

# A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of a Demonstration on Antenatal Examination in terms of Practice among the Female Health Workers Working in Primary Health Centers of Selected Districts of Gujarat State

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Over the years development planning in India has focused on reducing the burden of illness and mortality among women and children. A large number of development and Public health programs such as the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) have been geared towards this, since a long time. India is committed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, particularly with respect to maternal and child health. Present Population of India is 1,210,000,000 (1.21 billion) Population as per the Census of India in 2011 and MMR is 230 per 100,000 live births in India. In Gujarat's MMR at 160 has improved from 172. According to the 2011 Indian census, there are 6,40,867 villages in India and about 74% of Indian population lives in these villages and rural population consists of 75.33% rural females who is in reproductive age group. In India the most of causes of maternal deaths occurs due to Hemorrhage 38%, Hypertensive Disorders 5%, Sepsis 11%, Obstructed labor 5%, Abortion 8%, Toxemia 8% and others 34%. 2 To become pregnant is a special feeling for the mother and she realizes the power of being woman that she is able to produce human out of her body. So take care of her body and if any complication occurs during pregnancy it will affect her baby, so during pregnancy it is necessary to do the examination to find out these complications present, if any.

### *Objectives:*

1. To assess the practice of the Female Health Workers before and after administration of Demonstration on Antenatal Examination in Primary Health Centers of selected Districts of Gujarat state.

## 2. METHODS

The study was quasi experimental in nature with one group pre-test post-test design. The demonstration on Antenatal Examination was developed by reviewing the extensive Literature on Antenatal Examination in terms of practice .The samples of 40 Female Health Workers were selected through purposive sampling technique. A structured observational checklist was prepared to assess the practice of the samples

## 3. RESULTS

The Mean Post-test Practice Score 35.1 was higher than the Mean Pre-test Practice Score 19.61 with Mean difference of 15.49. Significance of the difference between pretest and post test practice was statistically tested using paired 't' test and it was found significant.

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**4. CONCLUSIONS**

The data demonstrated there was significant increase in the practice of the Female Health Workers after the administration of the Demonstration on Antenatal Examination. Hence it is concluded that Demonstration was effective in improving the practice of the Female Health Workers Working in Primary Health centers.

**5. RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following recommendations are made on the basis of the findings of the present study.

1. A similar study can be conducted on a large sample covering the entire population of Gujarat as well as other parts of the country to validate and generalize the findings.
2. The comparative study can be done between Female Health Workers in urban and rural areas of Gujarat state.
3. The similar study can be done using teaching strategies e.g. guideline, self instruction module.
4. The similar study can be conducted on nursing student either B.Sc. (N) or G.N.M.
5. A comparative study can be conducted to find out the effect of the different teaching methods in improving Knowledge and Practice of Nurses.
6. The same study conducted in Maternity wards of districts of Gujarat state.
7. A study can be conducted with laboratory investigations and other investigation.

**Keywords:** Antenatal Examination, Antenatal Mother, Practice, Female Health Worker, Primary Health Center.

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