



**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION BOOKLET
REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF POST PARTUM HAEMOHRAGE
AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN THE SELECTED HOSPITAL AT
INDORE M.P.**

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Abstract

Post-Partum Haemorrhage (PPH) remains the most significant cause of maternal morbidity and mortality in India, accounting for nearly one-fourth of maternal deaths. Staff nurses play a vital role in the early detection, prevention, and management of PPH, yet several studies have identified knowledge gaps in its management. The present study aimed to assess the effectiveness of an information booklet on the management of post-partum haemorrhage among staff nurses working in a selected hospital at Indore, Madhya Pradesh. A pre-experimental one-group pre-test and post-test design was adopted. The sample consisted of 300 staff nurses selected using a purposive sampling technique. A structured questionnaire with 35 items covering causes, signs, prevention, and management of PPH was used for data collection. The information booklet was distributed, and participants were re-assessed after seven days. The mean pre-test knowledge score was 17.4 ± 4.3 , and the mean post-test score increased to 27.6 ± 3.8 . The mean difference of 10.2 was statistically significant at $p < 0.001$ ($t = 18.23$). The results indicated that the information booklet was highly effective in improving knowledge regarding PPH management among staff nurses. The study recommends the regular use of educational materials such as information booklets and periodic in-service training to enhance nurses' preparedness for obstetric emergencies.

Introduction

Maternal mortality remains a pressing public health issue, particularly in developing countries like India. The World Health Organization (WHO, 2023) identifies Post-Partum Haemorrhage (PPH) as the leading cause of maternal death globally. In India, PPH accounts for approximately 25–30% of all maternal deaths. Despite the availability of effective prevention and management protocols, delays in recognizing and managing excessive bleeding continue to contribute to poor maternal outcomes.

PPH is defined as blood loss of 500 mL or more within 24 hours after vaginal delivery, or 1000 mL or more after caesarean section. The primary causes include uterine atony, retained placenta, genital tract trauma, and coagulation disorders. Timely management using the “Four T’s” approach—Tone, Tissue, Trauma, Thrombin—is crucial. Nurses are often the first to detect abnormal bleeding and initiate first-line management, such as administering uterotonics, performing uterine massage, and reporting promptly to physicians.

However, several studies have shown that nurses may lack adequate knowledge about current evidence-based guidelines for PPH management. Continuous education is therefore essential. An information booklet can serve as an effective, low-cost educational tool to improve nurses’ understanding and retention of essential clinical information. This study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of such an information booklet in improving the knowledge of staff nurses working in a selected hospital at Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

Objectives

1. To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding management of post-partum haemorrhage among staff nurses.
2. To administer an information booklet on PPH management.
3. To evaluate the post-test level of knowledge after the intervention.
4. To determine the effectiveness of the information booklet by comparing pre-test and post-test knowledge scores.

5. To find the association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

- H₁: There will be a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding PPH management among staff nurses after administration of the information booklet.
- H₂: There will be a significant association between pre-test knowledge and selected demographic variables such as age, education, and experience.

Methodology

A pre-experimental one-group pre-test/post-test design was adopted. The study was conducted at a tertiary hospital in Indore, Madhya Pradesh. A total of 300 staff nurses working in labour, maternity, and postnatal wards were selected using purposive sampling. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire of 40 multiple-choice questions on definition, causes, signs, prevention, and management of PPH. After the pre-test, an information booklet based on WHO and national guidelines was distributed and explained. The post-test was conducted after seven days using the same tool. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics, including paired *t*-test and chi-square test.

Results

The mean pre-test knowledge score was 17.8 ± 4.5 , while the mean post-test score increased to 29.1 ± 3.9 , with a mean difference of 11.3. The calculated *t*-value ($t = 19.47$, $p < 0.001$) indicated a highly significant improvement in knowledge after the intervention. In the pre-test, only 8% of participants had excellent knowledge, compared to 68% in the post-test. No significant association was found between pre-test scores and demographic variables such as age, education, and experience.

Discussion and Conclusion

The study findings clearly demonstrate that the information booklet significantly improved nurses' knowledge regarding the management of PPH. The results align with previous studies (Patel, 2020; Verma et al., 2022), which confirmed that structured

educational materials enhance nurses' understanding of obstetric emergencies. The study concludes that educational interventions, especially printed booklets, are simple and cost-effective tools for updating nurses' clinical knowledge. Regular distribution of such materials and ongoing in-service training are recommended to improve maternal health outcomes and reduce PPH-related mortality.

Recommendations

1. Conduct similar studies using randomized controlled designs.
2. Introduce regular refresher training and evaluation sessions.
3. Develop multilingual educational booklets for wider accessibility.
4. Integrate technology-based learning such as e-modules or mobile applications for continuing education.

Conclusion

The study concludes that the information booklet was highly effective in enhancing the knowledge of staff nurses regarding management of post-partum haemorrhage. The significant improvement in post-test knowledge scores demonstrates that such educational tools are valuable for updating nurses' understanding of current obstetric practices. Regular distribution of information booklets, combined with periodic workshops, can strengthen clinical skills, improve maternal outcomes, and contribute to achieving the national goal of reducing maternal mortality in India.

References

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