



## A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON PARTOGRAPH AMONG FOURTH YEAR B.Sc. NURSING STUDENTS IN BISHOP BENZIGER COLLEGE OF NURSING, KOLLAM

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### ABSTRACT

Labour is a process, where women give birth to the child. The most wonderful moment in women's life is during labour, as most women and their families experience greatest excitement during labour. The research process undertook was a study to assess the knowledge on partograph among fourth year B.Sc. Nursing students of Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam. The objective of the study was to assess the knowledge on partograph among fourth year B.Sc. Nursing students of Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam. To achieve the objective a descriptive study was conducted. The sample for the study was 30 fourth year Nursing students of Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam. The collected data were analysed using descriptive statistics. The findings of the study revealed that most of the samples had very good knowledge (56.67%), about 36.67% had good knowledge, 6.66% had adequate knowledge and no one had poor knowledge.

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### INTRODUCTION

Partograph is a Greek word meaning "Labour Curve". Partograph comes as a pre-printed one-page form on which labour observations are recorded, it provides a graphic overview of the progress of labour and records information about maternal and foetal condition during labour. Partograph is considered to be a very effective tool to monitor labour and prevent prolonged and obstructed labour. It provides information about deviations from the normal progress of labour and about abnormalities of maternal or foetal condition during labour. It provides timely information regarding further intervention in the form of referral to a higher-level facility, labour augmentation, and caesarean section etc. depending upon the resources available. At the same time it facilitates ongoing evaluation of the effects of these interventions World Health Organization has designated management of labour with the Partograph as one of the essential elements of obstetric care at the first referral level. Although the basic idea of devising partograph was to prevent complications of prolonged labour at peripheral health care centres by providing them an easy tool to monitor the progress of labour which could even be used by the midwives and non obstetrician doctors, mostly its use has been reduced to only as a teaching tool to be used in tertiary level health care centers and Medical Colleges thereby defeating its very purpose of invention..

Partograph is graphical representation and recording of progress of women's labor. There is a good example of relieving the record keeping burden; one facility in Bangladesh

faced challenges with record keeping in general and with the Partograph in particular. When the staff analyzed the situation, they found that providers were required to complete 11 pieces of paper per patient; thus, the facility decided to consolidate some records. As a consequence of this streamlining, completion and use of the Partograph improved.

Although it's been almost 20 Years since WHO recognized Partograph as an essential tool in labour monitoring and management, its use has been very inconsistent and incorrect. Providers often lack the underlying knowledge and skills required to manage labour and delivery; Training of using Partograph in a right way should be in place right from the under graduation courses of Midwives and Doctors while they are learning the basics of Labour room protocols. Students should be maintaining the Partograph records themselves under supervision and be told about the necessary intervention if required. After joining the medical services as obstetrician or Midwives at peripheral centres they should be encouraged to refresh their knowledge regarding Partograph maintenance according to facilities and environment of their work places through undertaking in-service trainings. Training should address competency within the facility, not just among individual providers. For the Partograph to be used correctly, all key members of the maternity care team must be trained and clinically competent to assess cervical dilation, to accurately plot dilation on the Partograph, and to analyze and use the data to make decisions about referral and action.

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**Statement of the Problem**

“A descriptive study to assess the knowledge on partograph among fourth year B.Sc. Nursing students in Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam.”

**Objectives**

To assess the knowledge on partograph among fourth year B.Sc. Nursing students studying in Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

In this study the researcher adopted quantitative approach and descriptive study design was used. Setting for the study was selected Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam, Kerala. The selected population was fourth year B.Sc. Nursing students studying in Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam, Kerala. Randomized sampling technique was applied. Sample size for this study was thirty. Inclusion criteria were students willing to participate, students who are present at the time of data collection. A formal written permission was obtained from the institution and written consent was taken from the participants. Samples fulfilling the inclusion criterion was included in the study. Pretest was done using the knowledge questionnaire. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Table 1** Frequency and percentage distribution of samples according to demographic data

Sl no	Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	Area of residence		
	Rural	20	66.67%
	Urban	10	33.33%
2	Type of family		
	Joint	6	20%
	Nuclear	24	80%
3	Previous knowledge		
	Yes	27	90%
	No	3	10%

It was observed that most of the samples 20 (66.67%) were residing in rural area and 10 (3.33%) samples residing in urban area, majority of sample 24 (80%) belongs to nuclear family and 6 (20%) samples belongs to joint family, 27 (90%) samples had previous knowledge on partograph and 3 (10%) samples did not have previous knowledge on partograph.

**Table 2** Distribution of samples according to their knowledge level

N=30

Sl no	Knowledge level	Number of samples	Percentage
1	Poor knowledge	0	0
2	Adequate knowledge	2	6.66%
3	Good knowledge	11	36.67%
4	Very good knowledge	17	56.67%

Table 2 shows that, most of them had very good knowledge (56.67%), about 36.67% had good knowledge, 6.66% had adequate knowledge and no one had poor knowledge.

**Table 3** Mean, Mean percentage and standard deviation of knowledge on partograph among fourth year B.Sc. Nursing students

Aspect of knowledge	Maximum score	Mean	Mean percentage	Standard deviation
Knowledge on partograph among fourth year B.Sc. Nursing students	20	15.2	76%	2.987

**CONCLUSIONS**

A present study was aimed to determine the knowledge on partograph among fourth year B.Sc. Nursing students in Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam. The findings of the present study include most of them had very good knowledge (56.67%), 36.67% had good knowledge, 6.66% had adequate knowledge and no one had poor knowledge.

**Nursing implications**

The findings of the study have implications on the field of nursing education, nursing practice, nursing administration and nursing research.

**Nursing practice**

Nursing is an art and a science. When the nurses integrate art and science into practice, the quality of care provided to the client at a level of excellence that benefits client in numerous ways. The midwives should undergone education programme regarding partograph. The nurses should have adequate knowledge about partograph to improve the standard of maternity care.

**Nursing education**

Education is a key component to update and improve the knowledge of an individual. In the present scenario, knowledge on partograph is much deficient among the nursing students as well as the nursing staffs as this body knowledge is not fully developed and still on the path of expansion and discoveries. Hence, there is need to include these components into present curriculum prescribed

**Nursing research**

The main goal of the nursing research is to improve the knowledge of staff nurses through the implementation of evidence based practice. The study provides a baseline data for conducting other research studies. The study will be a motivation for the budding researchers to conduct similar studies in large scale.

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