

# A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding the Partograph Among the Staff Nursing Working in Maternity Care Unit at Selected Hospital, Saharanpur, UP

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## Abstract

**Introduction:** A study to assess the knowledge regarding the partograph among the staff nursing working in maternity care unit at selected hospital.

**Materials & Methods:** Descriptive research design was used adopted and convenience sampling technique was used for selecting the samples. Tools developed and used for data collection was Structured knowledge questionnaire having 25 Multiple Choice Questions.

**Results:** The result of the study shows that that there is significant association between the knowledge score with age of samples and other demographic variables have no significant association between the knowledge score as calculated 'P' value is higher than 0.05 level of significance.

**Conclusions:** The study concludes that age significantly influences knowledge scores, while other demographic variables show no such association. This indicates that age is an important factor in determining knowledge levels among the samples.

**Keyword:** Knowledge; Partograph; Maternity

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## Introduction

The WHO Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Programme, Geneva, 1989, states that the tragedies of obstructed labour and rupture of the uterus comprise one of the five major causes of maternal mortality and morbidity in developing countries.

A partograph is a simple, low-cost monitoring tool for intrapartum care recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) which has the potential to identify obstetric complications by graphically presenting the critical events of labour progression, including the condition of both the woman and the foetus. It also has impact on improving the quality of intrapartum care, maternal health and birth outcomes.

World Health Organization (WHO), in 2015 estimated a total of 303,000 maternal deaths globally, yielding a maternal mortality ratio (MMR) of 216 per 100,000 live births of which about 99% is contributed from the developing countries. The majority of maternal deaths happen because of complications during the intrapartum period and postpartum period. Regular monitoring during intrapartum period helps in early

detection and prompt management of any complications, thereby improves the delivery outcome.

The partograph acts as an "early warning system" in the early detection of CPD and may be used to assist:

- Referral decision in rural maternity centres.
- Intervention decisions in hospitals.
- Ongoing evaluation of the effect of interventions.

### **Objectives**

- To assess the knowledge regarding the partograph among the staff nursing working in maternity care unit at selected hospital.
- To find out the association between the levels of knowledge regarding the partograph among the staff nursing in the selected demographic variable.

### **Hypothesis**

- **H<sub>1</sub>:** There will be significant association between the levels of knowledge regarding the partograph among the staff nursing in the selected demographic variable.

### **Research Methodology**

**Research Approach:** Quantitative research approaches

**Research Design:** The design used in this study is Descriptive research design.

**Setting of The Study:** Maternity unit at selected hospital

**Population:** Staff nurses working in maternity unit

**Sample Size:** 50 staff nurses are selected.

**Sampling Technique:** Convenience sampling technique.

### **Sampling Criteria:**

- Inclusive criteria
- Staff nurses working in maternity unit
- Nurses who are available during the time of data collection.
- Nurses who are willing to participate.
- Exclusive criteria –
- The staff nurses who are not available at the time of data collection.
- Nurses who are not willing to participate.

### **Data Collection Technique: -**

#### **TOOL-I**

#### **Demographic variables –**

- Age
- Educational level
- Marital status
- Years of experience
- Attended any in- service program on Partograph

**TOOL-II:** Structured knowledge questionnaire having 25 Multiple Choice Questions

**Results:** Analysis of Data

The data obtained was analysing as per the objectives of the study and is organized under the following headings:

- Frequency and Percentage distribution will be used to analyze the demographic data.
- Frequencies and percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding the partograph among staff nurses working maternity unit.
- Chi-square test is used to find out the association between the knowledge with selected demographic variables. The significant findings will be experienced in tables, figures.

**Table-1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Data**

S. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	<b><u>Age</u></b>		
	• 21 - 25 years	20	40%
	• 26 - 30 years	10	20%
	• 31 - 35 years	10	20%
	• More than 35 years	10	20%
2.	<b><u>Educational Qualification</u></b>		
	• Diploma in Nursing	20	40%
	• B. Sc. Nursing	20	40%
	• M.Sc. Nursing	10	20%
3.	<b><u>Marital Status</u></b>		
	• Married	25	50%
	• Unmarried	25	50%
4.	<b><u>Years of experience</u></b>		
	• Less than 5 years	25	50%
	• 6-10 years	20	40%
	• More than 11 years	5	10%
5.	<b><u>Attended any In- service program on partograph</u></b>		
	• Yes	30	60%
	• No	20	40%

- Data presented in Table-1 revealed that majority of 20(40%) Staff Nurses were in the age group of 21-25 years, 10(20%) were in age group 26-30 years & More than 30 years and in age group of 31 -35 years are also 10 (20%).
- Educational Qualification of Staff Nurses was Diploma in nursing i.e. 20 (40%) , B.Sc. Nursing were 20 (40%) and M.Sc. Nursing 10(20%).
- Equal distribution of Marital status of staffnurses 25(50%) married and 25(50%) were unmarries.
- Majority of nurses were having experience of < 5 years i.e., 25 (50%), 6-10 years is 20 (40%), and more than 11years i.e., 5(10%).
- Majority of nurses had not attended any in service programme on partograph 30(60%) and 20(40%) nurses had attended.

**Table - 2: Frequencies and Percentage Distribution of Level of Knowledge Regarding the Partograph Among Staff Nurses Working Maternity Unit**

Grading of Scores	Grading of Knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
0-8	Poor	5	10%
9-17	Average	30	60%
18-25	Good	15	30%

Data presented in the Table 2 revealed that majority of staff nurses had average level of knowledge score regarding the partograph i.e., 40(90%) and 5(5%) staff nurses had good knowledge score and 5(5%) had poor knowledge score.

**Table -3. Association Between the Level of Knowledge Regarding the Partograph Among the Staff Nurses and Selected Demographic Variables**

To find the association between the level of knowledge regarding the partograph among the staff nurses and selected demographic variables, that following research hypothesis was states and tested at 0.05 level of significance.

- H<sub>1</sub>: There will be a significant association between the level of knowledge regarding the partograph among the staff nurses and selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

S. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	POOR	AVERAGE	GOOD	"P" VALUE	S/NS
1	<b>Age</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21 - 25 years</li> <li>• 26 - 30 years</li> <li>• 31 - 35 years</li> <li>• More than 35 years</li> </ul>	0 2 3 0	20 10 5 5	2 3 0 0	<b>4.31</b> <b>df=6</b>	NS
2.	<b>Educational Qualification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diploma In Nursing</li> <li>• B. Sc. Nursing</li> <li>• M.Sc. Nursing</li> </ul>	3 2 0	10 20 10	1 1 3	<b>14.3</b> <b>df=4</b>	NS
3.	<b>Marital Status</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Married</li> <li>• Unmarried</li> </ul>	2 3	20 20	3 2	<b>0.4</b> <b>df=4</b>	NS
4.	<b>Years of experience</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less than 5 years</li> <li>• 6-10 years</li> <li>• More than 11 years</li> </ul>	2 0 3	15 15 0	8 7 0	<b>264.3</b> <b>df=4</b>	NS
5.	<b>Attented any In-service program on partograph</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> </ul>	3 2	20 20	2 3	<b>69.9</b> <b>df=2</b>	NS

NS= Not significant S= Significant

## Interpretation

In table 3 it was found evident that there is significant association between the knowledge score with age of samples and other demographic variables have no significant association between the knowledge score as calculated 'P' value is higher than 0.05 level of significance.

## Conclusion:

Age was shown to have a significant correlation with knowledge level, although other demographic variables did not, indicating that the research hypothesis was partially accepted when evaluated at the 0.05 level of significance.

As a result, the only demographic factor affecting staff nurses' knowledge of the partograph was age.

## Recommendation

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations are made;

- A similar study can be replicated on a sample with different demographic characteristics.
- A similar study may be replicated with control group.
- A similar study may be replicated on a large population for wider generalization.

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