

PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON THE USE OF PARTOGRAPH AMONG TRAINED MIDWIVES

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Abstract

A pre-experimental one group pretest post test approach was adopted to assess the effectiveness of PTP regarding the use of partograph during labor on the knowledge & practice of trained midwives working in selected hospitals of Indore. The sample comprised of 50 trained midwives, working in labor room. Sample was selected using purposive sampling technique. Structured knowledge questionnaire and checklist were used to assess the knowledge and practice on the use of partograph. A planned teaching program was administered regarding the use of partograph. Findings of the study indicated that the trained midwives had mean pretest knowledge score (10.86) and mean pretest practice score was (3.18). The mean post test knowledge score increased to (17.20) and practice score increased to (13.58) after the intervention with PTP. The 't' test computed for knowledge was ($t_{49} = 16.69, p \leq 0.05$), and practice ($t_{49} = 19.92, p \leq 0.05$). The highly significant difference depicted by 't' test suggest that the planned teaching program was effective in increasing the knowledge and improving the practice of the use of partograph among trained midwives.

Key Words: Planned Teaching Programme (PTP), Partograph, Knowledge, Practice, Trained- Midwives.

Background

The midwife's record of labor is a legal document and must be maintained meticulously. Each event must be written down immediately after its occurrence and should be authenticated with the midwife's full signature. An accurate record of the early part of labor provides the basis for management of labor progress. (Bennett, Ruth V., 1992)

Friedman (1954) first devised the partograph. The partogram or partograph is a chart on which the salient features of labor are entered in a graphic form. It also gives information about fetal and maternal conditions that are recorded on a single sheet of paper. It can predict deviation from normal duration of labor early, so appropriate steps could be taken in time. It facilitates handover procedure. Introduction of partograph in the

management of labor has reduced the incidence of prolonged labor and caesarean section rate. It helps in decision-making to manage the abnormal labor. (WHO, 1994).

Need of the Study

Use of partograph during labor can prevent suffering and loss of life. The partograph records the progress of labor, especially the rate of cervical dilatation. WHO's partograph differentiates between the latent phase of labor (slow dilatation up to 3 cm of cervical dilatation) and the active phase, during which the cervix dilates by at least 1cm / hour to full dilatation. The partograph can detect abnormal progression of labor. Then clinicians can either augment labor by administering oxytocin or, in extreme cases of prolonged or obstructed labor perform a caesarean section. (Maclean, G. 2005)

As part of the Safe Motherhood Initiative, launched in 1987, the WHO has produced and promoted a partograph with a view to improve labor management and reducing maternal

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