



“A study to assess the effectiveness of Structural Teaching Program on knowledge regarding legal and ethical aspects in obstetrics among internship nursing students working in selected hospitals Kanpur”.

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ABSTRACT

Nursing is a caring profession which has its relevance and direct impact on the life, health and well-being of individuals, families and communities Ethics and the law are related to each other. The study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of structural teaching program regarding legal and ethical aspects in obstetrics. This study was conducted with 60 samples in quantitative evaluatory approach, pre experimental one group pretest design, sample selection was done by non probalitory convenient sampling techniques.

Written formal permission was obtained from the Research and Ethical Committee and Informed written consent was taken from the participants who were enrolled for the study (internship nursing student) after explaining the purpose of the study. The investigator administered structural teaching program to obtain the pre- test, subsequently administer intervention on the same day.

Post test was conducted On 7 days by using the same structured knowledge questionnaire. The collected data Were organized, tabulated, analysed and interrelated by means of statistical tables and graphs, The mean pretest knowledge of the study subjects was 17.40 ± 0.67 which was increased to 28.77 ± 0.56 . So a 65.33% change was observed which was highly significant ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords – Obstetrics, communities, ethics, Profession.

I. INTRODUCTION

Maternal mortality remains a major challenge to health systems worldwide. Ethico-legal problems in Obstetric practice are raising both in the developed and in the developing countries. In developing countries like India with worst maternal mortality rate at 250-300 per lakh. Maternal mortality rate levels are high and it is estimated that 515,000 women died annually due to pregnancy related causes in developing countries between 1980 and 1985, 90% in Africa and South Asia. A proportion of death among women of reproductive ages less than 1 % and 25-30% in low and high-mortality countries respectively due to lack of skilled attendants.⁽¹⁾

The Statistics in India about Maternal mortality ratio, in between the years 2005 to 2009 were 250 deaths and in 2008, adjusted is 230 and lifetime is 140 deaths are recorded. According to Gauhati Medical College and Hospital (GMCH) records there were out of 12,971 deliveries, 72 maternal deaths occurred in 2010 due to septic abortion. The specific legal and ethical aspects in OBG Nursing are Negligence, Malpractice, consent, confidentiality, decision making, legal penalties, unsafe abortions, skilled attendants, screening and fetal rights. Negligence of the midwives is the main cause for high maternal mortality rate due to unsafe deliveries and lack of health awareness. This was stated at a seminar was held on World Health Day 2005 for journalists on giving basic priority to omen's health organized by the Pakistan Press Foundation (PPF).⁽²⁾



The main aim is to reduce maternal deaths by providing high quality delivery care to the women includes skilled care. So there is a need to plan to launch a campaign and suggesting legislations for legal action against quacks. When philosophers have turned their attention to the ethics of reproduction, they have mostly focused on abortion, and to a lesser extent on various assisted reproductive technologies used to create a pregnancy. However, a number of thorny ethical issues can arise during the course of a continuing pregnancy, labor, and birth, and these are receiving growing attention in bioethic.⁽³⁾

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the level of knowledge on legal and ethical aspects of obstetrics among internship nursing students.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of Structural teaching program on legal and ethical aspects of obstetrics among internship nursing student.
3. To associate the level of knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H0: There is no significant difference between the mean of pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding legal and ethical aspects in obstetrics at $p < 0.05$ significance level.

H1: There is significant difference between the mean of pre-test and post-test Knowledge score regarding legal and ethical aspects in obstetrics among internship nursing students at $p < 0.05$ significance level.

Delimitations

1. The study was delimited to 60 internship nursing student only.
2. Internship nursing student who was present at the time of data collection.
3. Internship nursing student who was working in obstetrics and gynecology department.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach – “Research approach tells the researcher from whom to collect the data and how it analyses. It also suggest possible conclusion to be drawn from the data and helps the researcher in answering specific research question in the most accurate and efficient way.”⁽⁵⁾

Hence the quantitative evaluatory research approach was used in the present study.

Research design

“Research design is the plan of how, when, and where data are to be collected and

analyzed research design is the researchers overall plan for answering the research questions or testing the research hypothesis”.⁽⁴⁾

Pre-experimental one group pre- test and post -test research design. Was used for this study

Method of data collection

Sample – “Sample may be defined as representative unit of a target population, which is to be worked upon by researchers during their study”⁽⁵⁾

Internship nursing student who fulfill the inclusion criteria are considered as the sample

Sample size – “sample size means number of subjects, events, behaviours or situations that are examined in a study. In other words the sample size refers to a decision on how many items from the universe are to be subjected for data collection”⁽⁶⁾

The investigator selected 60 internship nursing student who fulfilled the criteria of selection.

Criteria for sample collection – sampling criteria includes inclusion and exclusion. The inclusion criteria specify the population characteristics. The exclusion criteria help to delimit the selection of sample.

Sampling technique – “sampling is the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population”⁽⁷⁾

Non probability convenient sampling was used for the selection of sample in the study

III. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Association of Pre test Knowledge Score with Demographic Variables

According to age, the mean pre test knowledge score of the study subjects was maximum 17.67 ± 0.52 . However no significant difference was found in mean pre test knowledge score among various age groups ($p = 0.597$).

According to religion, the mean pre test knowledge score of the study subjects was maximum 17.57 ± 0.57 in other religion and minimum 17.36 ± 0.71 in Hindus. However no significant difference was found in mean pre test knowledge score among various religions ($p = 0.665$).

According to qualification, the mean pre test knowledge score of the study subjects was maximum 17.63 ± 0.50 in post basic nursing and



minimum 17.25 ± 0.79 in BSc nursing. However no significant difference was found in mean pre test knowledge score among qualification levels ($p=0.244$).

According to source, the mean pre test knowledge score of the study subjects was maximum in case of seminar (17.83 ± 0.39) and minimum in cases of books (17.24 ± 0.68). The significant difference was found in mean pre test knowledge score among various sources ($p=0.025$).

According to marital status, the mean pre test knowledge score of the study subjects was more in married (17.45 ± 0.62) than unmarried (17.33 ± 0.73). However no significant difference was found in mean pre test knowledge score between married and unmarried ($p=0.490$).

Association of Post test Knowledge Score with Demographic Variables

According to age, the mean post test knowledge score of the study subjects was maximum 29.00 ± 0.00 and minimum 28.68 ± 0.48 in age group 25-30 yr. However no significant difference was found in mean post test knowledge score among various age groups ($p=0.495$).

According to religion, the mean post test knowledge score of the study subjects was maximum 28.86 ± 0.38 in other religion and minimum 28.75 ± 0.46 in Muslim. However no significant difference was found in mean post test knowledge score among various religions ($p=0.906$).

According to qualification, the mean post test knowledge score of the study subjects was maximum 28.80 ± 0.62 in B.Sc nursing and minimum 28.69 ± 0.60 in Post Basic nursing. However no significant difference was found in mean post test knowledge score among qualification levels ($p=0.811$).

According to source, the mean post test knowledge score of the study subjects was maximum in case of exhibition (28.91 ± 0.30) and minimum in cases of books (28.73 ± 0.56). However no significant difference was found in mean post test knowledge score among various sources ($p=0.654$).

According to source, the mean post test knowledge score of the study subjects was more in married (28.79 ± 0.42) than unmarried (28.74 ± 0.71).

However no significant difference was found in mean post test knowledge score between married and unmarried ($p=0.750$).

IV. DISCUSSION-

In this study, findings of the study discussed under the terms of analysis of demographic data, knowledge of internship nursing students regarding legal and ethical aspects in obstetrics, effectiveness of structural teaching program and association of pretest knowledge score with their selected demographic variables. Hence, the structured teaching program was instructionally effective appropriate and feasible. It would help the internship nursing students to prevent legal and ethical aspects in obstetrics.

V. CONCLUSION

This study findings indicates that there was a moderate knowledge regarding legal and ethical aspects among internship nursing students. This is a major challenge for nurses to achieve reputed positions in health care system. Quality of nursing work life is an important factor that should be considered to improve the working standards of nurses. Legal issues can occur anytime during the service period of the nurses in the working field because of any negligence, malpractices or any violation of the code of the ethics standardized care is very important and also all the nurses should follow all the standards of care in order to provide competent care and avoid any kind of problems during their work period.

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