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Effectiveness of educational intervention on knowledge regarding care of patients with pregnancy induced hypertension among the nurses of BPKIHS

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Background and Objectives: Pregnancy induced hypertension, is common throughout the world but more frequent in developing countries. It defined as high blood pressure usually after the 20th of pregnancy and if the condition is accompanied by proteinuria, it is known as preclampsia. Early detection, careful monitoring, and treatment are crucial in preventing mortality related to this disorder. The objective of the study was to assess the effectiveness of educational intervention on knowledge regarding care of patient with pregnancy induced hypertension among nurses of BPKIHS.

Materials and Methods: The study was carried out in the maternity units of BPKIHS using a one group pre and post test design. The subjects of the study were 64 nurses working in the maternity units of BPKIHS. Total population enumeration sampling technique was used. Data were collected using self administered structured questionnaires in pre-test then educational intervention was conducted and after two weeks post test was done. Chi square test and paired t- test was used to find the difference in pre-test and post-test knowledge.

Results: Present study indicates that respondents' overall knowledge before and after educational intervention revealed remarkable increment in knowledge scores from (54.10 ± 7.85) in pre-test to (89.68 ± 5.84) in post-test with highly significant difference ($p < 0.001$). There was no significant association of respondents' pre-test knowledge score with the socio demographic variables ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: It can be concluded that educational intervention implemented was very effective.