



# A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME REGARDING MGSO4 AMONG MIDWIVES AT SMVMCH AT PUDUCHERRY

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## ABSTRACT:

**Introduction:** Magnesium sulfate is commonly used in obstetrics, particularly during pregnancy, to address certain medical conditions. One notable application is its use to prevent and manage seizures associated with preeclampsia and eclampsia, serious complications that can occur during pregnancy. **Objectives of the study:** The main objective of the study to assess the effectiveness of structural teaching programme regarding mgso4 among midwives. **Methodology:** The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. A pre-experimental design was adopted for this present study. By using convenient sampling technique, 50 midwives working in SMVMCH, Puducherry were selected for the present study. **Results:** The present study shows that in pre-test level of knowledge, majority 27 (54%) of them had inadequate knowledge, 20 (40%) of them had moderate knowledge and 3 (6%) of them had adequate knowledge regarding mgso4 among midwives. In post-test level of knowledge majority 34 (68%) of them had adequate knowledge, 16 (32%) of them had moderate knowledge regarding mgso4 among midwives. **Conclusion:** The study findings concluded that there is significance association between educational status, exposure of mgso4 drug with the level of knowledge regarding mgso4 among midwives where  $p < 0.05$ .

**Keywords:** Magnesium sulphate, Hypertensive disorder, Pre eclampsia

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy are major causes of severe morbidity, long-term disability, and death of mothers and their babies. In addition to maternal morbidity and mortality, PE/E can also increase the likelihood of preterm delivery or stillbirth.

Pre-eclampsia/eclampsia (PE/E) is a life-threatening multisystem disorder affecting 2 - 8% of all pregnancies worldwide. That has substantial effect on maternal and newborn health. PE/E is one of the most common causes of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality in low- and middle-income countries globally, approximately 63,000 women die each year of PE/E which accounts for an estimated 9% of maternal deaths in Asia and Africa and about one-quarter of maternal deaths in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Magnesium sulfate is commonly used in obstetrics, particularly during pregnancy, to address certain medical conditions. One notable application is its use to prevent and manage seizures associated with preeclampsia and eclampsia, serious complications that can occur during pregnancy. Intravenous administration of magnesium sulfate has been proven effective in reducing the risk of seizures in pregnant women with these conditions.

Magnesium sulphate is the drug of choice for prevention of seizures in the pre-eclamptic woman, or prevention of recurrence of seizures in the eclamptic woman, as demonstrated in two large clinical studies. In 1995, the Eclampsia Trial Collaborative Group reported that when magnesium sulphate was used for treatment the risk of recurrent convulsions in women with eclampsia was reduced by 52% when compared with diazepam, and by 67% when compared with phenytoin.

## **NEED FOR THE STUDY**

Eclampsia is a significant cause of maternal deaths worldwide, with 10-20% of pregnancies involving hypertension. In developing countries, the risk of dying from pre-eclampsia and eclampsia is 300 times higher than in developed countries. 99% of maternal deaths occur in low-resourced, developing countries, with 50-70 thousand women dying annually from complications. Studies show that eclampsia rates are usually less than 5% even when MgSO<sub>4</sub> is administered for eclampsia. In India, a study found that low dose magnesium sulphate therapy was as effective as standard Pritchard's regime in controlling convulsions in eclampsia. In Tamil Nadu, a comparative study compared the efficacy and toxicity of low dose magnesium sulphate therapy with standard Pritchard's regime in managing eclampsia. Essential knowledge for handling maternal emergencies, including eclampsia, is crucial for appropriate treatment and management of emergency maternal health conditions.

## **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

A study to assess the effectiveness of STP on who guidelines regarding mgso<sub>4</sub> among midwives at SMVMCH at Puducherry.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding mgso4 among midwives.
- To assess the effectiveness of structural teaching programme regarding mgso4 among midwives
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding mgso4 among midwives with their selected demographic variables.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

A quantitative research approach and pre-experimental design was selected for the present study. The present study was on 50 midwives working in SMVMCH, Puducherry who meet the inclusion criteria. Using a purposive sampling technique the samples were selected for the present study. The tool consists of demographic variables and practice questionnaires. The data of the study was evaluated by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

## MAJOR FINDING

Regarding the age in years, the majority 22 (44%) were in the age group of 20-25 years, 21(42%) were in the age group of 25-40 years. Regarding gender majority 41 (82%) were female and 9 (18%) were male. In the aspect of religion majority, 37 (74%) were Hindu, 4 (8%) were Muslim and 9 (18%) were Christian. In the aspect of educational status, majority 36 (72%) were completed B.sc(N) and 6 (12%) were completed GNM. Regarding marital status, 29 (58%) were married and 20 (40%) were unmarried. In the aspect of employment status majority, 35 (71.43%) were staff nurse, 13 (26.53%) midwives. With regards to experience majority 23 (46%) had 3 and above year of experience and 14 (28%) had 2year experience. In the aspect of exposure of mgso4 , majority 31 (62%) had exposed and 19 (38%) had no exposure. Regarding the previous knowledge of mgso4 drugs 32 (64%) had previous knowledge and 18 (36%) had no previous knowledge.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study was conducted study to assess the effectiveness of STP on WHO guidelines regarding mgso4 among midwives at SMVMCH at Puducherry. The table 1 reveals the distribution between pre-test and post-test to assess the effectiveness of STP on WHO guidelines regarding mgso4 among midwives. The finding shows that, in pre-test level of knowledge, majority 27 (54%) of them had inadequate knowledge, 20 (40%) of them had moderate knowledge and 3 (6%) of them had adequate knowledge regarding mgso4 among midwives. In post-test level of knowledge majority 34 (68%) of them had adequate knowledge, 16 (32%) of them had moderate knowledge regarding mgso4 among midwives.

The table 2 shows that the that the pre-test mean score is 10.52 with the SD = 2.56 and post test mean score is 16.76 with the SD = 2.33. The mean difference of pre and post test is 6.24. The result shows that there is significant difference between the pretest and post-test knowledge score of midwives on mgso4. Regarding the association between the level of knowledge regarding mgso4 among midwives with their selected demographic

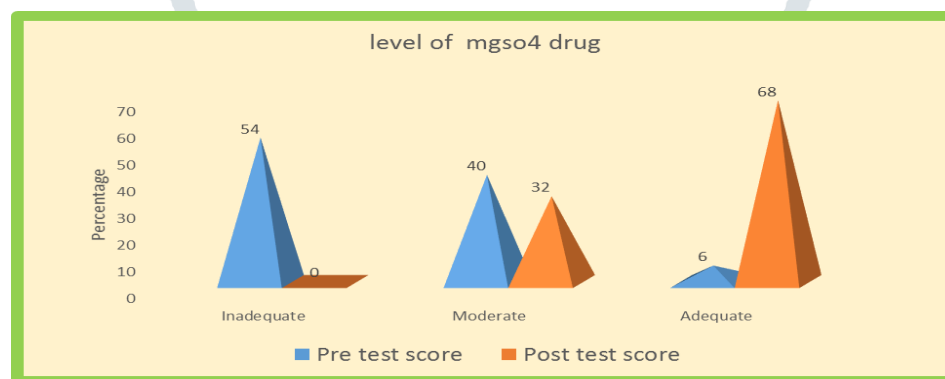
variables. The data shows that there is significance association between educational status, exposure of mgso4 drug with the level of knowledge regarding mgso4 among midwives where  $p < 0.05$ .

**Table 1: Frequency and percentage wise distribution between pre-test and post-test to assess the effectiveness of STP on WHO guidelines regarding mgso4 among midwives**

N=50

Level of mgso4 drug	Pretest score		Post test score	
	f	%	f	%
Inadequate	27	54	0	0
Moderate	20	40	16	32
Adequate	3	6	34	68
Overall	50	100	50	100

**Figure 1: Percentage wise distribution of level of mgso4 drug in Pretest and Posttest**



**Table 2: Paired ‘t’ test to assess the effectiveness of STP on WHO guidelines regarding mgso4 among midwives.**

N = 50

Level of mgso4 drug	Pre-Score			Post test			Difference in mean	‘t’ test	p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean %	Mean	SD	Mean %			
Overall	10.52	2.56	53	16.76	2.33	84	6.24	15.23	$P < 0.001^{***}$ HS

**CONCLUSION:**

The present study assessed the effectiveness of STP on WHO guidelines regarding mgso4 among midwives at SMVMCH at Puducherry. The study findings concluded that there is significance association between

educational status, exposure of mgso4 drug with the level of knowledge regarding mgso4 among midwives where  $p < 0.05$ .

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Same study can be conducted with large samples.
- Same study to can be conducted among the general public.
- Same study can be conducted in community area.

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