

Knowledge Regarding the Management of Postpartum Haemorrhage Among Nursing Students

Shivani Srivastava¹, Khushboo Kerketta², Pinki³, Srishti Maria Ekka⁴, Tenzin Choeyang⁵, Tenzin Choezom⁶, Tenzin Eingsel⁷, Theresa Rafna⁸, Tsering Wangmo (Group-5)⁹

¹*Nursing Tutor (Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing Nursing), Holy Family College of Nursing*

²*Nursing Tutor (Medical-Surgical Nursing), Holy Family College of Nursing*

^{3,4,5,6,7,8,9}*Nursing Students, Holy Family College of Nursing*

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Abstract—Postpartum Haemorrhage is one of the leading causes of maternal morbidity and mortality worldwide and requires immediate and effective management to prevent serious complications. Adequate knowledge regarding prevention, early identification, and management of Postpartum Haemorrhage is essential among nursing students and healthcare professionals.

The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of a structured teaching program regarding the management of Postpartum Haemorrhage among B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students. A pre-test was conducted to assess the existing knowledge of the students regarding causes, risk factors, signs and symptoms, prevention, medical management, and nursing management of Postpartum Haemorrhage. Following the pre-test, a Structured Teaching Program was administered to improve the knowledge of the participants. The program included information regarding early detection, administration of Uterotonic drugs, fluid replacement therapy, monitoring of the mother, emergency interventions, and the role of nurses in management of Postpartum Haemorrhage. After completion of the teaching program, a post-test was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the educational intervention.

The study highlighted the importance of timely management and proper nursing care in reducing maternal complications associated with Postpartum Haemorrhage. The findings indicated improvement in the knowledge of students after the teaching program and emphasized the importance of continuous education and training in obstetric emergencies.

mortality and morbidity throughout the world. It is defined as excessive bleeding following childbirth, usually more than 500 mL after vaginal delivery or more than 1000 mL after caesarean section. The causes and Management of PPH are shown in Figure-1.

Despite advances in obstetric care, Postpartum Haemorrhage continues to be a significant health concern, especially in developing countries where access to timely emergency care may be limited.

Management of Postpartum Haemorrhage is crucial because rapid blood loss can quickly endanger the life of the mother if not treated promptly and effectively. Early recognition, immediate intervention, and proper supportive care are essential in preventing complications and improving maternal outcomes. The management of PPH requires a systematic and coordinated approach involving prompt assessment, continuous monitoring, and appropriate medical and nursing care.

Therefore, effective management of Postpartum Haemorrhage plays a vital role in ensuring maternal safety, reducing preventable maternal deaths, and promoting quality obstetric care.

I. INTRODUCTION

Postpartum Haemorrhage (PPH) is a major obstetric emergency and one of the leading causes of maternal

II. PROCEDURE FOR PAPER SUBMISSION

Knowledge Level Ranges:

- Poor Knowledge: 0 -13 marks
- Average Knowledge: 14 -26 marks
- Good Knowledge: 27- 40 marks.

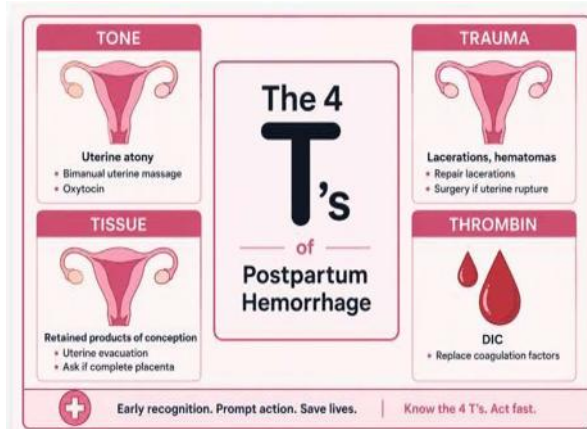


Figure -1: Image showing the causes and Management of PPH

III. RESULT OF PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST

SAMPLE	PRE- TEST		POST- TEST	
	Marks	Practice Level	Marks	Practice Level
1.	37	Good	37	Good
2.	25	Average	34	Good
3.	35	Good	36	Good
4.	34	Good	36	Good
5.	31	Good	36	Good
6.	35	Good	36	Good
7.	33	Good	33	Good
8.	26	Average	36	Good
9.	34	Good	34	Good
10.	31	Good	34	Good
11.	34	Good	36	Good
12.	40	Good	33	Good
13.	36	Good	31	Good
14.	40	Good	34	Good
15.	35	Good	36	Good
16.	11	Poor	26	Average
17.	32	Good	32	Good
18.	35	Good	35	Good
19.	35	Good	36	Good

20.	36	Good	33	Good
21.	35	Good	33	Good
22.	33	Good	33	Good
23.	28	Good	33	Good
24.	24	Average	33	Good
25.	38	Good	30	Good
26.	29	Good	33	Good
27.	39	Good	35	Good
28.	35	Good	36	Good
29.	35	Good	32	Good
30.	36	Good	33	Good
31.	34	Good	35	Good
32.	34	Good	35	Good
33.	22	Average	33	Good
34.	34	Good	34	Good
35.	31	Good	31	Good
36.	31	Good	33	Good
37.	39	Good	34	Good
38.	28	Good	29	Good
39.	28	Good	33	Good

IV. INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

Table-1 shows a comparison of the pre-test and post-test knowledge levels of the participants. The findings revealed a noticeable improvement in knowledge following the educational intervention. The number of students with good knowledge increased from 46 (88.5%) in the pre-test to 51 (98.1%) in the post-test. Conversely, the number of students with average knowledge decreased from 5 (9.6%) to 1 (1.9%). The mean difference between the pre-test and post-test is +1.46. The only participant who was categorized as having poor knowledge in the pre-test improved to the average knowledge category in the post-test, resulting in no students remaining in the poor knowledge category. Furthermore, the mean knowledge score increased by 1.46 marks from pre-test to post-test, indicating that the educational intervention was effective in enhancing the knowledge level of the students.

V. FIGURES AND TABLES

Distribution of Students:

Knowledge Level	Pre-Test n (%)	Post-Test n (%)
Poor	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Average	5 (9.6%)	1 (1.9%)
Good	46(88.5%)	51(98.1%)
Total	52(100%)	52(100%)

Summary Statistics:

Statistics	Pre-Test	Post-Test
Sample Size (N)	52	52
Mean Score	32.50	33.96
Mean Difference		+1.46 marks

Bar Graph Illustrating the Difference Between Pre-Test and Post-Test Knowledge Scores on PPH among B.Sc. Nursing 3rd Year Students

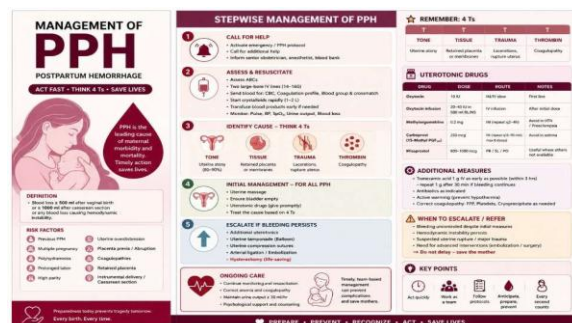


VI. CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the Structured Teaching Program was effective in improving the knowledge regarding management of Postpartum Haemorrhage among B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students. Comparison between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores showed improvement in the understanding of the participants after the educational intervention. The study emphasized that adequate knowledge regarding causes, prevention, early recognition, and emergency management of Postpartum Haemorrhage is essential for nursing students to provide effective maternal healthcare. It also highlighted the important role of nurses in early detection, prompt intervention, continuous monitoring, and prevention of complications related to Postpartum Haemorrhage. This study was conducted by Group 5, GNM 3rd Year Nursing students under the valuable guidance and supervision of Mrs. Shivani Srivastava (Nursing Tutor) and Ms. Khushboo Kerketta (Nursing Tutor).

APPENDIX:

STRUCTURED PAMPHLET:



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Holy Family College of Nursing, Okhla, Delhi.

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