

## Pre-Experimental Study to Assess Effectiveness of (BRICS)2 Teaching on Knowledge Regarding Partogram Among IV-Year B.Sc.(N)Nursing Students in Selected Nursing Colleges at Nellore

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### ABSTRACT:

This article focuses on analysing the effectiveness of the BRICS (2) teaching method to enhance the knowledge of final-year nursing students regarding partogram in Nellore. In this concern, it analysed the way Narayana Nursing College at Nellore increased nursing students and the effectiveness of education through this BRICS (2) method.

**Keywords:** BRICS (2), partogram, IV-year nursing students, B. Sc. Nursing, Nellore.

### INTRODUCTION:

(BRICS)2 or 2nd BRICS teaching is one of the important strategies for nurses; this teaching method is applied for nursing students in the IV-year of the B. Sc. Nursing course. This teaching method is applied to all nursing students to teach and increase their knowledge in partogram. Partogram is very necessary to secure mothers' health in the labour room; hence, efficiency in this part is quite necessary to improve the Indian healthcare system in both urban and rural areas. Hence, this article is going to discuss the way (BRICS)2 or 2nd BRICS teaching is effective for B. Sc. Nursing students in the IV-year regarding partogram in Nellore.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

BRICS is the shortened form of the five most important emerging countries, which are Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. The prime focus of this combination is to develop the educational system, as well as the social and economic life of these countries <sup>[1]</sup>. In this concern, 2nd BRICS method focuses on developing women's education even in the time of the worldwide pandemic. BRICS 2 promotes the development of online learning, blended learning and technology-based learning in these countries to facilitate overall learning conditions <sup>[2]</sup>. In this concern, this 2nd BRICS focuses on developing nursing education in the final year of the B. Sc. Nursing course. This promotes experiment and practical knowledge of future nurses through practical classes, along with pictures and photographs.

Partogram is a very important part of a woman's health, especially in the labour room. Generally, villages and rural areas largely depend on Dais in the labour room. According to them, they can understand the quality of care, the distress of would-be mothers and symptoms, which allow Dais to conduct childbirth properly. However, many medical staff in India do not guide labour by using partograph, which is recommended by WHO. Again,



nurses play a vital role in the operation theatre, the labour room, and daily activities for taking care of patients. Hence, they need to have exact knowledge of patient load, quality of care, and more pelvic-friendly care <sup>[3]</sup>. In this concern, BRICS 2 allows regularity of monitoring through pictures and technology and increase future nurses' experience in sustainable obstetric care for many first referral unit in all rural and urban regions of India. Furthermore, knowledge regarding partogram audits is another essential form <sup>[4]</sup>. This is necessary to assess the load of pressure, baseline of heartrate and both the presence and absence of deceleration to assess complications in the mother's health; this allows nurses to take necessary steps to give both mother and child a healthy life.

## METHOD:

### Research Approach:

This article used a secondary quantitative approach to conduct this study; this approach allowed this study to conduct an overall study scientifically and without any bias, which increased reflexivity <sup>[5]</sup>. This also allowed it to maintain objectivity.

### Research Design:

This research process maintained a pre-experimental study design to assess the variables.

### Variables:

- Independent variable: (BRICS)2 Teaching regarding partogram among IV-year B.Sc.(N)nursing students
- Dependent variables: Increase of knowledge among IV-year B.Sc.(N)nursing students

### Data Collection:

This article gathered secondary sources of information to gather the necessary data; it gathered information from the official website of Narayan Nursing College, Nellore, WHO and other governmental websites. It also fetched data from a particular time limit, which is 2019 to 2023; this time limit is effective in maintaining authenticity and validity.

### Data Analysis:

The quantitative analysis method is applied to analyse gathered data; here, this article analysed data based on numbers, and tables.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION:

2nd BRICS Nurse's Forum looks after the development of the healthcare sector of those five emerging countries. This forum identifies the gaps in current healthcare units, the knowledge, skills, talents, and quality of healthcare professionals, as well as nurses. In this section, this forum looks after the nursing education system, teaching quality and knowledge sharing from nursing professors or trainers to students. This enables the network of institutes and promotes avenues for interprofessional collaboration to deliberation in regulation practice for nursing education. This programme involves 30 to 40 delegated professionals for international nursing development; in this programme, 150 Indian nurses were involved <sup>[6]</sup>.

Partograms efficiently increase nurses' knowledge regarding the labour room, mothers' health and prolonged labour. This knowledge assists nurses and medical staff to monitor and maintain the health condition of the mother. Figure 1 shows the way the involvement of partograph reduces the number of risks and rates of prolonged labour, augmented labour, a



section of caesar and intrapartum fatal death; all these occurred in the multicentral trials of WHO. Based on the following figure, the prolonged labour rate in India decreased from 6.4% to 3.4%, whereas labour augmentation reduced highly from almost 21% to over 9% <sup>[7]</sup>. Furthermore, emergencies in the caesarian section were also reduced by 1.2% after partograph; similarly, intrapartum, fetal death was reduced by 0.2%.

	Before partograph	After partograph
Labour over 18 hours	6.4	3.4
Labour augmented	20.7	9.1
Emergency caesarean section	9.9	8.7
Intrapartum fetal death	0.5	0.3

Figure 1: Changes in rate of prolonged labour, augmented labour, a section of Caesar and intrapartum fatal death before and after partograph by percentage <sup>[8]</sup>

Narayana College of Nursing, Nellore follows the syllabus of the Indian Nursing Council (INC) and provides its students with B. Sc. Nursing courses, along with midwifery courses. Diploma courses are also available in this institute; starting with only 40 nursing students, this institute now provides knowledge to almost 270 nursing students each year <sup>[9]</sup>. This uses the 2nd BRICS to provide future nurses with the best practice in their department; this teaching method allows the nursing students of the final year to have best care scenario practice <sup>[10]</sup>. As a result, their skills are developed and their knowledge is increased. Community Health Centre (CHC) has more than 43 thousand nurses all over India and the northern state of Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of nurses <sup>[11]</sup>. Hence, it can be said that the best clinical practice is necessary for using partograms in labour rooms to maintain good health for Indian mothers.

### Objectives:

- To assess the level of knowledge on partograms among IV-year B.Sc. nursing students.
- To determine the effectiveness of (BRICS)<sup>2</sup> teaching program on knowledge regarding partogram among IV-year B.Sc. Nursing students.
- To associate the level of post-test knowledge regarding partogram among IV-year B.Sc. Nursing students with selected demographic variables.

### Hypothesis:

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There will be a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of IV-year B.Sc. Nursing students after administering (BRICS)<sup>2</sup> teaching program regarding Knowledge on the partogram.

**H<sub>2</sub>:** There will be a significant association between the post-test knowledge score with the selected demographic variables.

### CONCLUSION:

It can be said that the BRICS (2) method is effective in providing nursing students with knowledge through practical evidence and practical case practice. This is necessary to increase practical knowledge regarding partograms, with the maintenance of mothers' health



in the labour room. The BRICS (2) method enriched Nellore's nursing students to be skilful through practical case practice in partogram.

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