



A Study to Assess the Effectiveness on the Structured Teaching Program on Newer Diagnostic Methods on Gynaecological Problems Among nursing Students at Smvnc, Kalitheerthalkuppam

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ABSTRACT

The study to assess the effectiveness on the structured teaching program on newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students at smvnc, kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry. The study was quasi experimental with one group pre test post test research Design .the total of 30 nursing students who met the inclusion criteria were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The findings of the study revealed that Out of 30 samples, In pretest, 21 (70%) had moderate knowledge and 5(16.7%) had adequate level of knowledge. In post-test, 17 (56.7%) had adequate and 13 (43.3%) had moderately adequate level of knowledge.

KEY WORDS: gynaecological problem, structured teaching program, newer diagnostic methods, nursing students

I. INTRODUCTION

“Diagnosis is not the end, but the beginning of practice”.

Gynecological diseases are a set of pathology that affects the female reproductive organ. Gynecologic diseases in general are diseases that involved the female reproductive track. These diseases include benign and malignant tumors, infection, in uterus and endocrine disorders. Among them, malignant tumors are the most common cause of death among women's. In recent years, the causes of some of these diseases have been elucidated. For example, human papillomavirus infection has been shown to be one of the major etiological factors associated with cervical cancer. The aim of such a unit is to deliver adequate healthcare quickly, thus reducing the possible complications, and reducing the morbidity and mortality rate. These advances have led to, in the vast realm of revolutionary modern day

medicine, the forecast of fetal health. The fetus today has achieved a status almost equivalent to that of the mother. The management of these cases often requires history taking, clinical examination, investigations, both general and specific, and instituting the required treatment plan. Time is the essence in these cases and so often there is an overlap in the management steps, with some requiring immediate resuscitation. The Standardized questionnaire tool is used to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on newer diagnostic methods on gyanecological problems.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Omayyah Dar-Odeh et al. (2022) was conducted a study to assess the ultrasonography-related knowledge, practices, and training aspects of Jordanian Obstetrics/Gynecology practitioners. This cross-sectional study was conducted in Jordan between September 2019 and January 2021 among Obstetrics/Gynecology medical practitioners. The study tool was based on a questionnaire composed of 25 closed-ended questions on demographic data and ultrasonography-related knowledge, practices, and training. Results: A total of 197 practitioners participated, and these were mostly female (N=126, 64.0%) and specialist (N=156, 79.2%). Most participants had sufficient knowledge on timing of detailed fetal scans (78.7%), nuchal translucency scans (89.3%) and aneuploidy markers (74%); these participants were mostly female (P=0.000, P=0.04, respectively). On the other hand, insufficient knowledge was noted on other aspects, including the as-low-as-reasonably-achievable (ALARA) principle (25.9%) and meaning of the terms thermal index (25.4%) and mechanical index (23.9%), with no gender differences found. Only 45.2% of participants attended ultrasonography



workshops in the past 2 years. **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

A study to assess the effectiveness on the structured teaching program on newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students at smvnc, kalitheerthalkuppam.

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on Knowledge Regarding the newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students.
- To associate the pretest and post-test level of knowledge on structured teaching programme on newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students with their selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS:

H-1: There will be a significant difference between pretest and post-test knowledge scores

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. A quasi-experimental research design was used to assess the effectiveness approach towards the structured teaching program on newer diagnostic methods on gynaecology problems among nursing students at SMVNC, Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry. By using purposive sampling technique, 30 samples were selected for the present study. The period of data collection was two week. The tool consists of demographic data, standard questionnaire tool was used. The outcome of the study was evaluated by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

Part I:

Demographic variables such as age, gender, place of residence, education, religion, family income, leisure activity, types of family, underwent any diagnostic methods, source of information

Part II:

Knowledge questionnaires to access the effectiveness of structured teaching program on newer diagnostic methods on gynaecology problems among nursing students at SMVNC, Kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry.

It consists of totally 25 questions. Each question carries one mark.

IV. DISCUSSION

The study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness on the structured teaching program on newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students at smvnc, kalitheerthalkuppam. A total number of 30 nursing students were selected from the present study. The pre-test was conducted using a structured questionnaire after pre-test, structured teaching programme were conducted among nursing students. After 2 days the post test was conducted by using the same questionnaire in the same manner. The study had proved that structured teaching programme had brought about excellent changes in the level of knowledge regarding newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students.

The first objective is to assess the level of knowledge regarding newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students.

Table -2:- shows that frequency and percentage wise distribution of pretest and post - test level of knowledge regarding newer diagnostic methods on gynecological problems among nursing students. In pretest, Out of 30 samples 21 (70%) had Moderate knowledge and 5(16.7%) had adequate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge regarding newer diagnostic methods on gynecological problems among nursing students is (12.40±4.014) respectively. In post- test, Out of 30 samples 17 (56.7%) had adequate and 13 (43.3%) had Moderately adequate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge regarding newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students is (16.43±3.059) respectively.

The study findings were supported by Mary e Delaney et al. (mar2008) was conducted a study on community development project related to adolescent sexual health, this study was carried out at Amherst Regional High School (ARHS) in Amherst, Nova Scotia, to assess students' sexual health knowledge, gender differences in knowledge, and associations between knowledge and sexual behaviors. A 29-item scale assessed knowledge in five areas of sexual health. Sexual health knowledge scores were highest for sexually active females. Higher score was associated with oral contraceptive use and later sexual debut. Knowledge was highest for HIV/AIDS. Students



were insufficiently aware of their right to patient confidentiality. ARHS students lack knowledge in some sexual health areas. School programs should

consider these findings, and work to improve school-based sexual health education.

The second objective is to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding the newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students.

Table 2:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of pretest and post -test of the level of knowledge regarding newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students.

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PRETEST		POST TEST	
	N	%	N	%
INADEQUATE	4	13.3	0	0
MODERATELY ADEQUATE	21	70	13	43.3
ADEQUATE	5	16.7	17	56.7
Mean	12.40±4.014		16.43±3.059	
Standard deviation	12.40±4.014		16.43±3.059	

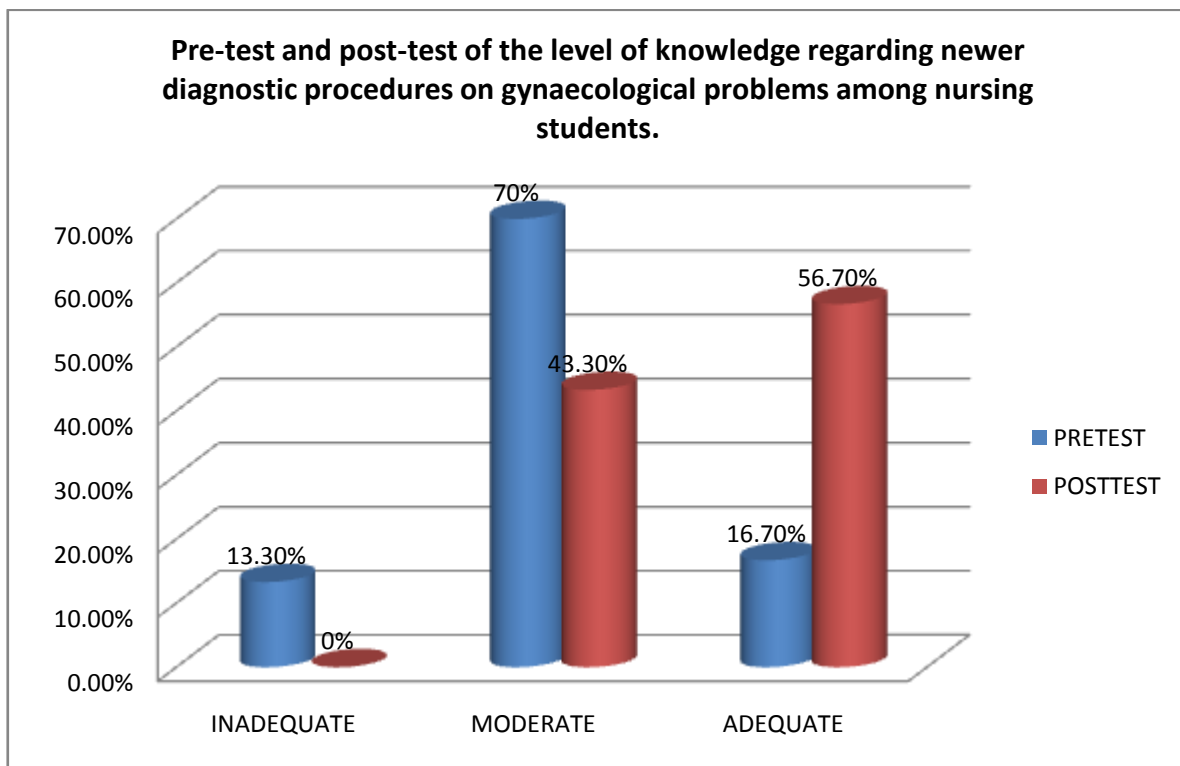


Table -2: shows that frequency and percentage wise distribution of pretest and post -test level of knowledge regarding newer diagnostic methods on gynecological problems among nursing students. In pretest, Out of 30 samples 21 (70%) had Moderate knowledge and 5(16.7%) had adequate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge regarding newer diagnostic

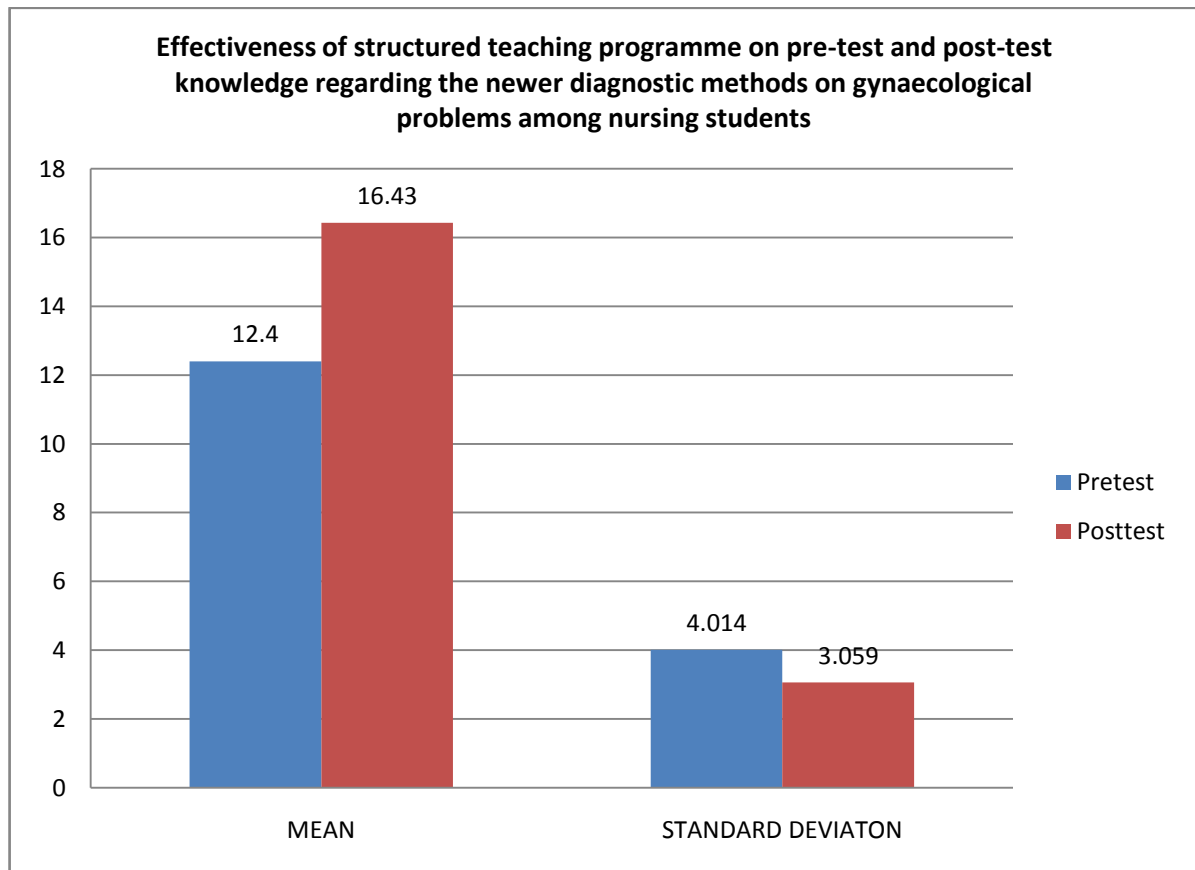
methods on gynecological problems among nursing students is (12.40±4.014) respectively. In post-test, Out of 30 samples 17 (56.7%) had adequate and 13 (43.3%) had Moderately adequate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge regarding newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students is (16.43±3.059) respectively.



Table – 3 Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding the newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students

(N=30)

KNOWLEDGE	TEST	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MEAN DIFFERENCE	't' VALUE Paired -t test	df	'p' VALUE
E	Pretest	12.40	4.014	-4.033	-5.840	29	0.000** HS
	Posttest	16.43	3.059				



** -p < 0.001 highly significant

Table -3:- depicts that the mean pre-test level of knowledge score was 12.40 with standard deviation of 4.014. And the mean post-test level of knowledge score was 16.43 with standard deviation of 3.059. The mean difference is -4.033, 't' value paired test score was -5.840 and the 'p' value was 0.000 that is highly significant.

The study findings were supported by Omayyah Dar-Odeh et al. (2022) was conducted a study to assess the ultrasonography-related knowledge, practices, and training aspects of Jordanian Obstetrics/Gynecology practitioners. This cross-sectional study was conducted in Jordan between

September 2019 and January 2021 among Obstetrics/Gynecology medical practitioners. The study tool was based on a questionnaire composed of 25 closed-ended questions on demographic data and ultrasonography-related knowledge, practices, and training. Results: A total of 197 practitioners participated, and these were mostly female (N=126, 64.0%) and specialist (N=156, 79.2%). Most participants had sufficient knowledge on timing of detailed fetal scans (78.7%), nuchal translucency scans (89.3%) and aneuploidy markers (74%); these participants were mostly female (P=0.000, P=0.04, respectively). On the other hand, insufficient knowledge was noted on other aspects, including



the as-low-as-reasonably-achievable (ALARA) principle (25.9%) and meaning of the terms thermal index (25.4%) and mechanical index (23.9%), with no gender differences found. Only 45.2% of participants attended ultrasonography workshops in the past 2 years.

H-1 states that there was a significant difference between pretest and post-test knowledge scores, structured teaching programme among nursing students regarding newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems, the overall 't'-value - 5.840 at $p < 0.001$ level.

Hence H-1 is Accepted

The third objective is to associate the pretest and posttest level of knowledge on structured teaching programme on newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students with their selected demographic variables.

The table 4:- depicts that the demographic variable Age of the Student, recently underwent any newer diagnostic methods for gynecological problem and Source of information regarding gynecological problem, had shown statistically significant association between the post-test level of knowledge regarding newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students with their selected demographic variables. The other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association between the post-test levels of knowledge regarding newer diagnostic methods on gynaecological problems among nursing students with their selected demographic variables.

The study findings were supported by Kevin G Cooper et al. (2011) was conducted a study on randomized comparison of medical and hysteroscopic management in women consulting a gynaecologist for treatment of heavy menstrual loss. Participant's One hundred and ninety- seven women seeking specialist treatment of heavy menstrual loss for the first time and willing to accept either treatment. Single randomized trial. Medical treatments not previously used by the women prescribed by experienced gynaecologists in standard doses and timings for a minimum of three cycles ($n= 94$), and Transcervical resection of the endometrium performed under general anesthesia five weeks after goserelin preparation ($n= 93$). Outcome measures Treatment satisfaction and acceptability, relief of symptoms, change in hemoglobin, and improvement in health related quality of life. Women allocated transcervical resection were more likely to be totally or generally

satisfied (76% versus 27%, $P < 0.001$), to find the treatment acceptable (93% versus 36%, $P < 0.001$), and willing to have the treatment again (93% versus 31%, $P < 0.001$). Although pain and bleeding were significantly reduced by medical treatment this was modest in comparison with transcervical resection ($P < 0.001$). Hemoglobin levels were significantly increased only following transcervical resection. Short form 36 scores were also improved in both arms, although only transcervical resection returned them to normal values.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness on structured teaching programme on newer diagnostic methods on gynecological problems among nursing students at smvnc, kalitheerthalkuppam. The study was quasi-experimental research design with one group pre-test and post-test design. A total of 30 nursing students, who met the inclusion criteria were selected from the smvnc at puducherry by using purposive sample technique. The researcher first introduced himself to the nursing students and developed a rapport communication with them. After the selection of samples the data was collected with the prepared tools.

CONCLUSION:

Part I:

Demographic variables such as age, gender, place of residence, education, religion, family income, leisure activity, types of family, underwent any diagnostic methods, source of information

Part II:

Assessment of knowledge was done by using knowledge questionnaires. It consists of 25 knowledge questionnaire and total score was 25.

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