A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Sheehan's Syndrome among Staff Nurses in Selected Hospitals at Tumkur

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Abstract

A study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding sheehan's syndrome among staff nurses in selected hospitals at Tumkur. The sample size of this study comprised of 50 staff nurses. Non probability convenience sampling technique was considered appropriate for this study. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings revealed the post-test mean knowledge score was found higher (90.7%) when compared with pre-test mean knowledge score (48.7%). The pre test mean knowledge score is 19.4 and standard deviation is 3. Post test mean knowledge is found to be 36.2 and standard deviation is 1.61. Enhancement is 42% and statistical paired't' test value is 36.5. The statistical paired 't' test indicated the enhancement in the mean knowledge score found to be significant at 5% level for all the aspects under study.

Keywords: Structured Teaching Programme; Sheehan's Syndrome; Staff Nurses.

Introduction

Sheehan's syndrome is a condition where sudden or prolonged shock leads to irreversible pituitary necrosis characterized by amenorrhea, genital atrophy and premature senility [1].

Sheehan's syndrome is rare in developed countries, but is a significant cause of maternal morbidity and mortality in developing countries like India [2].

The nurse-midwife works as an interdependent health-team member in a setting that provides physician consultation and referrals for complications. She should be able to identify all cases with postpartum haemorrhage or the deliveries complicated with bleeding in order to identify the potential cases that may develop Sheehan's syndrome [3].

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The WHO reports that obstetric haemorrhage causes 127,000 deaths annually worldwide, and is the world's leading cause of maternal mortality. Nearly all of these deaths are due to postpartum haemorrhages, which occur nearly 14 million times each year [4].

A study was conducted on Sheehan's syndrome in modern times: a nationwide retrospective study in Iceland. The aim of this study is to estimate the prevalence of SS in modern times in Iceland. All patients with diagnosed SS were identified, and given information regarding obstetric care, clinical presentation and hormonal assays was collected. The results shows that SS is easily diagnosed and treatable, but can be life-threatening if unrecognised, doctors need to be aware of the disease [5].

The most common cause of maternal mortality is post partum haemorrhage which results in Sheehan's syndrome. Sheehan's syndrome is often confused with other pituitary conditions there by leading to delayed treatment. Hence the researcher finds the need for study regarding Sheehan's syndrome and the knowledge of it among staff nurses.

Statement of the Problem

"A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding

Sheehan's syndrome among staff nurses in selected hospitals at Tumkur"

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the existing knowledge of staff nurses on Sheehan's syndrome.
2. To assess the post test knowledge score on Sheehan's syndrome among staff nurses
3. To find the association between the post test knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual frame work of this study was based on Imogene M. king's "Goal Attainment model".

Materials and Methods

Research Methodology

The investigator has selected quasi experimental research design (one group pre-test post-test).

Research Setting

This study was conducted among 50 staff nurses in Shridevi hospital and District hospital, Tumkur.

Sampling Technique

Non probability convenience sampling technique was considered appropriate for this study to collect data.

Sampling Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

The staff nurses

➢ Who are working in selected hospitals in tumkur.
➢ Who are willing to participate in the study.
➢ Who are present during the data collection.

Exclusion Criteria

The staff nurses

➢ who are not able to attend the Structured teaching programme.
➢ who are available in pretest and unable to attend post test.
➢ Who are having no interest in the particular subject.

Tools for Data Collection

In the present study the tool consist of 2 parts

Part I: Socio demographic variables of staff nurses.

Part II: Structured knowledge questionnaire regarding Sheehan's syndrome.

Method of Data Collection

Prior to data collection permission was obtained from the concerned authorities. The data was collected from Shridevi hospitals and district hospital, at Tumkur. Pre test and STP was conducted on the same day. After an interval of seven days a post test was conducted for the sample using same structured questionnaire schedule for evaluating the effectiveness of STP.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data was collected from staff nurses was tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Analysis was done based on the objectives and hypothesis of the study.

The demographic characteristics of the respondents are shown in Table 1

Table 2 presents the comparison of pre test and post test knowledge

Table 3 reveals the association of demographic variables

Table 4 shows the enhancement of knowledge and significance on Sheehan's syndrome among staff nurses before and after STP.

The First Objective of the Study was to Assess the Existing Knowledge of Staff Nurses on Sheehan's Syndrome

In present study out of 50 staff nurses 28 (56%) had inadequate level of knowledge and 22 (44%) had moderate knowledge and none of the subjects had adequate knowledge in pre-test. The mean value in pre-test is 19.4, standard deviation is 3 and the mean score percentage was 42.04 %

The Second Objective of the Study is to Assess the Post Test Knowledge Score on Sheehan's Syndrome among Staff Nurses.
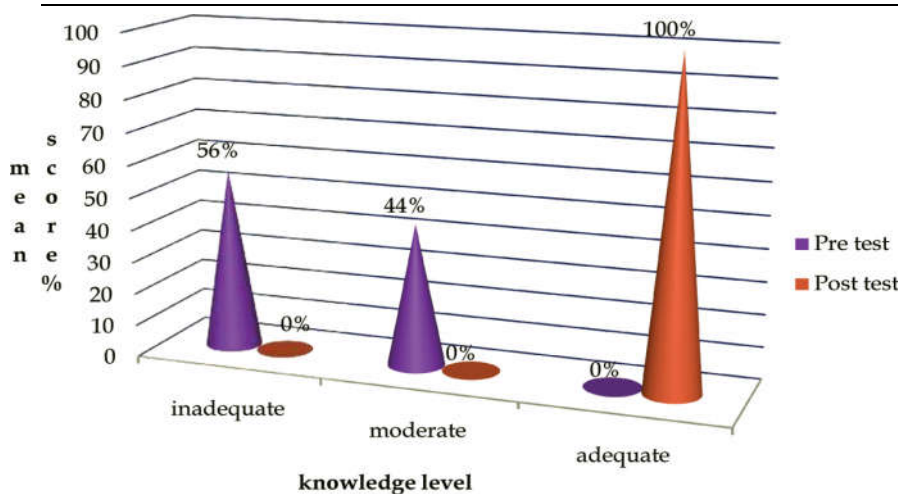
Out of 50 subjects 50(100%) had adequate level of knowledge and none of the staff nurses got inadequate or moderate knowledge after STP on knowledge of Sheehan's syndrome. The mean value in post test is 36.2 and standard deviation is 1.61. The mean score percentage was computed and it was observed as 90.74 %.

The Third Objective of the Study is to Find the Association between the Post Test Knowledge Score and Selected Demographic Variables

An association of selected baseline variables in relation to their knowledge was studied using chi square test. The analysis revealed that there is a significant association established between age, gender, marital status, type of family, education, year of experience and post test knowledge level and remaining variables religion, designation, present working ward, health information were found to be non significant in post test, hence that stated research hypothesis "there is a significant association between the post test knowledge score of staff nurses on Sheehan's syndrome.

Table 1: Analysis of demographic characteristics of the respondents   N=50

Sl. No	Variables	Categories	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	Age in years	20-30	15	30
		31-40	14	28
		Above 40	21	42
2	Religion	Hindu	32	64
		Muslim	2	4
		Christian	16	32
		Others	0	0
3	Gender	Male	20	40
		Female	30	60
4	Marital status	Married	32	64
		Single	18	36
5	Type of family	Joint family	17	34
		nuclear family	33	66
6	Education	ANM nursing	2	4
		Diploma nursing	38	76
		B.sc nursing	10	20
7	Designation	Head nurse	22	44
		Senior nurses	16	32
		Junior nurses	12	24
8	Year of Experience	1 – 5 yrs	12	24
		5 – 10 yrs	13	26
		Above 11 yrs	25	50
9	Present working ward	Labour ward	17	34
		Post natal ward	15	30
		Antenatal ward	10	20
		Medical ward	8	16
10	Health information media	Journals	10	20
		T.V	8	16
		Workshops	15	30
		health professionals	17	34

Fig. 1: Shows that staff nurse's level of knowledge before and after STP

Table 2: Comparison of pre-test and post test knowledge level of staff nurses   N=50

S. No	Level of knowledge	Knowledge score	Pre test		Post test	
			Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
1	Inadequate	Less than 50	28	56%	-	-
2	Moderate	51-75	22	44%	-	-
3	Adequate	76-100	-	-	50	100%

Table 3: Association between the post test knowledge score on Sheehan's syndrome and selected Demographic variables of Staff nurses   N=50

S. No.	Demographic variables	Categories	Staff nurses		≤ Median		> Median		Chi-square value
			No	%	No	%	No	%	
1	Age in years	20-30	15	30	-	-	15	30	8.61, df-2 , S
		31-40	14	28	4	8	10	20	
		Above 40	21	42	9	18	12	24	
2	Religion	Hindu	32	64	7	14	25	50	2.05, df- 3 , NS
		Muslim	2	4	-	-	2	4	
		Christian	16	32	6	12	10	20	
		Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Gender	Male	20	40	-	-	20	40	11.6 df-1 , S
		Female	30	60	13	26	17	34	
4	Marital status	Married	32	64	12	24	20	40	8.26, df-1 , S
		Single	18	36	1	2	17	68	
5	Type of family	Joint family	17	34	2	4	15	30	6.56, df-1 , S
		nuclear family	33	66	11	22	22	44	
6	Education	ANM nursing	2	4	-	-	11	22	6.52,
		Diploma nursing	38	76	3	6	11	22	df-2 , S
		B.sc nursing	10	20	10	20	15	30	
7	Designation	Head nurse	22	44	5	10	17	34	0.43, df- 2 , NS
		Senior nurses	16	32	4	8	12	24	
		Junior nurses	12	24	4	8	8	16	
8	Year of Experience	1 – 5 yrs	12	24	-	-	12	24	9.3, df- 2, S
		5 – 10 yrs	13	26	2	4	11	22	
		Above 11 yrs	25	50	11	22	14	28	
9	Present working ward	Labour ward	17	34	5	10	12	24	0.92,
		Post natal ward	15	30	4	8	11	22	df- 3 , NS
		Antenatal ward	10	20	3	6	7	14	
		Medical ward	8	16	1	2	7	14	
10	Health information media	Journals	10	20	5	35.7	9	64.2	3.21, df- 3 , NS
		T.V	8	16	5	100	-	-	
		Workshops	15	30	13	46.4	15	53.5	
		Health professionals	17	34	-	-	2	100	

Table 4: Enhancement of knowledge and significance on Sheehan's syndrome among staff nurses before and after STP

S. No	Variable	Maximum score	Mean difference	SD	Mean %	t- value	DF	p-value
1	knowledge	40	16.6	3.24	42	36.5	49	P< 0.05

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study following recommendations are made:

- The study can be replicated on a larger sample, there by finding can be generalized for a larger population.

- A similar study can be undertaken with control group for effective comparison.

- A self-instructional module can be prepared to enhance the knowledge of staff nurse on prevention of PPH.

- A Similar study can be imposed based on the needs of the subjects.

Conclusion

Extreme haemorrhage during birth is often

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preventable by modern medical care. Otherwise, Sheehan's syndrome is not predictable or preventable. The study was conducted to find out the effectiveness of of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding Sheehan's syndrome among staff nurses in selected hospitals at Tumkur. It is concluded that structured teaching programme is very effective among staff nurses in improving knowledge regarding Sheehan's syndrome.

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