A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING WARNING SIGNS OF PREGNANCY AMONG PRIMI GRAVID MOTHERS IN A SELECTED HOSPITAL AT INDORE, (M.P.)

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Abstract

In This Pre Experimental Design, Sample Consisted of 100 Primi gravida mothers Selected By Non Probability Purposive Sampling Technique. Self Structure Questionnaire Tools Was Used For Assessing The Knowledge of Primi gravida mothers Pre Test Was Conducted By Using The Same Structured Questionnaire And After 30 days post test was conducted using the same structured questionnaire for assessing the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding warning sign during pregnancy among primigravida mother Mean Percentage Of The Knowledge Score Of Post Test Mean 22.58 Was Higher Than Mean Pre Test 5.73 The 'T' Value For Total Pre Test And Post Test Was 27.53 The Data Was Analyzed In Terms Of Descriptive And Inferential Statistics.

INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization stated that pregnancy and childbirth are by far the most important event in the life of women and their families. This can be a time of great hope and joyful anticipation. Although pregnancy is not a disease but a normal physical process, it is associated with certain health risks to the life and health of both the woman and her unborn child. These dangers exist in every society and in every circumstance. In developed countries they have been greatly defeated because every pregnant woman should be especially careful during pregnancy and childbirth. In

developing countries where each pregnancy represents a journey to an unknown destination where too many women do not return, due to lack of care.

The World Health Organization shows that the worldwide birth rate of 18.5 births per 1,000 people in 2016. The mortality rate was 7.8 per 1,000. So the RNI was 1.6 percent. In 2012 the global birth rate was 19.611 according to the World Bank and 19.159 births per 1,000 people according to the CIA, compared to 20.09 per thousand people in 2007.

The 2016 average of 18.6 births per 1,000 people is equivalent to about 4.3 births per second or about 256 births per minute worldwide.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the pre test knowledge of primi gravid mothers regarding the warning signs of pregnancy.

2. To assess the post test knowledge of primi gravid mothers regarding the warning signs of pregnancy.

3. To find out the effectiveness of self instructional module on improving the knowledge of primi gravida women.

4. To associate the post test level of knowledge with selected demographic variables such as age, religion, educational status, area of residence, type of family, occupation, previous exposure to knowledge and by what means of exposure.

HYPOTHESES

❖ The mean of the post test score after intervention will be significantly higher than the mean pre test score of knowledge of warning signs of pregnancy among primi gravida mothers.

❖ There will be a significant association between the level of knowledge and their selected demographic variables such as Age, Religion, educational qualification, type of family, place of living, occupation and previous type of exposure to knowledge.

Methods and Material

An extensive review of literature was undertaken. The conceptual framework based on Betralanff's theory (1968) the general system theory An experimental research approach was used to assess the knowledge of primigravida mothers regarding warning sign during pregnancy.

A pre experimental research design was Considered Appropriate for the Study "Evaluate the Effectiveness the self instructional module On the Level of Knowledge Regarding warning sign during pregnancy." One group pre test and post test design was used. In order to measure the content validity of the tool, the questionnaire schedule was given to the 12 experts from the field of child health Nursing and community health nursing. The experts were chosen on the basis of their clinical expertise, experience, qualification and interest in the problem area. The tool was found reliability of tool was calculated with split half method and found 0.87 for knowledge and 0.91 for attitude which is statically reliable for the present study.

RESULT

Experimental research design was used in present study with 100 Primigravida Mother Non probability convenient sampling technique was used 35 self structured knowledge questioner were used to assess knowledge & attitude of Primigravida Mother regarding Warning sign during pregnancy.

Objective1: To assess the pre test knowledge of primi gravid women regarding the warning signs of pregnancy.

Data show that 53% of primi women had average knowledge and 47% of primi women had inadequate knowledge on warning signs of Pregnancy in pre test. This indicates the need for self instructional module for the group.

Objective 2: To assess the post test knowledge of primi gravida women regarding the warning signs of pregnancy.

Data show that 58% of the primi women had average knowledge and 42% of the primi women had adequate knowledge on warning signs of pregnancy after the distribution of the self instructional module.

Objective 3: To find out the effectiveness of self instructional module on improving the knowledge of primi gravida women.

Data show showed that the mean of the post test knowledge score was 26 was higher than that of the pre test knowledge score of 16. The calculated 't' value was (-44.456) more than the table value.

This indicates that there is significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge score, which means that self instructional module, influence the knowledge gain of pre experimental group. Hence the researcher accepts the research hypothesis.

Objective 4: To associate the post test level of knowledge with selected demographic variables such as age, religion, educational status, area of residence, type of family, occupation, previous exposure and by what means of exposure to knowledge

There is a significant association between the post test knowledge score and demographic variables such as age, religion, educational status, place of living, type of family, occupation and previous exposure.

Data showed that there was a significant association between post test level of knowledge and educational status, place of living and previous exposure. The chi-square test values are greater than the table value. Hence the researcher partially accepts the hypothesis.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusion is made based on the above finding that most of the subjects were having an average level of knowledge; self instructional module was an effective method of improving knowledge. This study can encourage the midwives to use the self instructional module in imparting knowledge of the women and also the media can help the public to find out how the knowledge can be given to the mothers. They can also find other methods of imparting knowledge to the mothers.

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