

# A Comparative Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Lecture Method Versus LCD Method On Knowledge Regarding Ectopic Pregnancy Among B.Sc. Nursing Students in Selected College at Chidambaram

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**Abstract:** The study was undertaken to Compare the effectiveness of Lecture Method versus LCD Method on Knowledge regarding Ectopic Pregnancy among B.Sc. Nursing Students. The research design used for this study was True experimental research design and Simple random sampling technique was adopted. The study was conducted in B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year class room, Rani meyyammai College of Nursing, Annamalai University. Totally 90 students were selected by random sampling method. In that even numbers denotes the interventional group I (Lecture method) and odd numbers denotes the interventional group II (LCD method). Pretest was conducted using structured self-administered questionnaire. Intervention (Teaching) was given to interventional group I by LCD method and routine method was given to interventional group II on the same day after pretest. Posttest was conducted 7 days after the intervention (Teaching). The obtained “t” value 10.9 which is more than the table value and significant at  $p < 0.005$  level. Hence the stated hypothesis was accepted and it was denoted that lecture method was effective in improving the level of knowledge on ectopic pregnancy among nursing students compared to LCD method.

**Keywords:** Ectopic pregnancy, Lecture method, LCD method, Nursing students.

## 1. Introduction

Being pregnant can be one of the most wonderful and magical adventure that the mother can ever experience. A Pregnancy, always, is guided and blessed by God and should be accepted as a gift of love from God.

Ectopic pregnancies present a major health problem for women of child bearing age. Women with ectopic pregnancies have a subsequent increased risk of infertility, miscarriage and recurrent ectopic pregnancy.

Ectopic means “out of place”. In an ectopic pregnancy, a fertilized egg has implanted outside the uterus. As the fetus grows, it will eventually burst the organ that contains it. This can cause severe bleeding and endanger the mother’s life. In addition to maternal deaths and fetal morbidity and mortality.

Ectopic pregnancy is very essential for nursing students to provide effective and comprehensive care to the ectopic mothers. Hence the present study is timely and important to develop adequate knowledge of students regarding ectopic pregnancy by comparing the lecture method and LCD method and thereby reducing the maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality in hospital settings.

## 2. Statement of the Problem

A Comparative Study to Assess the Effectiveness of LCD Method Versus Routine Method on Knowledge Regarding Ectopic Pregnancy among B.Sc. Nursing Students in Selected College at Chidambaram.

### A. Objectives

1. To assess the existing knowledge regarding Ectopic Pregnancy among B.Sc. nursing 3rd Year Students
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of LCD method with routine method on knowledge regarding Ectopic Pregnancy among B.Sc. nursing 3rd Year students.
3. To determine the association between level of knowledge among the B.Sc. nursing 3rd Year students with their selected demographic variables.

### B. Assumptions

1. Students may have some knowledge of Ectopic pregnancy.
2. Planned teaching programme may improve the Knowledge level of Ectopic Pregnancy among Students.

### C. Hypothesis

H1: There will be a significant difference between the pre and post interventional level of knowledge among B.Sc. nursing 3rd Year students in both groups

H2: There will be a significant difference between post

Table 1

Distribution of samples according to level of knowledge in pre-test and post test scores between both Lecture and LCD group among 3rd year B.Sc. nursing students (N=90)

S. No.	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	LECTURE GROUP n=45				LCD GROUP n=45			
		PRE TEST		POSTTEST		PRE TEST		POST TEST	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1.	Adequate (76-100%)	2	4.4	26	57.7	-	-	17	
2.	Moderate (51-75%)	22	48.8	18	40	21	46.6	25	55.5
3.	Inadequate (<50%)	21	46.6	1	2.2	24	53.3	3	6.6

Table 2

Comparison of mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge between lecture method and LCD method among 3rd year B.Sc nursing students by using independent 't' test (N=90)

S. No.	GROUPS	VARIABLES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MEAN DIFFERENCE	"t" value	"p" value
1.	Lecture	Pre- test	17.7	4.3	7.1	10.941	<0.000 (s)
		Post test	24.5	4.0			
2.	LCD	Pre- test	17.4	4.4	8.7	7.571	<0.000 (s)
		Post test	26.4	4.4			

interventional level of Knowledge among B.Sc. nursing 3rd Year students in both groups

H3: There will be a significant association between pretest level of knowledge on ectopic pregnancy among B.Sc. nursing 3rd Year students with their selected demographic variables.

### 3. Research Methodology

The research design adopted was True experimental research design. Totally 90 students were selected by simple random sampling method. Simple random sampling is one type of probability sampling in that random method is used to allocate the subject into interventional group I and II. In that even numbers denotes the interventional group I (Lecture method) and odd numbers denotes the interventional group II (LCD method). Sample size calculated by using degree of precision method. In this interventional group I consisted of 45 B.Sc. Nursing students attending LCD method class and interventional group II consisted of 45 B.Sc. Nursing students attending routine method class. The study was conducted in B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year class room, Rani meyyammai College of Nursing, Annamalai University. Those who were fulfilled the inclusion criteria were selected for this study. The demographic data were collected through face to face interview. Pretest was conducted using structured self-administered questionnaire. Intervention (Teaching) was given to interventional group I by LCD method and routine method was given to interventional group II on the same day after pretest. Posttest was conducted 7 days after the intervention (Teaching).

### 4. Result and Conclusion

The findings are tabulated and analysis are interpreted as follows,

The above table showed that in lecture group majority of the samples 21(46.6%) had inadequate knowledge, 22(48.8%) had moderate knowledge, 2(4.4%) had adequate knowledge and in LCD group 24(53.3%) had inadequate knowledge, 21(46.6%) had moderate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge during pre-test. But after the intervention (LCD and Lecture method) in Lecture group 1(2.2%) had inadequate knowledge, 18(40%) had moderate knowledge, 26(57.7%) had adequate knowledge. In LCD group majority of the samples

17(37.7%) had adequate knowledge, 25(55.5%) had moderate knowledge and 3(6.6%) of them had inadequate knowledge.

Table 2 revealed that, the obtained "t" value of interventional group I 10.9 which is greater than the table value in interventional group II and significant at  $p < 0.05$  level. Hence the stated hypothesis was accepted and it was denoted that lecture method was effective in improving the level of knowledge ectopic pregnancy among students.

### 5. Conclusion

The study concluded that lecture method of teaching was effective in improving the level of knowledge on ectopic pregnancy among 3rd year B.Sc. nursing students. The selected students became familiar and found themselves comfortable and also expressed satisfaction.

#### A. Limitation

1. The sample size was only 60; hence the findings could not be generalized.
2. The purposive sampling technique does not give a respective sample.

#### B. Recommendations

1. The study can be replicated using a large sample to generalize the findings.
2. A follow up study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of teaching method.
3. Students should be encouraged to use supplementary educational methods for acquiring knowledge and skills regarding ectopic pregnancy.
4. Study can be conducted by using different teaching modules

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