings of the study have implications in various areas of nursing service, nursing education, community and home care services.

**1. Nursing service:**

- Nurses working in maternity department can utilize technique such as individual and group teaching to manage the women’s in emergency.
- educational programme can be conducted regularly in hospitals.
- students can participate in the management of selected obstetrical emergencies. It is important role of trainee nurse to render information through health education in simple ways to enhance the knowledge.
- Nurses in the maternity setting should be instructed to assess the level of knowledge regarding care of women with obstetrical emergencies.
- The education can be a protocol to all nurses to update their knowledge in symptom management with regard to recent advances.
- In community, the community health nurse can utilize this skill training programme for educating the care givers.
- The findings of the study will help the nursing professional working in the hospitals to gain the knowledge of staff nurses and help in which they lack knowledge can be conducted for teaching.
- It can be utilized for assess the knowledge of the periphery level nurses on obstetric emergencies

**Nursing Education:**

- Students can utilize the educational program to up lift their knowledge regarding care of patient.
- Periodic seminars and group discussion can be arranged on new strategies regarding care of the patient with obstetrical emergencies.
- The nurse educator can use the tool to teach the student about obstetric emergencies.
- A module can be prepared based on present findings for improve the knowledge of the staff nurses on obstetric emergencies.

**Nursing Administration**

The findings will help the nursing student to understand about the importance of management of obstetric emergencies and improve their knowledge obstetric

emergencies Nursing Administration Obstetrical emergencies is a complex disease that requires the efforts and skills of all members of the multidisciplinary team. Rapid recognition and treatment for the women with emergencies can improve clinical outcomes. A coordinated multidisciplinary effort is necessary to accomplish this goal. The establishment of a nurses team and adherence to the recommendations for a mass media education can provide a clear framework for development of a successful program. Nurses are often responsible for the coordination of care throughout the continuum.

### Nursing Research:

- The findings of the study help to expand scientific body of professional knowledge upon which further researches can be conducted.
- The findings of the study can be utilized for conducting research using large sample.
- Training to the care givers every one year should be recommended by the investigator.
- Interventions to support care givers by providing education, counseling, emotional support or help with accessing services by using information packages, social workers, specialist nurses or family support workers have shown little impact on patients and only modest improvements in psychological and social measures in care givers. Training care givers in skills essential for the day to day management. Hence more studies can be conducted in this area in order to strengthen the expanded role of nurses.

### Recommendations

- An information booklet can be prepared as a teaching aid in the hospital and health clinics.
- A longitudinal study can be done using post test after one month, six months and after one year to see the retention of the knowledge.
- A comparative study can be done between urban and rural areas.
- Similar study can be undertaken among large samples so that results can be generalized.
- A study can be done to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program on obstetric emergencies.
- An experimental study can be carried out by preparing CD on obstetric emergencies.

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