

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION BOOKLET (E-BOOKLET) ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING WARNING SIGNS OF PREGNANCY AMONG G.N.M STUDENTS AT PEOPLE'S COLLEGE OF NURSING AND RESEARCH CENTRE BHOPAL, (M.P).

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Abstract: A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Information Booklet (E-Booklet) On Knowledge Regarding Warning Signs of Pregnancy Among G.N.M Students at People's College of Nursing and Research Centre Bhopal, (M.P). In this study the quantitative approach and Pre- experimental research design was used One group Pre-Test -Post Test design was used. 30 G.N.M Students were selected by Non-Probability Purposive sampling technique in People's College of Nursing and Research Centre, Bhopal (M.P.). Self-structured questionnaire tool was used for the data collection. In Pre-test majority of participants 12(40%) had very good knowledge, 11(36.7%) had Good knowledge and only 7(23.3%) had Average knowledge, whereas in Post-test majority 18(60 %) of participants had very Good knowledge, and only 12(40%) had Excellent knowledge.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Warning signs of Pregnancy, Information Booklet (E-Booklet). **INTRODUCTION** – About 40% of all pregnant women will experience some type of complication during their pregnancies, about 15% complication will be life threatening, and will require immediate obstetric care. Stanford children organization revealed that during pregnancy warning signs should be reported by obstetrician. these are- bleeding from vagina, blurred vision, severe abdominal pain, severe headache, loss of fetal movements, excessive vomiting, fever with chills, pain or burning urination, swelling to face, fingers, arm and feet, convulsion.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE-

□ **Zainab Ali, Hussein Ali -Ali ET. Al (2019)** a study conducted to assess the knowledge about obstetrics warning signs during pregnancy in the selected primary health care Centre in Hila city. Its cross-sectional design study was used. A total 250 pregnant women participated and Non probability convenient Subject technique used .data was collected through the use of interview technique and data were analyzed by description & analyze technique used. This study revealed overall knowledge of pregnant women regarding warning signs during pregnancy good response. ¹⁸

□ **Ramoliya A. Akru ti et al (2019)** conducted a study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge about warning signs of pregnancy among primigravida mothers. Study conducted in Gg hospital Jamnagar. This study researcher pre- experimental one group pretest posttest design was used. 60 participated were selected by purposive sampling technique. A structured questionnaire was provided to the mother to assess pre-test knowledge score. After executed a structured teaching programme on warning signs of pregnancy and its management to the Primi gravida mother than post test conducted. Analysis showed that Value of 28.14 paired t-test was highly significant at the level of $p < .001$. It revealed the effectiveness of structure teaching programme level of knowledge about warning signs of pregnancy. ¹⁹

OBJECTIVES -

- To assess the pre -test knowledge regarding warning signs of pregnancy.
- To prepare and administer Information booklet (E-Booklet) on knowledge regarding warning signs of pregnancy.
- To assess the post- test knowledge regarding warning signs of pregnancy.
- To assess the effectiveness of Information booklet (E-Booklet) regarding warning signs of pregnancy.
- To find out association between pre-test knowledge regarding warning signs of pregnancy with their demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS-

H0: There is no significant difference between the pre -test and post-test knowledge. H1: There is significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge.

H2: There is significant difference between the knowledge regarding warning signs of pregnancy and selected demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHODS-

In this study the quantitative approach and Pre-experimental research design was used. One group Pre-Test -Post Test design was used. 30 G.N.M Students were selected through Non- Probability Purposive sampling technique in People's College of Nursing and

Research Centre, Bhopal (M.P.). Self-structured questionnaire tool was used for the data collection. A pilot study was conducted in People's College of Nursing and Research Centre, Bhopal (M.P.). on 4 September 2020 to determine the effectiveness of the tool and the reliability ($r = 0.99485$) of the tool was established through the split half method and tool was found relevant. final data was collected from 11 September 2020 to 17 September 2020. From the 30 G.N.M. third year students by using the self-structured questionnaire in form of (online form) google forms to them and ensured the confidentiality would be maintained. Information Booklet (E-Booklet) was prepared and distributed to each participant and request them to read the Information Booklet (E-Booklet). The data will be analyzed by Descriptive and Inferential statistics method.

RESULT-

Table -1: Frequency and percentage Distribution of socio demographic variables of participants.

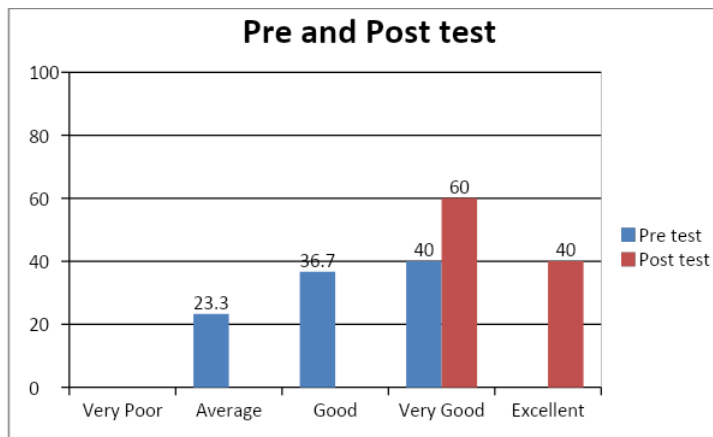
Socio Demographic Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percent
Age	18-21 year	23	76.7
	22-25 years	3	10.0
	26-29 years	4	13.3
	30-33 years	0	0
Gender	Female	25	83.3
	Male	5	16.7
Religion	Hindu	27	90.0
	Muslim	3	10.0
	Christian	0	0
	Others	0	0
Marital status	Married	7	23.3
	Unmarried	22	73.4
	Other	1	3.3
Type of family	Nuclear family	21	70.0
	Joint family	9	30.0
	Extended family	0	0
Monthly income of father	>5000 Rs/month	16	53.3
	5001-10,000 Rs/month	5	16.7
	10,001-15,000 Rs/month	7	23.3
	15,001 or above	2	6.7
Living area	Rural area	22	73.3
	Urban area	8	26.7
Nutrition status	Vegetarian	28	93.3
	Non- vegetarian	2	6.7
	Both	0	0

Table -1 depicts that majority 23 (76.7%) of participants belonged to 18-21 years age, 25 (83.3%) of participants were female, 27 (90%) of participants from Hindu, 22 (73.4%) of participants had unmarried, 21 (70%) of participants were belonged to Nuclear family, 16 (53%) of participants had to Rs >5000 monthly income of father / Month, 22 (73.3%) of participants had belonged to rural area, 28 (93.3%) of participants were vegetarian.

Table-2: Over all of Knowledge of warning signs of pregnancy.

	Pre test		Post test	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Very Poor	0	0	0	0
Average	7	23.3	0	0
Good	11	36.7	0	0
Very Good	12	40.0	18	60.0
Excellent	0	0	12	40.0
Total	30	100.0	30	100.0

Table-2: depicts that in Pre-test majority 12(40%) of participants had very good knowledge, 11(36.7%) had Good knowledge and only 7(23.3%) had Average knowledge, whereas in Post-test majority 18(60 %) of participants had very Good knowledge, 12(40%) had Excellent knowledge.



	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	t	df	P value	Significance
Pre test	16.4333	30	4.56133	8.232	29	.000*	S
Post test	23.7000	30	2.26137				

*P value is significant at P<0.05. Represents pre-test mean and post -test mean which shows significant differences increased from 16.433 to 23.7. The T value (8.232) and p value (0.05) of the table shows is statically significantly difference in the pre-test and post-test Knowledge. There is effectiveness of information booklets

Table-3: Association of socio demographic data with pre test

	Very Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	Excellent	Total	Chi square value	Df	P value	Significance
Age										
18-21 year	0	6	9	8	0	23	2.747	4	.601	NS
22-25years	0	1	1	1	0	3				
26-29 years	0	0	1	3	0	4				
30-33 years	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Gender										
Female	0	6	8	11	0	25	1.519	2	.468	NS
Male	0	1	3	1	0	5				
Religion										
Hindu	0	7	8	12	0	27	5.758	2	.056	NS
Muslim	0	0	3	0	0	3				
Christian	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Marital										

status										
Married	0	0	3	4	0	7	4.84 1	4	.30 4	NS
Unmarried	0	7	7	8	0	22				
Other	0	0	1	0	0	1				
Type of family										
Nuclear family	0	6	8	7	0	21	1.64 0	2	.44 0	NS
Joint family	0	1	3	5	0	9				
Extended family	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Monthly income of father										
>5000 Rs/month	0	4	5	7	0	16	3.88 7	6	.69 2	NS
5001-10,000	0	1	1	3	0	5				

Rs/month										
10,001-15,000 Rs/month	0	14	2		0	7				
15,001 or above	0	11	0		0	2				
Living Area										
Rural area	0	39	10		0	22	4.34 3	2	.11 4	NS
Urban area	0	42	2		0	8				
Nutrition status										
Vegetarian	0	7	10	11	0	28	.657	2	.72 0	NS
Non-vegetarian	0	0	1	1	0	2				
Both	0	0	0	0	0					

- Table-3: Regarding the association the calculated chi square value and P-values (χ^2 2.747, 1.519, $p=0.601$, 0.468, $DF=4$, 2) indicate that pre-test knowledge regarding warning signs of pregnancy is not significantly associated with age and gender.
- Regarding the association the calculated chi square value and P-values (χ^2 5.758, 4.841, $p=0.056$, 0.304, $DF=2$, 4) indicate that pre-test knowledge regarding warning signs of pregnancy is not significantly associated with religion and marital status.
- Regarding the association the calculated chi square value and P-values (χ^2 1.64, 3.887, $p=0.44$, 0.692, $DF=2$, 6) indicate that pre-test knowledge regarding warning signs of pregnancy is not significantly associated with type of family and monthly income of father.
- Regarding the association the calculated chi square value and P-values (χ^2 4.343, 0.657, $p=0.114$, 0.72, $DF=2$, 2) indicate that pre-test knowledge regarding warning signs of pregnancy is not significantly associated with living area and nutritional status.

The relationship between knowledge with selected demographic variables was determined by the use of chi-square. The chi-square Value is not significantly when compared to table value at 0.05 level of significance and it revealed that there was no significant difference between knowledge and socio-demographic variables like Age, Gender, Religion, Marital status, Type of family, Monthly income of father, Living area, Nutritional status.

Conclusion-

Based on finding of the study following conclusion were drawn.

- The present study revealed that the participants have very good knowledge regarding warningsigns of pregnancy.
- Information Booklet (E-booklet) is distributed to increase knowledge.
- There is significant association between Pre-test and Post -test knowledge score regarding warning signs of pregnancy.
- There is no-significant association between knowledge score and selected socio demographicvariables Age, Gender, Religion, Marital status, Type of family, Monthly income of father, Living area, Nutritional status.

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