ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM REGARDING RESPECTFUL MATERNITY CARE AMONG STAFF NURSES IN GOVERNMENT GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUNTUR ANDHRA PRADESH

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Abstract

Maternal health is important for the women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period and maternal health care services includes antenatal care (ANC), delivery care and postnatal care (PNC) services. The Respectful Maternity Care addresses the issue of disrespect and abuse toward women and new-borns utilizing maternal and new born care services and provides a platform for improvement by: Raising awareness of women during pregnancy and human right.

Methods and materials:-The study was carried out using a Quantitative, quasi experimental one group pre and post-test design. The study was conducted among 60 staff nurses of government general hospital Guntur. The study participants were selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique. The pre-test is conducted after that structured teaching programme was given on respectful maternity care to the staff nurses after four days post test was conducted by using same tool. The pre and post-test knowledge was compared and analysed. **Results:-** The findings of the study revealed that in pre-test, 51.7% of Staff nurses had inadequate knowledge, while 25.0% had moderate knowledge and 23.3% of them had adequate knowledge regarding respectful maternity care. This reveals that majority of the Staff nurses need to be educated and informed about respectful maternity care.

Conclusion:-On the basis of the study the researchers concluded that structured teaching programme improving the knowledge of respectful maternity care among staff nurses indicated that there is a definite need for more information on respectful maternity care.

INTRODUCTION

Maternal health is important for the women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period and maternal health care services includes antenatal care (ANC), delivery care and postnatal care (PNC) services. Maternal health has been becoming a global concern because the lives of millions of women in reproductive age can be saved through maternal health care services. Despite efforts that have been made to strengthen maternal health care services, maternal mortality is still high in most of the developing countries. Every day, approximately 800 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth and 99% of all maternal deaths occur in developing countries. Raising awareness of women's and new-borns' human rights recognized in internationally adopted United Nations multinational declarations, conventions and covenants, Highlighting the connection between human rights guarantees and healthcare delivery relevant to maternal and new-born healthcare; Increasing the capacity of maternal, new-born and child health advocates to participate in human rights processes, Aligning women's demand for high quality maternal and new-born care with international human rights law standards; and Providing a foundation for holding governments, the maternity care system and communities accountable to these rights Supporting healthcare workers in providing respectful care to women and new-borns and creating a healthy working environment.

In the 1990's, the United Nations issued the "Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women" and a movement gained force in Latin America which was termed "humanization" of childbirth. Some of the first reports on violations of women's rights in childbirth came from the human rights community. From an initial focus on reducing maternal and infant mortality the global focus shifted to developing human rights standards on maternal and child mortality and morbidity reduction. More recently, this has led to a focus on addressing disrespect and abuse as manifestations of the systemic failure to uphold human rights standards.

Recommendations for WHO in 2018 emphasize the quality of interactions between women and their healthcare provide and considered good interactions as a prerequisite for child birth. And respect for women feelings, dignity, choice and preference.(WHO)

The white ribbon alliance (WRA) has defined 7 domains of respectful maternity care during childbirth using a right based approach including physical abuse, on consent care, non confidential care identified care discrimination, abandonment care and detention in practice, a facility, behaviour, standard in research and program implementation are often variable. Respectful maternity care obviously leads to patient satisfaction during childbirth including the quality of both physical interactions on interpersonal relations between care providers on pregnant women. Disrespect and abuse women during facility based childbirth is not a new phenomenon and has been an issue since 1960s.Disrespect and abuse to women during institutional childbirth services is one of the deterrents to the utilization of maternity care services. Mistreatment of women during the labour and delivery negativity influences the woman's decision to seek future obstetric care at health facilities and violent women rights. These are limited India studies related to the respectable maternity care and disrespectful and abusive behaviour that pregnant women experienced at public health facilities. (White ribbon alliance).

Das debyani et al (2018) conducted a quantitative study to evaluate the effect of awerness programme on knowledge regarding respectful maternity care among antenatal women in a selected hospital of well Bengal. The study also found that there is also significant association between knowledge score of women with educational qualification and socioeconomic status. The study recommends for a qualitative and survey on adherence to RMC. Staff nurses and midwives are the back bone of midwifery they should know the importance of respectful maternity care so that they can develop positive attitude towards respectful maternity care.

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

The pooled prevalence of disrespect and abuse women during the process of childbirth at health facilities in sab Sahara Africa was 44.09%(95% CI :29.94-58.24)particularly physical abuse was 15. 77% (95% CI : 13.38- 18.15) non confidential care was 16.87% (95% 14.49 – 19.24) abandonment was16. 86%(95% CI :13.88 – 19.84)and detention was 4.81%(95% CI 3.96-5.67).the study conclude that in the study this respect and abuse of women during the process of childbirth at health facilities are high compared with other studies particularly non confidential care and abandonments is high compared with other studies the study point out that the Ministry of Health and health care providers maternal health expert shall give attention to women's rights during the process of childbirth at health facilities.

Government of India has launched LaQshya (Labour room quality improvement initiative) to improve of care in Labour room and Maternity operation theatre in public health facilities. It's a multi programmed approach focused at intrapartum and immediate postpartum period. It is aim to reduce preventable maternal and new-born mortality morbidity and still Births associated with the care around delivery in labour room and maternity operation theatre and to ensure respectful maternity care.

In 2000, millennium Development goal (MDG) 5 world leaders set a target of reducing the goal maternal mortality ratio. The number of deaths among women caused by pregnancy or childbirth related complications per 100000 live births-to a quarter of its 1990 level by 2015.althrough progress towards MDG5 has been good in 2013,the global maternal mortality ratio was still 210,well above the target of 95.in that year alone, nearly 300,000 women, 99% them living in low – and-middle income countries, died from pregnancy or childbirth related complications women need to be sure that they will receive dignified and respectful care during childbirth.

OBJECTIVES

* ❖ To assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding respectful maternity care.
* ❖ To implement the structured teaching program of staff nurses regarding respectful maternity care.
* ❖ To identify the relationship between knowledge selected demographic variables

HYPOTHESIS

1.H1-There will be a significant difference in the pre test knowledge scores of staff nurses regarding respectful maternity care.

2.H2-There will be a significant association between pre test knowledge score of staff nurses regarding respectful maternity care and their socio demographic variables.

ASSUMPTIONS

- ➢ The staff nurses may have adequate knowledge regarding respectful maternity care.
- ➢ The staff nurses may have adequate practice regarding respectful maternity care.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The chapter includes reviews related to:

1) **Studies related to maternal mortality and morbidity**
2) **Studies related to respectful maternity care**

Shobha G. Jayashree B. Divater, Annamma Thomas (2019) this study was to calculate the maternal mortality ratio, comes for maternal death in our institution and the duration of hospital admission to death interval. Methods:The study included collecting and analyzing the details of maternal deaths St. Johns Medical College Hospital, Bengaluru, Freon January 2007 December 2016 women who were admitted. Results: Total maternal deaths were til and live births were 26.001 during the study period. The maternal motility ratio (MMK) was 234.6 per 100,000 live births. Majority of maternal deaths occurred in women aged 18-35 years 56 (1.0%) women, primipara 45 (73.77%) and referred cases to our institution from other hospitals 52 (85.244 Most of the women died in the postnatal period 54 (8852) Diet obstetric causes accounted for 44 (72.199 maternal deaths and indirect cannex 17 (27.86%) deaths. Preeclampsia and eclampsia were the leading causes for death 13 (21.319) followed by acute fatty liver of pregnancy 12 (19,67%), hemorrhage 7 (13.11%) and sepsis 6 33. Anemia was present in 77.04% of women at the time of admission to our hospital. Thirty sis (59.01%) women died within a week of admission to the hospital, in which 13 (21.31%) women died in less than 24hours of admission.

2. Studies related to respectful maternity care

Anamika S. Bodade, Sarylin Shinde(2000): The purposive sampling technique was used for selecting 100 staff nurses in labour from selected hospital in Aurangabad, Maharashtra. The result of the study shows that, the knowledge level of staff nurses was found majority of the samples 65%.were are having in adequate level of knowledge on RMC where as 29%were having moderate knowledge and 6%.were having adequate knowledge level on RMC.

METHODOLOGY
Research Approach: In this study the researcher adopted Quantitative research approach

Research Design: The research design is Pre-experimental research design (one group pre-test and post-test design)

Variables
Dependent Variable : knowledge regarding respectful maternity care.
Independent Variable: structured teaching programme\
Demographic variables: The socio demographic variables adapted in the study were Age, Gender, marrital status, educational status, work experience, work in maternity ward, insevice education in respectful maternity care

Setting of the study The study will be conducted on staff nurses, Government general Hospital, Guntur.
Population
Target Population: The target population of this study all staff nurses working in Government general hospital, Guntur.
 Accessible population: The accessible population of this study is staff nurses in the Government general Hospital Guntur.

Sample : Staff nurses in the government general hospital, Guntur
Sample size: 60
Sampling technique: Non probability convenient sampling technique
Criteria for sample collection
Inclusion criteria
- Staff nurses who are willing to participate to the study
- Staff nurses who are available at the time of data collection

Exclusion criteria
- Staff nurses who are willing to participate in the study
- Staff nurses who are not available at time of data collection

Description of the tool
It consists of the following sections:
SECTION A;- Demographic data It consists of age, gender, marital status, work experience, work experience in maternity ward, in-service education regarding respectful maternity care.
SECTION B: The Structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge of respectful maternity care. This consist of 30 multiple choice questions in which the best option must be chosen. Every right answer is scored as one mark. The wrong answer will be scored as zero. The maximum score is 30 for all item
Reliability of the tool: The reliability of the tool was tested by the split half method using spearmen brown formula. The r value obtain was for knowledge which indicated degree of reliability.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

THE DATA WERE PRESENTED UNDER FOLLOWING HEADING:

Section A: Description on demographic variables for the staff nurses

Section B : Description of sample in terms of knowledge score of staff nurses regarding respectful maternity care.

Section -A

Demographic data of sample such as Age, Gender, Marital status, Family type, Education, Work experience, Work experience in maternity ward, In-service education programme.

Table: Frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to the age

N=60

AGE	Frequency	Percentage
a)21-29	16	26.7
b)30-39	31	51.7
c)40-49	11	18.3

d)50-above	2	3.3
GENDER		
Male	0	0
Female	60	100

Table shows that 26.7% of staff nurses belong to 21-29yrs of age group, 51.7% of staff nurses belong to 30-39 years of age group, 18.3% of staff nurses belong to 40-49yrs of age group, 3.3% of staff nurses belong to 50-above year's age group. Gender: 0% of staff nurses are males, 100% of staff nurses are females

SECTION:B

Description of sample it terms of knowledge and scores of sample regarding respectful maternity care

In section B, the is described in terms of the knowledge scores obtained about knowledge and quality of life.it includes representation of sample according to their knowledge scores and quality of life scores.

H1: There will be low and moderate knowledge regarding respectful maternity care among staff nurses

Table : Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge scores of sample regarding

Knowledge levels	Knowledge score	
	Frequency (f)	**Percentage (%)**
Above average (0-33%)	6	10
Average (34- 66%)	32	53.3
Below average (67-100%)	22	36.7

The table depicts that, the data on knowledge scores of respectful maternity care among staff nurses. The data indicates that majority i.e 20.0 percent had above average knowledge while 51.7 percent had average knowledge and 28.3 below average knowledge

Discussion

This chapter discusses the findings of the study derived from statistical analysis.the study was conducted and data was collected from staff nurses government general hospital Guntur .this discussion is based on the objectives and hypothesis specified in this study.

The data on knowledge score of respectful maternity care among staff nurses. The data indicates that majority i.e 31percent had average knowledge while 17 percent had below average knowledge and 12 percent had above average knowledge.

Implications of the study

Nursing Education

> ➢ Nurse educators should consider the inclusion of respectful maternity care education and motivate them to develop positive attitudes towards it.
> ➢ Student nurses and midwives have to update their knowledge regarding respectful maternity care.

Nursing Practice

➢ Midwives and staff nurses are in a unique position to influence maternal care knowledge attitude and practice by providing knowledge for the positive benefits of respectful maternity care.

Nursing Research

➢ This study motivates the investigators to conduct further studies related to respectful maternity care.
➢ The nurse researcher should disseminate the findings through conference, seminar, and paper presentation, publication in national and international journals which would signify the need for its inclusion in the curriculum for further researches.

Nursing Administration

➢ Nurse administrator organize, implement and evaluate educative programme which will in turn helps to improve the knowledge as well as to meet the future needs and welfare of the maternal health. Nurse leader can organize in-service education programme regarding respectful maternity care to improve the practice and performance Standards for midwives working in labour ward.

Recommendations

• The study can be replicated on a larger sample and also at different settings
• A comparative study can be conducted to assess the knowledge and practice regarding respectful maternity care in different settings

Conclusion:

• The present study attempt to assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme regarding respectful maternity care the knowledge of Staff nurses which indicates that most of the Staff nurses had average knowledge. Educational programme would help for the development of knowledge on respectful maternity care.

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