



Effectiveness of self-instructional module on Post Abortion Care (PAC) among staff nurses working in maternity ward

T Ushakiran^{1*}, Budda Kavitha², Dr. Indira S³, Jayanthi V⁴

¹ Associate Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing, Narayana College of Nursing, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, India

² Assistant Professor, Department of Community Health Nursing, Narayana College of Nursing, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, India

³ Principal and Nursing Dean, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Narayana Nursing Institutions, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, India

⁴ Professor & HOD, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing, Principal Sree Narayana Nursing College, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, India

Abstract

Background: To be effective in preventing post abortion mortality and morbidity, emergency post abortion care must widely accessible throughout the health systems to all women. The health care facilities and trained medical providers, in order to the accessibility of post abortion care, health services and providing post abortion family planning services that includes contraceptive methods which are essential in preventing unwanted pregnancies.

Objectives

1. To assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on post abortion care among staff nurses.
2. To determine the association between posttest knowledge scores of staff nurses and their demographic variables.

Methods and Materials: A pre-experimental one group pretest-posttest research design was used for this study. The sample consisted of 40 staff nurses working maternity wards, they were chosen by a convenient sampling technique. In pretest majority of the staff nurses 36(90%) had inadequate knowledge on post abortion care whereas in posttest majority of the staff nurses 37 (92.5%) had adequate knowledge and only 3(7.5%) of staff nurses had moderately adequate knowledge. The study findings revealed that self instructional module on post abortion care was highly effective in improving the knowledge of staff nurses.

Keywords: post abortion care, maternity ward, pregnancies

Introduction

Abortion is the termination of pregnancy by the removal or expulsion from the uterus of a fetus or embryo resulting in or caused by its death, an abortion can occur spontaneously due to complications during pregnancy or it can be induced. The tragedy of unsafe abortion which WHO defines as "any procedure for terminating an unwanted pregnancy [carried out] either by persons lacking the necessary skills or in an environment lacking the minimal medical standards, or both" is that it is the most easily prevented cause of maternal death. The term post abortion care was first articulated as a critical element of women's health initiatives in Ipa's 1991 strategic planning document, which encouraged "The integration of post abortion care and family planning services in health care system" as a means of breaking the cycle of repeat unwanted pregnancy improving the overall health status of women in developing world. 1991 Ipa's listed post abortion family planning other reproductive health care as essential elements of a frame work for providing quality abortion care.

Materials and Methods

Research approach and design

A research approach tells us as to what data to collect and how to analyze it.

In this study one group pretest – post test (pre-experimental)

design has been adopted to attain the objectives of the present study.

Pre-experimental one group pretest posttest design

Table 1

Pretest	Manipulation	Posttest
O ₁	X	O ₂

O₁: Pretest assessment of knowledge on Post abortion care (PAC)

X: Self-instructional module on Post Abortion Care

O₂: Post test assessment of knowledge on Post Abortion Care (PAC)

E: Effectiveness of Self-instructional module on Post Abortion Care (PAC) among staff nurses in maternity wards.

Setting

The setting for the present study is in three hospitals as (1) KC General hospital, (2) Koshy's Hospital, (3) Eliya Prabha Maternity clinic, Bangalore.

Variable

Independent Variable

Independent variable is the variable that stands alive and is not

dependent on another. It is the cause of the action. In this study it refers to self-instructional module of Post Abortion Care (PAC).

Dependent Variable

Dependent variable is the effect of the action of the independent variable and cannot exist by itself. In the present study it refers the knowledge level of staff nurses on Post Abortion Care (PAC) as measured by self administered knowledge questionnaire.

Extraneous Variables

Extraneous variables are those variables that are present in research environment that may interfere with research finding by acting as unwanted independent variables. In this study it refers to the selected variables such as age, gender, religion, marital status, professional qualification years of experience in maternity ward and source of information.

Population

Population refers to the aggregate or totality of all objects, subjects or members that confirm to a set of specifications. In

the present study the population comprises of staff nurses working in maternity wards.

Sample and Sample size

In this present study, the sample comprised of 40 staff nurses working in maternity wards of KC General Hospital, Koshy's Hospital and Eliya Prabha Maternity clinic, Bangalore.

Sampling Technique

In the present study, convenient sampling technique was used to select staff nurses working in maternity wards of selected hospitals.

The tool was organized into 2 sections

Section A: Deals with demographic data like age, gender, religion, marital status, professional qualification, years of experience in maternity wards, source of information.

Section B: Deals with items of structured knowledge questionnaire on post abortion care (PAC) and the total number of items is 30. The items are classified under 3 categories;

Table 2

Section - A	General information regarding abortion and Post Abortion Care (PAC)	08 items
Section - B	Post abortion care and complications of abortion	14 items
Section - C	Post abortion counseling and family planning services.	08 items

Results and Discussion

Table 3: Aspect wise Frequency and Percentage distribution of pretest level of knowledge scores. N =40

S. No	Knowledge variables	Inadequate (<50%)		Moderately adequate (50%-75%)		Adequate (>75%)	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	General information on abortion	7	17.5	25	62.5	8	20
2.	Post abortion care (PAC) and complications of abortion	15	37.5	23	57.5	2	5
3.	Post abortion counselling and family planning services	29	72.5	8	22	3	7.5
4.	Over all knowledge	36	90	4	10	-	-

Table-3: The above table depicts that none of the participants 29(72.5%) inadequate knowledge of in aspect of post abortion counseling and family planning services 25(62.5%) had moderately adequate knowledge in the aspects of general

information, how ever 8(20%) have adequate knowledge in the aspect of general information. The overall knowledge aspect shows that most of the participants 36(90%) have inadequate knowledge on Post abortion care.

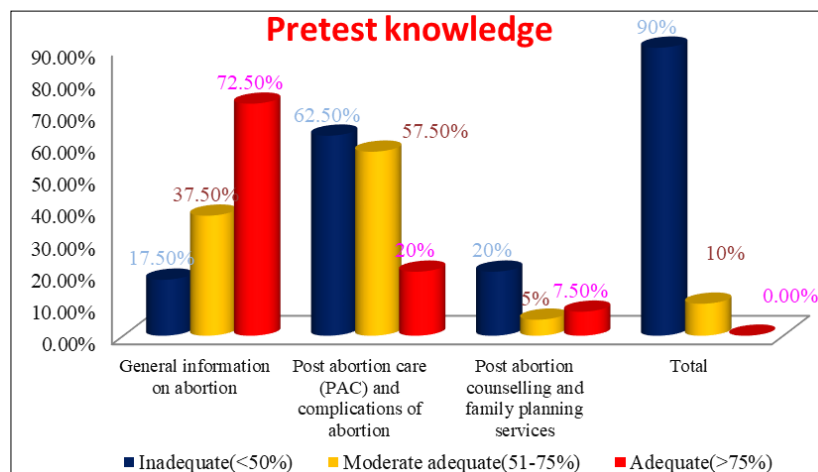


Fig 1: Percentage distribution of staff nurses by their pretest knowledge

Table 4: Aspect wise mean, standard deviation and mean percentage of pretest knowledge scores of staff nurses. (n=40)

Sl. No	Knowledge Variables	Max. Score	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean percentage (%)
1	General information on abortion	8	5.8	1.244	72.5
2	Post abortion care (PAC) and complications of abortion	14	7.6	1.464	54.29
3	Post abortion counseling and family planning services	8	3.03	0.695	37.81
4	Over all knowledge	30	16.43	2.17	54.76

Table No -4: Is evident that maximum mean knowledge score obtained by participant was 72.5 with standard deviation of 1.244 in the aspect of general information on abortion and the

minimum mean knowledge score obtained by the participants was 37.81 with the standard deviation of 0.695 in the aspect of post abortion counseling and family planning services.

Table 5: Aspect wise Frequency and percentage distribution of Posttest level of knowledge scores of staff nurses. (N=40)

Sl. No	Knowledge of variables	Inadequate (<50%)		Moderate adequate (50%-75%)		Adequate (>75%)	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	General information on abortion	1	2.5	6	15	33	82.5
2.	Post abortion care (PAC) and complications of abortions	1	2.5	7	17.5	32	82
3.	Post abortion counselling and family planning services	2	5	3	7.5	35	87.5
4.	Over all knowledge	-	-	3	7.5	37	92.5

Table No- 5: The above table depicts that majority of participants have 35(87.5%) had adequate knowledge in the aspect of post abortion counseling and family planning services, where as only 2 (5%) had inadequate knowledge in

the aspect of post abortion care. The overall knowledge levels shows that majority of staff nurses 37(92.5%) had adequate knowledge 3(7.5%) had moderately adequate knowledge level and none of them had in adequate knowledge in posttest.

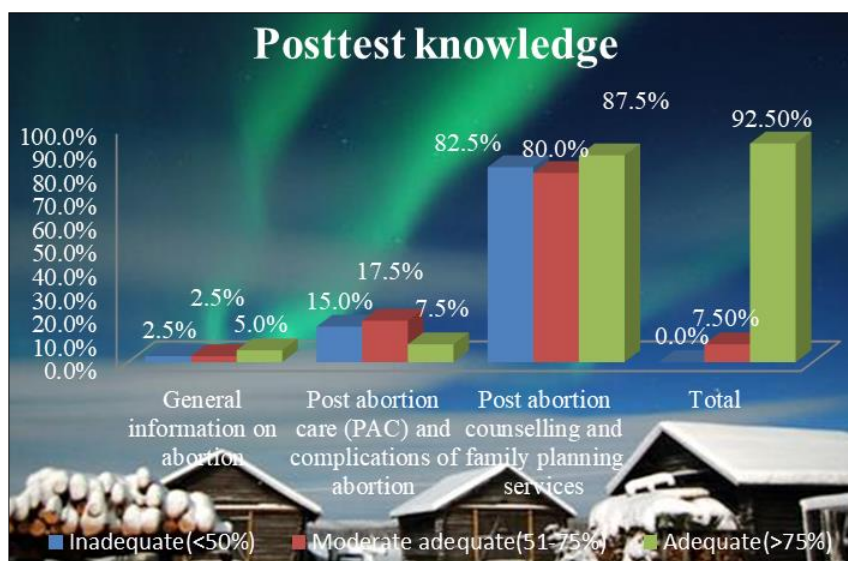


Fig 3: Percentage Distribution of Staff Nurses By Their Posttest Knowledge

Table 6: Aspect wise mean, standard deviation and mean percentage of posttest knowledge scores of staff nurses. (n = 40)

Sl. No	Knowledge variables	Max. Score	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean (%)
1	General information on abortion	8	7.3	1.682	91.5
2	Post abortion care(PAC) and complications of abortion	14	12.12	4.845	86.6
3	Post abortion care(PAC) counseling and family planning	8	7.38	4.479	92.19
4	Over all knowledge	30	26.8	0.51	89.33

Table No-6: It is evident from the above table the participants gain the highest mean percentage score 92.19% in the aspect of Post abortion care(PAC) counseling and family planning, and the lowest mean percentage score 86.6% in the aspect of Post abortion care(PAC) and complications of abortion. The

overall mean posttest score obtained by the participants was 89.33% and standard deviation is 0.51. However it can be interpreted that the gain in knowledge in all of the aspects of post abortion care were in the range between (85-95%).

Table 7: Comparison of pretest and posttest knowledge scores of staff nurses. (n = 40)

Sl. No	Component	Mean		Standard deviation		Mean difference	't' value	Inference
		Pre test	Post test	Pre test	Post test			
1.	General information on abortion	5.8	7.3	1.244	1.682	1.5	4.535***	Significant
2.	Post abortion care(PAC) and complications	7.6	12.12	1.464	4.845	4.52	5.648***	Significant
3.	Post abortion care(PAC) counseling and family planning	3.03	7.38	0.695	4.479	4.35	6.070***	Significant
4.	Over all knowledge	16.43	26.8	2.17	0.51	10.37	5.693***	Significant

*** p<0.001 level

Table No-7: The over all mean post test knowledge scores of staff nurses were 26.8 when compared to the pretest mean score of 16.43. The obtained 't' value $t=5.693$ is highly significant at $p<0.001$ level which indicates significant improvement between pretest and post test knowledge scores. Hence the enhancement of knowledge indicates the effectiveness of self-instructional module.

Nursing Implications

Nursing implication of the study could be discussed under nursing education, nursing practice, nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing Education

Nursing education emphasis that health care systems pay more attention on staff nurses as they are working in maternity ward, they will be knowledgeable and can be of help their own selves and others for their health reproductive function as well by imparting.

In-service education, reinforcing classes and educating the staff nurses regarding post abortion care.

Nursing Practice

Staff nurses should teach the women about the Post Abortion Care (PAC) and its benefits show that the women can practice in her reproductive period.

- Staff nurses working in maternity wards take a special role as counselor and educator, and there by render services to the women in their needs.

Nursing Administration

The main focus of nursing administration is to organize seminars and workshop and other educational programmes for staff nurses as a part of in-service education programme by which knowledge towards post abortion care (PAC) shall be enhanced.

- Nurse administrator can organize a teaching programme and develop health teaching material in this regard and make accessible to the needy population. They also can start training to the staff nurses on family planning and counseling services.

Nursing Research

Findings of the present study suggest that more interventional studies have to be conducted to make the staff nurses aware of Post Abortion Care (PAC).

- The study will motivate the initial researchers to conduct the same study on large scale and the study will be a reference for the extensive and intensive nursing research in the area of post abortion care among all the health care providers.

Conclusion

It is evident from the present study that significant perceived learning among staff nurses took place in all aspects of self instructional module regarding post abortion care and concluded that SIM was effective in improving the knowledge of participants on post abortion care. Staff nurses have expressed that they have been enabled to reflect on their own performances and expressed active participation in learning process. Hence the developed SIM on post abortion care among staff nurses is instructionally effective, appropriate and feasible. It can be used in the maternity wards and self instructional module to motivate the staff nurses.

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