A study to assess the Knowledge of Nursing students regarding Management of Postpartum Haemorrhage at a selected College of Nursing.

Rincy Alex

Associate Professor

Al Shifa College ofNursing

Abstract

The present study was aimed to assess the Knowledge of Nursing students regarding Management of Postpartum Haemorrhage at a selected College of Nursing , Perinthalmanna. Kerala. The objectives of the study were to Determine the knowledge of students regarding management of postpartum haemorrhage as measured by structured knowledge questionnaire and to Find out the association of level of knowledge scores with selected demographic variables. A descriptive research design was used to study 53 students from a selected College of Nursing, selected by non- probability purposive sampling technique. The data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire on management of Post partum Haemorrhage. The data collected was analyzed to achieve the objectives of the study and to test the research hypotheses. The results revealed that most of the subjects had average knowledge (75.47%) whereas only (1.88%) had poor knowledge regarding PPH. The range, mean, median and standard deviation of knowledge questionnaire were 7-25, 18.41, 19 and 3.49respectively. Results showed that significant association was found between age and the level of knowledge whereas no association between sex and previous experience in handling PPH and the level of knowledge scores. The calculated χ^2 value for age-05.55 with p value-0.018, sex-0,29 with p value- .59 and for previous experience -2.07 with p value- 0.15 at 0.05 level of significance.

The present study helped to identify the knowledge of Nursing students on management of postpartum Haemorrhage. Repeated training to the students will help to improve the knowledge and the PPH can be prevented at an early stage and thereby prevent the maternal complications.

Keywords

Knowledge, Nursing students, postpartum haemorrhage

Statement of the Problem

A study to asses the Knowledge of Nursing students regarding Management of Postpartum Haemorrhage at a selected College of Nursing.

Objectives of the Study

1. Determine the knowledge of students regarding management of postpartum haemorrhage as measured by structured knowledge questionnaire.
2. Find out the association of level of knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses

H1: There is a significant association of knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

Setting of the Study

The study will be conducted at the Al Shifa College of Nursing, Perinthalanna.

Population

Population consists of 4th year B. Sc Nursing students studying at Al Shifa College of Nursing.

Sample

The samples consist of 60 4th year B. Sc Nursing students studying at Al Shifa College of Nursing.

Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling technique

Criteria for the Selection of the Samples

Inclusion Criteria

- 4th year B. Sc Nursing students who have completed the PPH topic in their curriculum.
- Nursing students who are willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion Criteria

- Nurse midwives who have previous exposure to the similar programe.
- Nursing students who were absent on the day when the PPH topic was taken in the class

Data collection instruments

The tools used for the study were,

Section A: Demographic Proforma.

Section B: A structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the Knowledge of students regarding Management of Postpartum Haemorrhage.

Data collection process

After getting permission from ethical committee , researcher taken consent from the subjects and collected data from the participants.using the tool.

Results

Section A: Description of the Demographic Variable

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of students on Demographic Variables

N=53

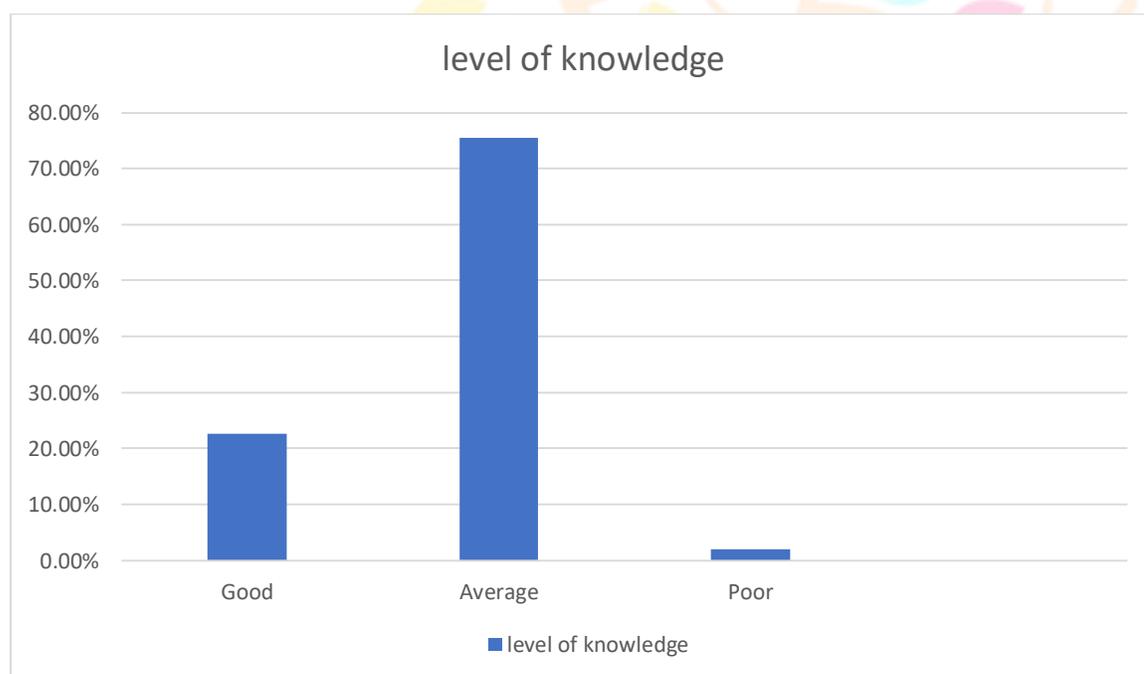| Sl. No.	Demographic Variables		Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age (years)			
	a.	21-22	53	100
	b.	23-24	-	-
	c.	25-26	-	-
	d.	27-28	-	-
2.	Sex			
	a.	Male	6	11.32
	b.	Female	47	88.68
3.	Have you handled PPH cases in clinics			
	a.	Yes	28	52.83
	b.	No	25	47.17

All the subjects (100%) were in the age group of 21-22 years.

Most of the subjects (88.67%) belonged to female category

Majority of subjects (52.83%) had handled PPH cases in clinics.

Section B: Knowledge of students regarding Management of Postpartum Haemorrhage

Table 2: **Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Knowledge Scores of students regarding Management of Postpartum Haemorrhage**

Level of Knowlwdge	Range of score	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Good	21-30	12	22.64
Average	11-20	40	75.47
Poor	0-10	1	1.89

Figure 1: Bar Diagram showing the Percentage Distribution of students according to their Knowledge Scores

Data presented in the Table 2 and Figure 1 show that, most (**75.47%**) of students had average knowledge, 22.64% of nurse midwives had good knowledge whereas lowest percentage (1.89%) of them had poor knowledge

Table 3: Range, Mean, Median, Standard Deviation and Mean Percentage of Knowledge Score of students

Range	Mean	Median	SD
7-25	18.41	19	3.49

Data in the Table 3 shows that the range of score is (7-25). The data also depicts that the mean and median of knowledge score are 18.41 and 19.

Section C: Association of Knowledge Scores with selected Demographic Variables

Table 4: Chi-Square Test Showing Association of Level of Knowledge Scores with Selected Demographic Variables

Sl. No.	Demographic Variables	$\chi 2$	Inference
1.	Age (in years)	5.554	Significant
2.	Sex	0.29	Not significant
3.	Handling of PPH cases before	2.07	Not significant

The data in the Table 4 shows that, significant association was found between age and the level of knowledge scores, whereas no significant association with sex and previous experience of handling PPH. Hence the research hypothesis was accepted at 0.05 level of significance for age.