

A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Utero- Vaginal Prolapse and the Effectiveness of Educational Intervention Package on Utero Vaginal Prolapse and Its Prevention Among Women In Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital, Chennai

Ms. Divya, M.Sc (N)¹ Mrs.Hemavathy, M.Sc (N), M.Phil, Ph.D²

Mrs. Sathiyalatha Sarathy. M.Sc (N), Ph.D,

^{2nd} Year Student, Sree Balaji College Of Nursing.

Principal, Sree Balaji College Of Nursing.

Sree Balaji College Of Nursing.

Abstract:

Background Of The Study: Human beings are the wonderful and marvellous creatures of God. Among them females are the beautiful and delicate creations. In spite of woman being so delicate they have to undergo many stressful changes in their lives. In this process of pregnancy and labour women are subjected to a lot of stress and strain, where in their pelvic floor muscles and the structure of perineum loss its tone and may result in utero-vaginal prolapsed.

Methodology Research approach indicates the basic procedure for conducting research. An evaluative approach was adopted for the study to determine the effectiveness of a nursing intervention package on prevention of utero vaginal prolapsed. pre- experimental one group pre-test and post-test design. In the present study, the samples consist of all postnatal mothers admitted in sree Balaji medical college and hospital, Chennai.

Result: The pre test level of knowledge highest percentage 83.3% of women's were inadequate knowledge, 13.3% of women s were moderately adequate knowledge and 3.3% of women s were adequate knowledge. post test value High percentage 76.7% of mothers were adequate knowledge, 23.3% f mothers were moderately adequate knowledge and none of them were inadequate knowledge.

Conclusion: This chapter has clearly shown that the nursing intervention package is an effective strategy in improving the knowledge of mothers.

I. Introduction

Human beings are the wonderful and marvellous creatures of God. Among them females are the beautiful and delicate creations. In spite of woman being so delicate they have to undergo many stressful changes in their lives. Women are the ones, who conceive and give birth. In this process of pregnancy and labour women are subjected to a lot of stress and strain, where in their pelvic floor muscles and the structure of perineum loss its tone and may result in utero-vaginal prolapse.

According to the recent estimate by WHO and UNICEF, nearly 5, 85,000

women die each year worldwide from the complication related to pregnancy and childbirth .In India, every 5 minutes one woman die of complication related to pregnancy and childbirth, which adds upto total of 1,21,000 women per year .

Utero-vaginal prolapse is one of the common clinical conditions met in day to-day gynaecological practice especially among the parous women.

II. Objectives

To assess pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding first degree utero vaginal prolapse among post natal mothers in one group.To assess the effectiveness of education educational intervention package regarding first degree uterine prolapse among post natal mothers in one group. To associate the effectiveness of educational intervention package on uterine prolapse with selected demographic variables.

III. Methodology

Research approach indicates the basic procedure for conducting research. An evaluative approach was adopted for the study to determine the effectiveness of a nursing intervention package on prevention of utero vaginal prolapsed. pre- experimental one group pre-test and post-test design. In the present study, the samples consist of all postnatal mothers admitted in sree Balaji medical college and hospital, Chennai

IV. Results

The pre test level of knowledge highest percentage 83.3% of women's were inadequate knowledge, 13.3% of women s were moderately adequate knowledge and 3.3% of women s were adequate knowledge. post test value High percentage 76.7% of mothers were adequate knowledge, 23.3% f mothers were moderately adequate knowledge and none of them were inadequate knowledge. The pre test mean value is 7.2 and the standard deviation is 2.9. Post test mean value is 9.5 and standard deviation is 2.8. Paired "t" value is 26.3. Statistically significant $p < 0.001$ ***

V. Conclusion

This chapter has clearly shown that the nursing intervention package is an effective strategy in improving the knowledge of mothers. This chapter has brought out the various implications of this study and has also provided suggestions for future studies. The constant encouragement and direction of the guide, cooperation, and interest of the subjects to participate in the study had contributed to the fruitful and successful completion of the study.

Table :1 Pre Test Level

Si :No	Pre test knowledge	NO	%
1	Inadequate (1-50%)	50	83.3
2	Moderately adequate (51-75%)	8	13.3
3	Adequate (76-100%)	2	3.3

Table 1 shows the pre test level of knowledge highest percentage 83.3% of women's were inadequate knowledge, 13.3% of women s were moderately adequate knowledge and 3.3% of women s were adequate knowledge.

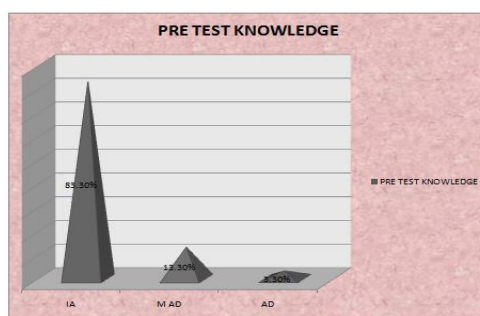


Figure: 1 Pre Test Knowledge Level Regarding Prevention Of Utero Vaginal Prolapse Among Women In Experimental Group

Table 2: Post Test Knowledge Level

Si: No	POST TEST LEVEL	NO	%
1	Inadequate (1-50%)	0	0
2	Moderately adequate (51-75%)	14	23.3
3	Adequate knowledge (76-100%)	46	76.7

Table: 2 shows post test value High percentage 76.7% of mothers were adequate knowledge, 23.3% f mothers were moderately adequate knowledge and none of them were inadequate knowledge.

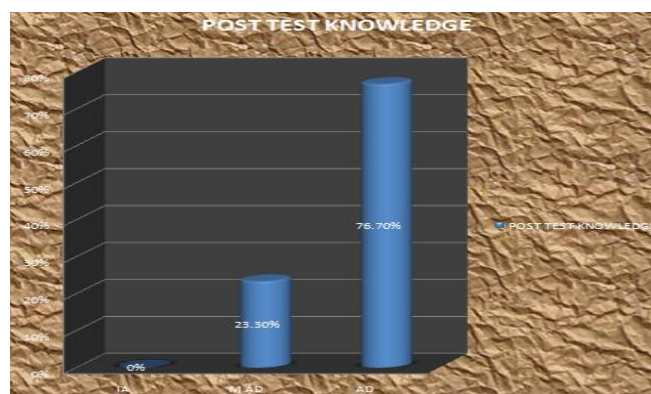


Figure:2 Post Test Level Of Knowledge Regarding Prevention Of Utero Vaginal Prolapse Among Women In Experimental Group

Table:3 Effectiveness Of Intervention Statergies

VARIABLES	Pretest knowledge		Posttest knowledge		Effectiveness		Paired 't' test value
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD	
OVER ALL KNOWLEDGE	7.2	2.9	16.7	2.5	9.5	2.8	26.3

Level of significant * * *p<0.001.

Table 4 shows that the pre test mean value is 7.2 and the standard deviation is 2.9. Post test mean value is 9.5 and standard deviation is 2.8. The Paired "t" value is 26.3. Which is statistically significant at p<0.001***.

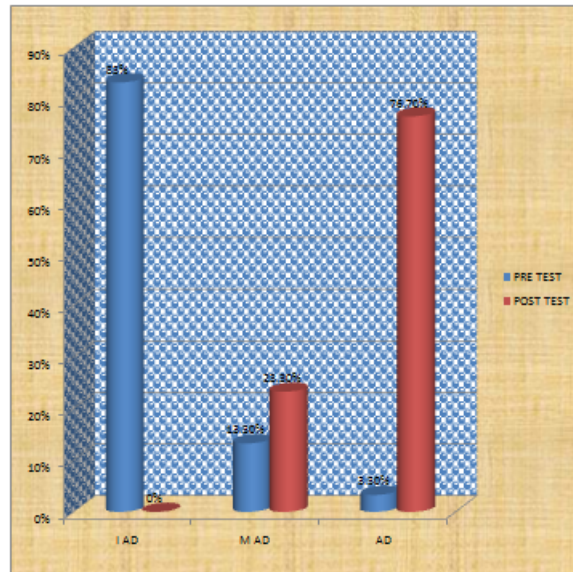


Figure: 3 Effectiveness Of Intervention Strategies