A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Recent Trends in Infertility Management among Staff Nurses Working in SC Hospital, Hassan, Karnataka

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Abstract

Background: This study was designed to investigate the knowledge regarding recent trends in infertility management. The validity and reliability of research instruments was established and data was collected from 60 staff nurses selected from sc hospital, hassan, Karnataka using the purposive sampling method. This formed the basis of the detailed analysis and conclusions and recommendations.

Aims and objectives: The aim of this study is to find out the the knowledge regarding recent trends in infertility management.

Material and method: Pre-experimental research design was adopted to achieve the goal of the study. The tool consists of one parts First part consists socio demographic data consists of Self structured questionare. 60 samples were collected from selected from sc hospital, hassan, Karnataka

Result: This study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of teaching programme, regarding recent trends in infertility management.. The study involves one group pre- test post-test pre experimental design with purposive sampling technique, 60 samples of staff nurses was selected on the basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria. A conceptual framework used for this study was modified "king"s goal attainment model." Analysis of obtained data was planned based on the objectives and hypothesis of the study, both descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the analysis of the data. The data was interpreted in the forms of tables and graphs. There was a significant increase of 39.3% of knowledge gain after the administration of STP. Staff nurses improved their mean knowledge from 13.76 to 25.57. The difference between pre and posttest knowledge score was highly significant. The paired't' value was 30.51 and that was highly significant at p = 0.001 level.

Conclusion: The following conclusion can be drawn from the study findings, which are supported by evidence from the other literature;the self-administered questionare has shown remarkable difference between pre-test and post-test. & STP was effective among staff nurses.

Keywords: *Structured teaching programme, recent trends, infertility management, Knowledge of staff nurses.*

Introduction

The WHO (1988) has defined sub fertility as the inability to achieve a pregnancy after one year of unprotected intercourse; the term infertile should not be used until it is proved that pregnancy is impossible[.1]

In approximately 1/3 of cases, male factors are responsible, in another third female factor; in the remainder, a combination of factors is involved. The couples are evidently anxious about their apparent infertility but must be encouraged to talk about whether they really want children and if they are both equally committed to their goal.[2]

The birth of the first test tube baby; in July 1978 open up new possibilities not only in the all aviation of infertility but also for scientific development.[2]

Today, infertility is described as a couple's problem and infertility client receive the information and emotional support they need. The health care professional best qualified to provide the service is the female nurse. She is more capable of inventing therapeutically, insensitive and empathic manner.[3]

In recent year's nurse practitioner have expanded their repertoire of obstetric-gynecological skills to include the provision of infertility care. To minimize the stress educate them about the factors, testing and treatment involved in infertility. Nurses can support them emotionally through a sensitive aspect.[4]

Need for Study

'Each one teaches one.'

According to this policy every person is responsible to teach one, and taught one will teach another one. Likewise through this whole nation can be educated and each one will feel the importance of passing on that piece of information received to another person. It would be a matter of pride future and the success will be visible.[5] Education can help to increase knowledge. Education means translation of knowledge in to practice in simple words, it means practical training. Education helps in moulding a person for a particular purpose about which knowledge has been imparted.[5]

In India 80% of the couples achieve conception if they so desire, within one year of having regular intercourse with adequate frequency (4-5 times a week). Another 10% will achieve the objective by the end of the second year. As such, 10% remain infertile by the end of the second year.[6]

Nurses are in key position to deliver health education. Health education plays a vital role in nursing, to provide quality care for the patients. Health education is a powerful and effective medicine in any kind of treatment, even though it is cheaper. It is an effective tool and it is administered with great awareness by every nurse in any setting like hospitals or in community. It will be a best tool in promoting health.[6]

Statement of the problem: A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding recent trends in infertility management among staff nurses working in Sc hospital, hassan, Karnataka

Objectives of the problem:

1. To assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding recent trends in infertility management.

2. To prepare and conduct structured teaching programme regarding recent trends in infertility management among staff nurses.

3. To assess the knowledge regarding recent trends in infertility management among staff nurses after structured teaching programme.

4. To find out the association between the post test knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis: H_1: There will be a significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge scores regarding recent trends in infertility management among staff nurses.

Methodology

Research design: The research design used for the study was Pre-experimental research design

Setting: The present study was conducted in Sri Chama - Rajendra Government Hospital, Hassan. The staff nurses working in this hospital were selected for the study.

Sample: Sample size consists of 60 staff nurses working in S.C. Hospital of Hassan

Inclusion criteria: Staff nurses who are:

1. Working in SC Hospital, Hassan

2. Willing to participate.

3. Who know to read, write and speak in English language.

Exclusion criteria: Staff nurses who are:

1. Not willing to participate in the study.

2. Who are on leave.

Tool for data collection: The tool was organized as follows.

Part-1: Socio demographic variables of the staff nurses.

Part-2: Consists of the Questionnaire with 30 items based on basic concept of infertility, causes of infertility, factors of infertility, diagnosis for infertility and selected technique in infertility management.

Scoring interpretation:

<50% - POOR

51- 75%-AVERAGE

>75%-G OOD

Data collection procedure: The researcher decided to carryout the study in S.C. Hospital of Hassan. The investigator obtained written permission from the authority of the respective hospital prior to data collection. The data was collected from 12.09.2009 to 15.10.2009. The study was carried out by the researcher in three different shifts of duty scheduled by the respective hospital (morning shift-8am to 2pm, evening shift-2pm to 8pm, and night shift 8pm to 8am). A written informed consent was taken separately from each sample. Appropriate orientation was given to all the samples about the aim of the study, the nature of the tool and adequate care was taken for protecting them from potential risk including maintaining confidentiality, security, identity etc.

Participants were asked to answer a structured knowledge questionnaire with demographic data. After the pre test, structured teaching programme was given for the staff nurses with the help of charts. With an interval of one week post test was conducted using the same tool to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

Statistical design: Data were verified prior to computerized entry. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 20.0) was used. Descriptive statistics were applied (e.g., mean, standard deviation, frequency and percentages). Test of significance (chi square and paired t test) was applied to test the study hypothesis

Analysis

Table 1: Pre test knowledge score on recent trends in infertility management

N=60

Level of knowledge	No. of staff nurses	%
Inadequate knowledge	41	68.3%
Moderately adequate knowledge	19	31.7%
Adequate knowledge	0	0.0%
Total	**60**	**100%**

Table 2: Post test level of knowledge on recent trends in infertility management

N=60

Level of knowledge	No. of staff nurses	%
Inadequate knowledge	0	0.0%
Moderately adequate knowledge	10	16.7%
Adequate knowledge	50	83.3%
Total	**60**	**100%**

Table 3: Determination of overall knowledge score before and after structured teaching programme

N=60

	No. of staff nurses	Pretest Mean±SD	Posttest Mean±SD	Student paired t-test
Overall Knowledge Score	60	13.77± 3.22	25.57 ± 1.93	t=30.51 P=0.001 significant

Conclusion

The present study is an effort to evaluate the STP regarding recent trends in infertility management on knowledge of staff nurses. In order to achieve the objectives of the study a quasi experimental one group pretest posttest design was adopted and 60 subjects were selected using non probability convenient sampling technique. These findings showed that after the administration of STP, the knowledge of the staff nurses was increased significantly. The mean knowledge in all aspects of improvement was 25.57 and the SD was 1.93. The findings of the study revealed a significant increase in the posttest knowledge score after the administration of the STP. The pretest knowledge score of the staff nurses was 45.9% and posttest knowledge was 85.2%. There was a significant increase of 39.3% of knowledge gain after the administration of STP. Staff nurses improved their mean knowledge from 13.76 to 25.57. The difference between pre and posttest knowledge score was highly significant. The paired 't' value was 30.51 and that was highly significant at p = 0.001 level.

Recommendations for Further Study

1. Similar Study Can Be Conducted For A Larger Group of Sample And In Different Settings.

2. To Identify The Attitude of Infertile Couples.

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