

High Risk Pregnancy

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding management of high risk pregnancy among nursing students in selected schools of nursing, Ludhiana, Punjab.

The research project was undertaken by Mrs. Amritpal kaur in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science in Nursing from Baba Farid University of Health Science, Faridkot, Punjab.

Objectives

First, to assess the pre test knowledge regarding management of high risk pregnancy among nursing students in control and experimental group. Second, to assess the post test knowledge regarding management of high risk pregnancy among nursing students in control and experimental group. Third, to compare the pre test and post test knowledge regarding management of high risk pregnancy among nursing students in control and experimental group. Fourth, to find out the relationship between pre test and post test knowledge with selected demographic variables among nursing students regarding management of high risk pregnancy in control and experimental group with selected variables i.e. age of students, religion, type of family, monthly family income and Source of previous knowledge.

Methodology

Research hypothesis was that the post test mean knowledge score of nursing students in experimental group regarding management of high risk pregnancy will be significantly higher than the post test mean knowledge score in control group as measured by self structured questionnaire at $p < 0.05$ level of significance.

Conceptual framework was developed on the basis of “General (Open) System Model by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy (1968)”. The research approach adopted for this study was experimental approach and the design was quasi-experimental research design. Convenience sampling technique was used and 60 students who were studying in GNM 3rd year were selected i.e 30 in control group and 30 in experimental group. The independent variables included in the study were structured teaching programme regarding management of high risk pregnancy, age of students, religion, type of family, monthly family income and source of previous knowledge. The dependent variable was knowledge related to management of high risk pregnancy among nursing students. A self structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the pre test knowledge regarding management of high risk pregnancy among nursing students. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to depict the findings and to interpret the data.

Results

The following conclusion were drawn based on the findings of the study i.e in control group, pre test mean knowledge was 12.40 and pre test mean knowledge of experimental group was 12.53. Post test mean knowledge of control group was 12.97 whereas post test mean knowledge of experimental group was 19.20. The difference between the post test mean knowledge of experimental group regarding management of high risk pregnancy was found significantly higher than the post test mean knowledge of control group at $p < 0.05$ level of significance, There was statistically no relationship with selected demographic variables on knowledge of nursing students. There was statistically non significant at $p < 0.05$ regarding management of high risk pregnancy.

Recommendations

Based on the result of the study, following recommendations are made. The study can be replicated on large sample to validate and generalize the findings. Similar study can be conducted in different setting like hospital, community centers and different large population like staff nurses, pregnant women, can be taken as a sample for the study. A comparative study can be conducted to assess the knowledge on management of high risk pregnancy among nursing students and students of educational colleges. An exploratory study can be done to assess the knowledge and attitude of pregnant women towards management of high risk pregnancy in selected hospitals. A quasi experimental study can be done to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on high risk pregnancy among pregnant women in selected hospitals.