

Effect of an Instructional program on knowledge regarding Respectful Maternity Care among Nursing Students

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Abstract

The aim of the study is to assess the effect of an Instructional program on knowledge regarding respectful Maternity care among Nursing students. The objectives are 1. Evaluate the effectiveness of an instructional program on knowledge regarding Respectful maternity care. 2. Find the association between level of knowledge and their selected demographic variables among nursing students. Quantitative Research approach, with pre - experimental design (one group pre - test & post-test design was adopted for this study. The setting for the study is selected nursing college, Villupuram. & target Population is final year B.Sc., Nursing students with the Sample size of 95. Sampling technique is Purposive sampling technique. The pre-test knowledge is assessed by knowledge questionnaire followed by instructional programme on Respectful Maternity care is given by the researcher for 30 - 45 minutes with LCD presentation followed by post-test is conducted from the final year Nursing students. Results & Conclusion: Pre-test level post-test level of knowledge: out of 95 samples in pre-test 10 (11%) had inadequate knowledge, 85 (88%) had moderate knowledge and 0 (0%) had adequate knowledge. and in post-test 0 (0%) had inadequate knowledge, 7(7%) had moderate knowledge and 88(93%) had adequate knowledge. It reveals that the mean difference was 11.6 and the calculated t-value of 33.51 was highly significant. This indicates a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores.

Keywords: Respectful Maternity care, Instructional program

Introduction

Every woman has a right to respect, privacy, free from injury, rude treatment, and coercion. mother has the right to get respectful maternity care throughout pregnancy, labour, and the postpartum period . Obstetric violence means disrespect and abuse the women during childbirth process such as not permitting the woman to move around, eat, or drink; violating their privacy; doing routine episiotomies; suturing Perineal, cervical tears without giving regional anesthesia; emergency caesarean section done with the consent of the mother. RMC is a low-cost option, but most of the healthcare settings not given priority . Proper application of RMC improves the care and increases the satisfaction among mothers and healthcare team. Once RMC is implemented properly, high standard quality care, negative psychological impact to the mother will be reduced. and competent Midwife, helps to lower Maternal and New-born Mortality.

Studies have demonstrated that connection between disrespectful and abusive care leads to adverse maternal and infant health outcomes such as, physical injuries to the mother or new-born, postpartum hemorrhage and psychological consequences such as, suicidal ideation, and feelings of helplessness & post-traumatic stress ,such practices can hinder mothers' trust in the health care system, this leads to delayed access to health facilities and an increase in the rate of births with unskilled attendants. The responsibility of the midwife in

promoting and upholding the needs of the woman is acknowledged in the International Confederation of Midwife

Need for the study

Respectful maternity care is a vital focus in maternal health education. India and other countries reported a gap in awareness and implementation of respectful maternity practices among healthcare providers, especially nursing students. Since the investigator found that today's students are future frontline workers in maternity units, so it is necessary to enhance their knowledge through structured instructional programs. By assessing the impact of such programs, we can bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and clinical application, thereby reducing incidences of disrespect and improving the quality of maternal health services.

Objectives of the study

1. Evaluate the effectiveness of an instructional program on knowledge regarding Respectful maternity care.
2. Find the association between level of knowledge and their selected demographic variables among nursing students.

Material and methods

Quantitative Research approach with pre - experimental design (one group pre - test & post-test design) was adopted for this study. Dependent variables are the level of knowledge on respectful Maternity care. Independent variables is the instructional program on respectful Maternity care. In this study, the setting for the study is selected Nursing college, Villupuram. final year B.Sc., Nursing students at selected Nursing College, Villupuram was selected as sample using purposive sampling techniques with sample size of 100.

Data collection & Analysis

Data collection was conducted at selected Nursing College with duration of one week on May month. The permission is to obtain from the head of the institution at selected Nursing College. The study sample size is 100 & it is selected based on the inclusion criteria by non-probability Purposive sampling technique. The pre-test knowledge is assessed by knowledge questionnaire followed by instructional programme on respectful maternity care is given by the researcher for 30 - 45 minutes with LCD presentation & post-test is conducted from the final year nursing students. A Data collection tool consists of information regarding gender, Religion, Residence, Type of family, Family monthly income, Previous knowledge on RMC, source of information, 30 Structured Knowledge Questionnaire related to Respectful Maternity Care. They were multiple choice questionnaires. Each item was given a Score of zero for incorrect answer and score of 1 for correct answer. Data were analyzed on the basis of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics as follows• Frequency and percentage distribution were used to study distribution of general characteristics variables• Mean, standard deviation and paired t test used to assess the effect of educational program on respectful maternity care terms of awareness of knowledge• Chi square used to find out the association between awareness score and selected demographic variables of women.

Result & Discussion

SECTION – I: Frequency and percentage distribution of selected demographic variables among Nursing Students.

- Regarding gender, out of 95 samples, 67 (71%) were belongs to female and 28(29%) were belongs to male
- Pertaining to Religion, out of 95 samples, 45 (90%) participants were Hindus, 5 (10%) were Christians, and 3 (0%) were Muslims.
- Related to types of family, out of 95 samples 84 (88%) participants belongs to nuclear families, 11 (12%) belongs to joint families, and 0 (0%) belongs to extended family
- Regarding family income per month in Rs, Out of 95 samples 0 (0 %) participants had income below 10,000, 79 (82%) had income between 10,001 – 30,000, and 17 (18%) had income 30,001 and above.

- As per place of residence, out of 95 samples 11 (12%) participants were urban, 84(88%) were from rural areas, and 0 (0%) each were from semi urban
- Regarding previous knowledge about respectful maternity care is concerned, Out of 95 samples, 40 (42%) participants responded Yes, and 55 (58%) responded No,
- Among those who answered Yes, the source of health information were: 0 (0%) from social media, 28 (70%) from friends, 2 (2%) from family members and relatives, and 10 (25%) from health care professionals.

SECTION – II: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test level & post-test level of knowledge regarding respectful maternity care among nursing students

- **Table: 4.2.1:** Frequency and percentage distribution of the pre-test level of knowledge regarding respectful maternity care among nursing students

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PRE-TEST		POST-TEST	
	N	%	N	%
Adequate knowledge	0	0%	88	93
Moderate knowledge	85	89%	7	7
Inadequate knowledge	10	11%	0	0

The table 4.2.1 Reveals that frequency and percentage distribution of the pre-test level post-test level of knowledge: out of 95 samples in pre-test 10 (11%) had inadequate knowledge, 85 (88%) had moderate knowledge and 0 (0%) had adequate knowledge. and in post-test 0 (0%) had inadequate knowledge, 7(7%) had moderate knowledge and 88(93%) had adequate knowledge.

SECTION – III: Effect of instructional program on knowledge regarding Respectful Maternity care

Table 4.3.1: Effect of instructional program on knowledge regarding Respectful Maternity care

Pre – test		Post test		Mean difference	T Value
Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation		
14.8	3.13	26.4	3.83	11.6	33.51**

**** p<0.05 highly significant**

The table 4.3.1 reveals that the mean difference was 11.6 and the calculated t-value of 33.51 was highly significant. This indicates a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores.

SECTION – IV: 4.4 Association between the post-test regarding Respectful Maternity care with their selected demographic variables

The findings reveals that there is no significant association between post-test level knowledge with gender, types of family, residence, family income per month, previous knowledge and source of information were non-significant. But significant association with religion.

CONCLUSION

The finding clearly analysis that there is a significant mean difference was 11.6 and the calculated t-value of 33.51 was highly significant. This indicates a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores. Hence the study concluded that the instructional program on respectful maternity care was effective in improving the knowledge of nursing students.

Declaration by authors

Ethical approval: approval

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Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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