A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Computer Assisted Teaching On Knowledge And Practices Regarding Partograph Among Nursing Students Of Selected Nursing Colleges Of Ludhiana, Punjab.

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Abstract:
Background: A partograph is a composite graphical record of key data (maternal and fetal) during labour entered against time on a single sheet of paper. Relevant measurements might include statistics such as cervical dilation, fetal heart rate, duration of labour and vital signs.
OBJECTIVE:
1.   To assess the pre-test knowledge and practices regarding partograph among nursing students.
2.   To assess the post-test knowledge and practices regarding partograph among nursing students.
3.   To find out the correlation between pre-test knowledge and practices regarding partograph among nursing students.
4.   To find out the correlation between post-test knowledge and practices regarding partograph among nursing students.
5.   To find out the association between pre-test knowledge regarding partograph andselected demographic variables.
6.   To find out the association between pre-test practices regarding partograph and selecteddemographic variables.
7.   To prepare booklet regarding partograph among nursing students.
Methods: The study design was pre experimental pre test post test one group design. Total of 50
Nursing students were included. Knowledge and Practices were assessed using Structured Knowledge Questionnaire and
Practice Check List before intervention and 1 week after intervention.
Results: There was positive correlation between pre test knowledge and pre test practices scores i.e. 0.199. There was also positive correlation between post test knowledge and post test practices scores i.e. 0.170.
Conclusion: Thus it was surmised that variations in knowledge of nursing students regarding partograph has an impact on practices.
Key words: Computer Assisted Teaching, Partograph.

I.   Introduction

A partograph is one of the valuable appropriate technologies in use for improved monitoring of labour progress, maternal and fetal wellbeing. It is an important tool for managing labour. This is through enabling clinicians (midwives and doctors) to plot examination findings from their assessment on the partograph. The belief that its use was applicable in developing settings leads to its introduction worldwide. A number of common partogram designs incorporate an alert and action line. The partograph provided pictorial overview to health professionals about the labour progress, maternal and foetal condition to allow early

identification and diagnosis of pathological labour. Its use is critical in the prevention of maternal and peri natal morbidity and mortality.

The WHO recommended that the modified partograph be used in monitoring all labour to identify abnormal progress and women who might need further intervention. It records the information about the progress of labour and the condition of a woman and her baby during labour. It is a key for the appropriate prevention and treatment of labour complication. The use of this partograph improves the management of labour and to support the decision-making regarding interventions. When used appropriately, the modified WHO partograph helps the health care providers identify the complications of labour and know when to take the appropriate actions.

II. Research Methodology

Research Design
A Pre experimental (Pre test-post test one group design) research design was selected to accomplish the stated objectives for the present study.

RESEARCH APPROACH
Quantitative research approach was considered to be appropriate for present study .

AREA OF STUDY
The study was conducted in SML College of Nursing, Ludhiana. SAMPLE AND SAMPLE SIZE
Total sample for the study was 50 nursing students

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES
Purposive sampling technique was used toselect the samples for the study.

TOOLS
Development and description of the tool

THE TOOL USED IN THE STUDY HAS FOLLOWINGTWO PARTS:-
Part1:Socio Demographic Characteristics

This part consists of ten items for obtaining personal information i.e. Age, Professional course, Gender, Residential type, Occupation of mother, Occupation of father, Training Institute, Have you ever been to labour room, Proficiency control on procedure during training period, Source of Information.

PART 2: SELF STRUCTURED TOOL
Structured Knowledge Questionnaire. The knowledge was assessed by knowledge questionnaire. It is composed of 32 items and further divided into areas to assess the knowledge in every component of partograph. Each question was of one mark. Maximum marks were 32 and minimum marks 0.

Practice Check List. This tool was made to assess the practical knowledge of nursing students regarding partograph. Itis composed of 20 statements or items. Each response is assigned a score 1. Maximum marks were 20 and minimum marks 0.

CONTENT VALIDITY OF THE TOOLS

Content validity of the tools was determined by expert's opinion.

PILOT STUDY
Pilot study was conducted in the 2nd week of September 2021. 50 nursing students were taken as the sample for the pilot study. Pilot study was done to ensure thereliability of the tool and feasibility of the study.Prior permission was taken to conduct the study from the Principal of SML College of Nursing, Ludhiana. With the help of structured tool theinvestigator collected data from nursing students after obtaining verbal consent. The time taken for data collectionwas 30 to 40 minutes.

ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION
Correlation between knowledge and practices before and after intervention and association with selected variables among nursing students.

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE PRE-TEST KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES REGARDING PARTOGRAPH AMONG NURSING STUDENTS.

N=50

Correlation	Pre Test Knowledge And Practice Score		
	Maximum Score	Mean Score	r
Knowledge	32	11.94	1.199*
Practice	20	10.76	

*= Significant at 0.05 level

CORRELATION BETWEEN THE POST-TEST KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES REGARDING PARTOGRAPH AMONG NURSING STUDENTS.

N=50

Correlation	Post Test Knowledge And Practice Score		
	Maximum Score	Mean Score	r
Knowledge	32	19.43	0.170*
Practice	20	13.17	

*= Significant at 0.05 level

Comparison of mean scores between pre test and post test on knowledge regarding partograph

N=50

	Mean Scores (Mean± SD)		df	t
	Pre Test	Post Test		
Knowledge	17.62 ±1.43	27.96±1.78	98	32.13*
Practice	9.20 ±3.57	15.22±2.79	98	9.39*

*Significant at 0.05 level

Table 1 and 2, depicts that there is significant relationship between pre test knowledge and practices, and post test knowledge and practices. Pre and Post test knowledge comparison regarding partograph among the nursing students were 17.62±1.43 while

27.96±1.78 after 1 week(post test).paired t test was applied to compare the means. It was found to be statistically significant at

p<0.05 level. Pre and Post test practices comparison regarding partograph among the nursing students were 9.20±3.57 while

15.22±2.79 after 1 week(post test).paired t test was applied to compare the means. It was found to be statistically significant at p<0.05 level. So the researcher is failed to accept the null hypothesis i.e There willbe no significant difference in pre test and post

test knowledge and pre test post test practices.

III.   Conclusion
Computer Assisted teaching was effective to enhance the knowledge and skillful practices regarding partograph among the nursing students in selected nursing colleges. These was a positive correlation between post test knowledge and post test practices.

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