

Assessment of the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching about Knowledge Regarding Emergency Management of Eclampsia among Staff Nurses in Selected Hospital.

Ms. Jayshri Marotrao Jaypurkar.*

*Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing, Asharam College of Nursing, Kamptee, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India

Corresponding Author: Ms. Jayshri Marotrao Jaypurkar

Abstract: The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding emergency management of eclampsia among staff nurses before planned teaching. To evaluate the knowledge regarding emergency management of eclampsia among staff nurses after planned teaching. To find out the association between the pre test level of knowledge of the staff nurses regarding emergency management of eclampsia with their selected demographic variables. The research design selected for the present study was one group pretest post test design. A total of 30 staff nurses, who fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the following study by using non probability convenient sampling method. The data collected using Pre test and post test with structured knowledge questionnaire. The collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study findings reveal that in pre test, 33.33 % of staff nurses were having poor knowledge, 66.67 % average knowledge. In post test, 13.33% of staff nurses were having average level of knowledge and 86.67 % had good level of knowledge regarding emergency management of eclampsia. Significance of difference at 5% level tested with paired 't' test and tabulated 't' value is compared with calculated 't' value. Also calculated 'P' value i.e. 0.05. Thus it was concluded that planned teaching on emergency management of eclampsia was effective.

Keywords: Planned teaching, t-Test, p-value, Knowledge, Staff nurses and effectiveness.

Date of Submission: 21-07-2018

Date of acceptance: 04-08-2018

I. Introduction

Maternity is a strange yet breathtaking experience in a woman's life. A clear joy that comes in her life is overwhelming, when she becomes aware of new life growing inside of body. Every woman wants to have the best possible pregnancy in terms of experience as well as outcome.¹

Safe motherhood implies good health of the pregnant women during pregnancy and also ensures good health of the body. In other words, safe motherhood is related to maternal and prenatal mortality and morbidity of 100-200 million deliveries occurring worldwide. 5 lakhs women die during pregnancy, childbirth or soon after. In 2007, maternal mortality rate was 212 deaths/100000 live births and reduced to 178 deaths/100000 in 2012 and 174 in 2015. Mothers in the lowest economic bracket, still have about a two and half times higher mortality rate.²

In this study, assess means to find out the value of planned teaching

ASSESSMENT :It means appraisal of knowledge about Sample regarding emergency management of eclampsia.

EFFECTIVENESS : It measures the improvement of knowledge score in post test when compared with the pretest scores after exposing to planned teaching.

PLANNED TEACHING: It is meaningful systematic interaction between investigator and Sample regarding emergency management of eclampsia.

KNOWLEDGE: Knowledge refers correct responses by the respondents on emergency management of eclampsia using self structured questionnaire among Sample working in selected hospital.

EMERGENCY : A serious situation woman present in which eclampsia with requiring immediate treatment.

MANAGEMENT: The act of dealing with eclampsia.

ECLAMPSIA: A condition in which a pregnant women with high blood pressure experiences convulsions.

SAMPLE :Registered nurses working in maternity and gynaecological ward selected hospital.

HYPOTHESIS

H₀-There is no significant difference between pretest and post test knowledge score regarding emergency management of eclampsia among staff nurses at $p < 0.05$ level of significance.

H₁-There is significant difference between pretest and post test knowledge score regarding emergency management of eclampsia among staff nurses at $p < 0.05$ level of significance.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.To assess the knowledge regarding emergency management of eclampsia among staff nurses before planned teaching.

2.To evaluate the knowledge regarding emergency management of eclampsia among staff nurses after planned teaching.

3.To find out the association between the pre test level of knowledge of the staff nurses regarding emergency management of eclampsia with their selected demographic variables.

RELIABILITY : The reliability was established by Split half method. So in splint half method the KR-20 formula is applied to find out the reliability. The reliability coefficient correlation for structured knowledge questionnaire was $r = 0.74$. Hence the questionnaire was found to be reliable for the purpose of data collection during main study.

VALIDITY : In order to obtain content validity, the tool given to 10 experts who included from the field of Obstetric and Gynaecological Nursing. All validated tools were received back from the experts and consultation from the guide with their valuable suggestions and comments.

Organization of Findings

Section I: Data on demographic Variables of Sample.

Section II: Data on assessment of level of pretest knowledge score of staff nurses regarding emergency management of eclampsia before planned teaching.

Section III (A): Data on assessment of level of post test knowledge score of staff nurses regarding emergency management of eclampsia after planned teaching.

Section III (B): Data on effectiveness of planned teaching on level of knowledge regarding emergency management of eclampsia among Sample.

Section IV: Data on association between level of knowledge regarding emergency management among Sample with their selected demographic variables.

SECTION I

DATA ON DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF SAMPLE

This section deals with the frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of sample such as age, sex and so on.

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage distribution of demographic variables of sample. n=30

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Age(yrs)		
	a) ≤ 25	10	33.33
	b) 26-30	10	33.33
	c) 31-35	6	20
	d) > 35	4	13.33
2.	Sex		
	a) Female	30	100
	b) Male	00	00
3.	Professional Qualification		
	a) General nurse midwife	29	96.33
	b) BSc. Nursing	1	3.33

	c)PBBS. Nursing	00	00
	d)MSc. Nursing	00	00

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
4.	Year of experience as staff nurse		
	a)< 5	12	40
	b)5-10	11	36.66
	c)11-15	4	13.33
	d) > 15	3	10
5	Year of experience in OBG Y ward		
	a)< 2	13	43.33
	b)2-5	10	33.33
	c)6-10	7	23.33
	d)>10	00	00

Table: 2 reveal the demographic variables of Sample.

Regarding age, 10(33.33%) of Sample were in the age group of ≤ 25 years, 10(33.33%) of the Sample were in the age group of 26-30 years, 6(20%) of Sample were in the age group of 31-35 and 4(13.33%) of Sample were in the age group of ≥ 35 year. Regarding sex, 30 (100%) of Sample were female and none of them were males. Regarding professional qualification, 29(96.33 %) of Sample had completed general nurse midwife, 1(3.33%) of staff nurse had completed B.Sc. Nursing course. Regarding years of experience as staff nurse, 12(40%) of Sample were in < 5 year of experience as Sample, 11(36.66%) of Sample were in 5-10 year of experience as Sample, 4(13.33 %) of Sample were in 11-15 year of experience and 3(10 %) of staff nurses had > 15 year of experience as Sample. Regarding year of experience in OBG Y ward, 13(43.33 %) of Sample had < 2 year of experience in OBG Y ward, 10 (33.33 %) of Sample had 2-5 years of experience in OBG Y ward and 7(23.33 %) of Sample were in 6-10 year of experience in OBG Y ward.

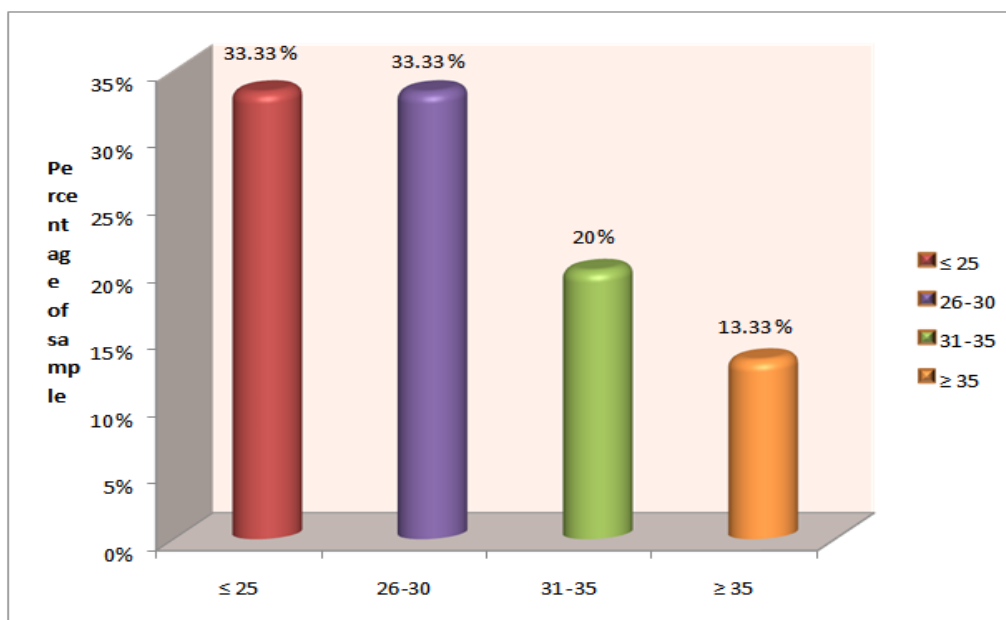


Figure 3: Percentage wise distribution of Sample with regards to age.

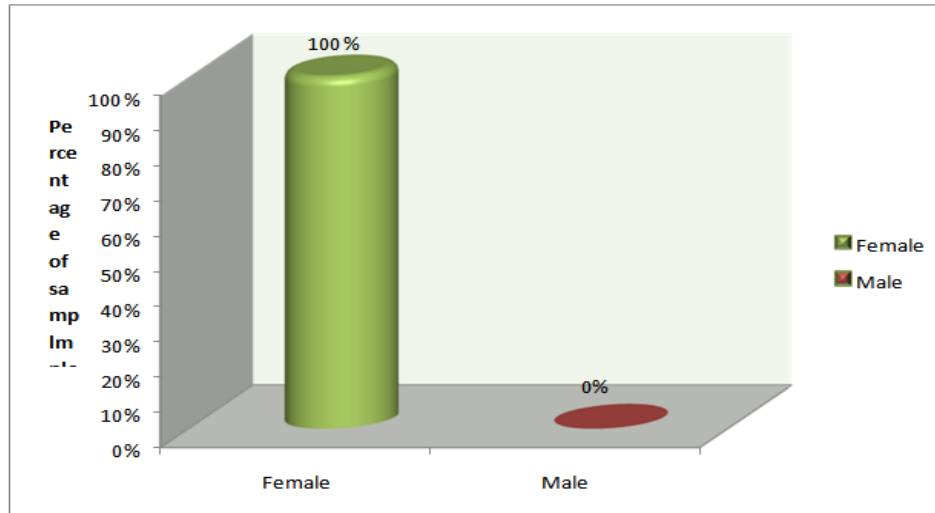


Figure 4: Percentage wise distribution of Sample with regards to sex.

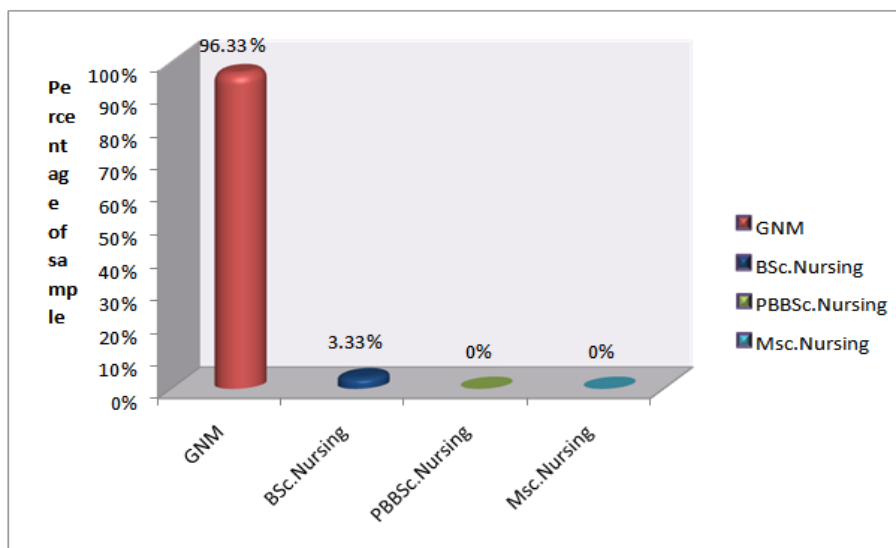


Figure 5: Percentage wise distribution of sample with regards to Professional Qualification.

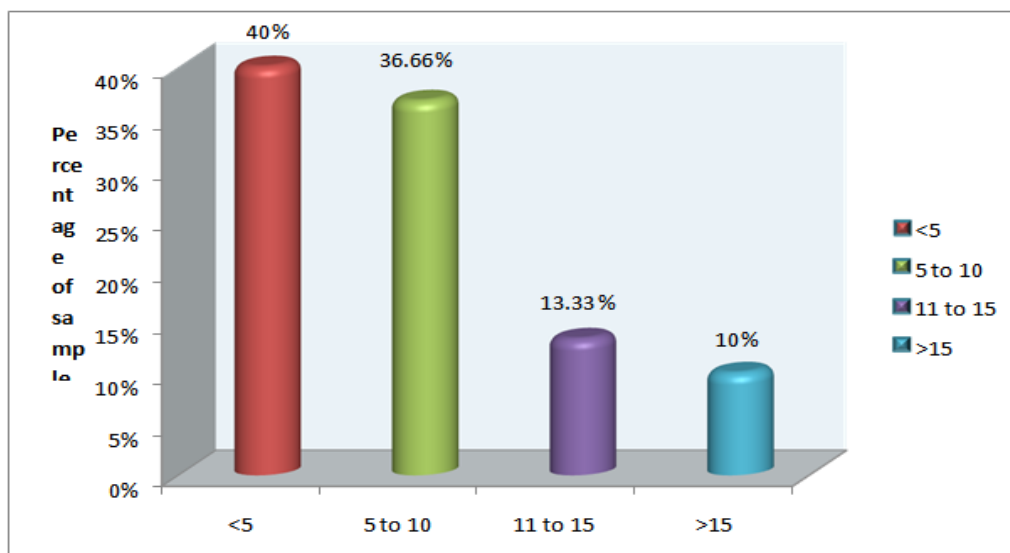


Figure 6: Percentage wise distribution of sample with regards to Professional Qualification.

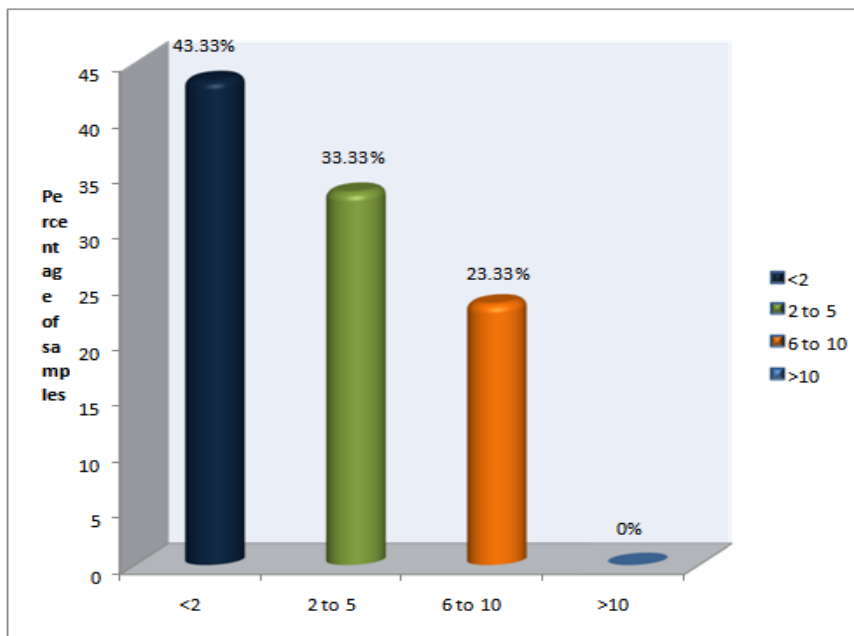


Figure 7: Percentage wise distribution of sample with regards to Year of experience in OBGY ward.

SECTION II

ASSESSMENT OF LEVEL OF PRE TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE OF STAFF NURSES REGARDING EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF ECLAMPSIA BEFORE PLANNED TEACHING.

This section deals with the analysis of data to determine the level of pretest and post test knowledge score of the sample.

Table 3: Assessment of level of knowledge score of staff nurses regarding emergency management of eclampsia before planned teaching. n=30

SR.NO	Level of Knowledge	Pre test	
		Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1.	Poor (<13)	10	33.33
2.	Average (13-18)	20	66.67
3.	Good(19-25)	0	00

Table 3 reveals that during pretest 10(33.33%) of Sample had poor knowledge, 20(66.67 %) of Sample had average knowledge and none of them had good knowledge about emergency management eclampsia.

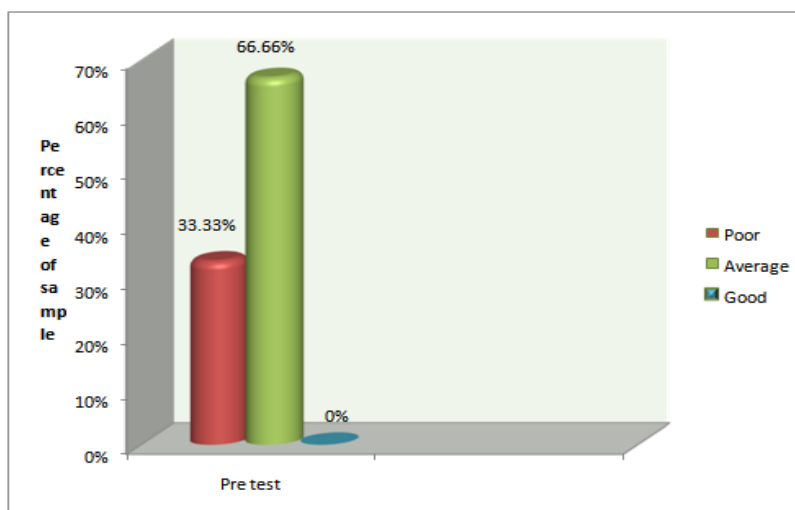


Figure 8: Percentage wise distribution sample according to their level of knowledge before planned teaching.

SECTION-III (A)

ASSESSMENT OF LEVEL OF POST TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE OF STAFF NURSES REGARDING EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF ECLAMPSIA AFTER PLANNED TEACHING.

Table 4: Assessment of level of post test knowledge score of staff nurses regarding emergency management of eclampsia after planned teaching. n=30

SR.NO	Level Of Knowledge	Post test	
		Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1.	Poor (<13)	00	00
2.	Average (13-18)	4	13.33
3.	Good(19-25)	26	86.67

Table 4 reveals that during posttest none of them had poor knowledge, 4(13.33%) Sample had average knowledge and 26 (86.67%) Sample had average knowledge.

Figure 9: Percentage wise distribution of sample according to their level of knowledge after planned teaching.

SECTION III (B)

DATA ON EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING ON LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF ECLAMPSIA AMONG SAMPLE.

This section deals with evaluation of effectiveness of planned teaching regarding emergency management of eclampsia. This includes area wise comparison of pre test and post test means, SD. The levels of knowledge during the pretest and posttest were compared to prove the effectiveness of planned teaching. Significance of difference of knowledge scores of Sample at 5% level of significance was tested with paired 't' test. Also the calculated 'p' values were compared with acceptable 'p' value, i.e. 0.05.

Table 5 : Mean, standard deviation, mean difference and paired, 't' test value of level of knowledge among Sample regarding emergency management of eclampsia. n=30

Sr. No	Overall	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean of differences in score (M.D.)	t-value
1.	Pre Test	13.66	2.38	6.6	14.94*
2.	Post Test	20.26	1.43		

* significant at P<0.05 level

Table 5 reveals that during the pre test the mean score of knowledge was 13.66 and standard deviation was 2.38. During post test the mean score of knowledge was 20.26 and standard deviation 1.43. The calculated 't' value was 14.94, which was found to be significant at p<0.05 level. This indicates that the planned teaching was effective in improving knowledge regarding emergency management of eclampsia among sample

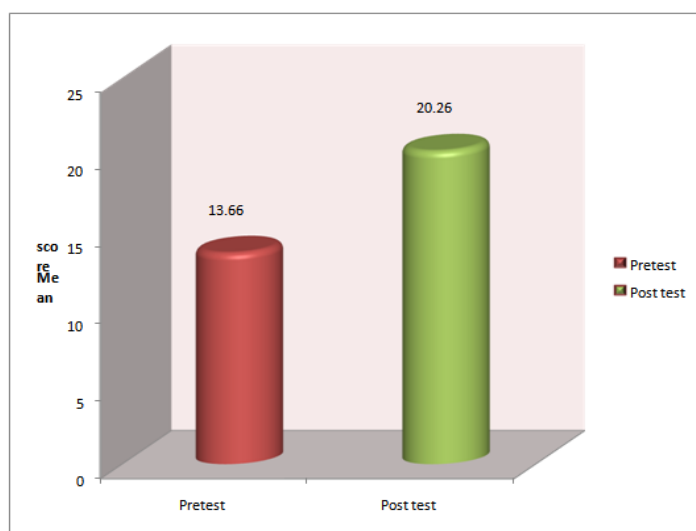


Figure 10: Comparison of mean value of knowledge score among sample during pretest & post test.

SECTION IV

DATA ON ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF ECLAMPSIA AMONG SAMPLE WITH THEIR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

Table 6: Frequency, percentage and χ^2 distribution of level of knowledge among Sample with their selected demographic variables. n=30

Sr. No.	Demographic variables	Number of samples						Chi square (χ^2)
		Poor		Average		Good		
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
1.	Age (years)							
	a) ≤ 25	4	13.33	6	20	0	0	$\chi^2=3.32^{NS}$ df=3
	b) 26-30	3	10	7	23.33	0	0	
	c) 31-35	2	6.67	4	13.33	0	0	
	d) > 35	1	3.33	3	10	0	0	
2.	Sex							
	a) Female	10	33.33	20	66.67	0	0	$\chi^2=0^{NS}$ df=0
	b) Male	0	0	0		0	0	
3.	Professional Q ualification							
	a) General nurse midwife	10	33.33	19	63.33	0	0	$\chi^2=0.01^{NS}$ df=1
	b) BSc. Nursing	0	0	1	3.33	0	0	
	c) PBBSc. Nursing	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	d) MSc. Nursing	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Contd....

Sr. No.	Demographic variables	Number of samples						Chi square (χ^2)
		Poor		Average		Good		
		F	%	F	%	F	%	
4.	Year of experie nce as staff nurse							
	a) < 5	5	16.67	7	23.33	0	0	$\chi^2=0.65^{NS}$ df=3
	b) 5-10	3	10	8	26.67	0	0	
	c) 11-15	1	3.33	3	10	0	0	
	d) > 15	1	3.33	3	10	0	0	
5.	Year of experie nce in OBGY ward							
	a) < 2	5	16.67	8	26.67	0	0	$\chi^2= 1.19^{NS}$ df=2
	b) 2-5	2	6.67	8	26.67	0	0	
	c) 6-10	3	10	4	13.33	0	0	
	d) > 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	

* - Significant NS- Not Significant df- degree of freedom.

The above table 6 reveals frequency, percentage and χ^2 analysis of level of knowledge among Sample with their demographic variables.

With regards to age, among 30 samples, 10 were of ≤ 25 and among them 4, were having poor knowledge, 6 of them having average knowledge and none of them were having good knowledge, among 10 sample between 26-30 years, in that 3 were having poor knowledge, 7 were having average knowledge, none of them having good knowledge, 6 were between 30-35 years, in among them 2 were having poor knowledge, 4 were having average knowledge, none of them having good knowledge, 4 were of ≥ 35 years, among them 1 was having poor knowledge, 3 were having average knowledge, none of them having good knowledge. Calculated chi square value for age was 3.32 which was less than the tabulated value at df =3 at $p < 0.05$ and thus

the stated research hypothesis was rejected. Hence, it was inferred that there was no statistically significant association between age and level of knowledge among Sample.

With regards to sex, among 30 samples, 30 belongs to female, in that 10 of them were having poor knowledge, 20 of them having average knowledge and none of them were having good knowledge, none of sample belongs to male. Calculated chi square value for age was 0 which was less than the tabulated value at $df=0$ at $p<0.05$ and thus the stated research hypothesis was rejected. Hence it was inferred that there was no statistically significant association between sex and level of knowledge among Sample.

With regard to professional qualification among 30 samples, 29 had done general nursing midwife, 10 of them were having poor knowledge, 19 of them having average knowledge and none of them were having good knowledge, only 1 sample was B.Sc.

Nursing, who was having average knowledge. None of sample had done P.B.BSc. Nursing, and none of sample had done M.Sc. Nursing. Calculated chi square value for age was 0.01 which was less than the tabulated value at $df=1$ at $p<0.05$ and thus the stated research hypothesis was rejected. Hence it was inferred that there was no statistically significant association between age and level of knowledge among Sample.

With regard to year of experience as Sample among 30 samples, 12 had < 5 years experience, among them 5 were having poor knowledge, 7 of them having average knowledge and none of them were having good knowledge. Among 11 samples having 5-10 years of experience 3, were having poor knowledge, 8 were having average knowledge and none of them having good knowledge, 4 sample had 11-15 years of experience, among them 1 was having poor knowledge, 3 were having average knowledge, none of them having good knowledge, 3 sample had > 15 years of experience, among them 1 was having poor knowledge, 2 were having average knowledge and none of them having good knowledge. Calculated chi square value for age was 0.65 which was less than the tabulated value at $df=3$ at $p<0.05$ and thus the stated research hypothesis was rejected. Hence it was inferred that there was no statistically significant association between age and level of knowledge among Sample.

With regard to year of experience in OBGY ward among 30 samples, 13 had < 2 years of experience, among them 5 were having poor knowledge, 8 of them having average knowledge and none of them were having good knowledge. 10 samples had experience between 2-5 years, among them 2 were having poor knowledge, 8 were having average knowledge, none of them having good knowledge. 7 sample had experience between 6-10 years, among them 3 were having poor knowledge, none of sample had >10 years of experience in OBGY ward. Calculated chi square value for age was 1.19 which was less than the tabulated value at $df=2$ at $p<0.05$ and thus the stated research hypothesis was rejected. Hence it was inferred that there was no statistically significant association between age and level of knowledge among Sample.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The findings of this study have implications for nursing practice, nursing administration, nursing education and nursing research.

NURSING SERVICES

The most important role of the nurse is to provide adequate care to the patient to improve the patients health she/he is fully responsible for care of the patient. The nurses working in obstetrics and gynecology department must have special skill and practice in emergency management of eclampsia.

NURSING EDUCATION

The present nursing curriculum should include in detail about emergency management of eclampsia. All nursing students should have practical knowledge in depth regarding emergency management of eclampsia. The result of the study can be used by nursing teachers and students as information.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

The findings of the study reveal the need to conduct an education programmes for the Sample. The education programmes should include both theoretical and practical input. This can also bring about awareness among Sample regarding emergency management of eclampsia. Nurse administrators can prepare a new protocol. The hospital administrations should provide education to Sample on special care with the help of experts.

NURSING RESEARCH

The study forms a base for further studies in the field. Research should be done to find out the effectiveness of self instructional mode and conduct education programme on special care to prevent eclampsia. Research should be done on preparation of innovative methods of in service education. Adequate allocation of funds, manpower and time should be provided to the nurses for conducting research.

The result of the study contributes to the body of knowledge of nursing care. Future investigators can use the findings and the methodology as reference material. It highlights the areas, which require future exploration. The suggestions and recommendations can be utilized by other researches conducting further study. The nurse researchers can use the findings of this study as baseline data to conduct further interventional research to identify the level of knowledge and to determine the association of other demographic variables of the sample and to identify the effect of any variable on knowledge regarding emergency management of eclampsia.

LIMITATION

- This study will be limited to the sample working in maternity and gynaecological ward in selected hospital.
- The study is limited to staff nurses who can understand Marathi, English.

II. Recommendations

The present study recommends the following.

- Similar studies can be carried out on a large scale to estimate the level of knowledge regarding emergency management of eclampsia among sample.
- A similar study can be replicated with a control group and on a larger population.
- Studies can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme versus other methods of teaching about knowledge regarding emergency management of eclampsia.
- A study to find out the effect of nursing interventions.
- Studies can be conducted by including additional and other related demographic variables.

III. Conclusion

The analysis of the study revealed that there was a significant improvement in the knowledge of emergency management of eclampsia among Sample. The planned teaching proved to be effective in improving the knowledge of Sample regarding emergency management of eclampsia. Hence in this study Hypothesis H_0 was rejected and Hypothesis H_1 was accepted.

References

- [1]. Komathi V. Effectiveness of Guided Imagery on Level of Blood Pressure among PIH Mothers in Selected Hospital at Trichy. *International Journal of Advances in Nursing Management*. 2015;3(3):245.
- [2]. Maternal health /UNICEF. Available from: www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/maternal_health/en/ Identifying and assessing maternal risks. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Aditi_Iyer/publication/281855476_Identifying_and_assessing_maternal_risks_A_handbook_for_healthcare_providers/links/582a7f7e08ae102f071f3827.pdf.
- [3]. Mousa om i, hae-fa, area. Updating Nurses' knowledge about Preeclamptic Patients' Care by Using a Poster in Minia Maternal and Child University Hospital. Available from: www.jofamericanscience.org/journals/am_sci/.../073_17464am_0904_658_663.pdf
- [4]. The management of severe pre-eclampsia/eclampsia - ISSHP. Available from: <http://www.bing.com/cr?IG=C77848CC475F42F084D79013AF5AE20C&CID=3038C95DC7AF623E3B79C375C69E636B&rd=1&h=nv0vjVd8sWfkfCdAu7UrUjCOI95R7lit9TGBxabAs&v=1&r=http%3a%2f%2fisshp.org%2fwp-content%2fuploads%2f2014%2f05%2frcog.pdf&p=DevEx,5076.1>
- [5]. Criteria-based audit on management of eclampsia patients. Available from: http://www.bing.com/cr?IG=975D557C01B543A9A4B936820C348B18&CID=350BB11C266A0AE3804BB39275B6187&rd=1&h=9I_SLH7ssRlkVcHnkXi4UXXNeYfp9BwE0nOiMzTj0M4&v=1&r=http%3a%2f%2feuropepmc.org%2farticles%2fPMC2670267&p=DevEx,5048.1
- [6]. The use of magnesium sulphate for the treatment of severe. Available from: http://www.bing.com/cr?IG=C4B9D5D2B6304B7B9DEDB66E7DBC76EC&CID=19C5390E7DF163CC2F26332A7CC062F0&rd=1&h=hCABhOX_CK9SXdnFphMjJtSUpvuUWr4j1vNATy3Zu0&v=1&r=http%3a%2f%2fwww.bioline.org.br%2fpdf%3fam09018&p=DevEx,5082.1 Clinical study of Eclampsia and outcome in a tertiary care centre. Available from: <http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jdms/papers/Vol14-issue11/Version-4/Y014114106109.pdf>
- [8]. Comparative study of vaginal delivery and caesarean section in antepartum eclampsia at tertiary care hospital. Available from: <http://www.ijrcog.org/index.php/ijrcog/article/viewFile/1033/955>.
- [9]. Shaili K, Harleen2 G. Is a Single Dose of Magnesium Sulfate Enough in Eclampsia? Available from: www.ijss.sn.com/uploads/2/0/1/5/20153321/volume_3_issue_1.pdf Criteria-based audit on management of eclampsia patients at a tertiary hospital in Dares Salaam, Tanzania. Available from: <http://www.divaportal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2:211914>.
- [10]. Maternal mortality associated with eclampsia in an indian medical college: a four year retrospective study. Available from: www.interesjournals.org/...4.../maternal-mortality-associated-with-eclampsia-in-an-ind...
- [11]. A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme (PTP) On the Knowledge Regarding Management of Pre-Eclampsia among Antenatal Mothers Attending Antenatal Clinic in Selected Hospitals of Faridkot, Punjab. Available from: iosrjournals.org/iosr-jnhs/papers/vol5-issue1/Version3/G05_135458.pdf Eclampsia:Maternal & Fetal Threat and ARAF. Available from: [https://www.bing.com/cr?IG=DF33717797AB4B5CB3FF9AF560419D9A&CID=05C3ADD364E2654415ABA7F465D36457&rd=1&h=AbmnoSDNLBXO60CQ91AmoqMupSggQb41vhETq1P2SG0&v=1&r=https%3a%2f%2fwww.worldwidejournals.com%2finternational-journal-of-scientific-research\(IJSR\)%2ffile.php%3fval%3dJuly_2013_1372776473_f54aa_98.pdf&p=DevEx,5090.1](https://www.bing.com/cr?IG=DF33717797AB4B5CB3FF9AF560419D9A&CID=05C3ADD364E2654415ABA7F465D36457&rd=1&h=AbmnoSDNLBXO60CQ91AmoqMupSggQb41vhETq1P2SG0&v=1&r=https%3a%2f%2fwww.worldwidejournals.com%2finternational-journal-of-scientific-research(IJSR)%2ffile.php%3fval%3dJuly_2013_1372776473_f54aa_98.pdf&p=DevEx,5090.1)
- [13]. Qb41vhETq1P2SG0&v=1&r=https%3a%2f%2fwww.worldwidejournals.com%2finternational-journal-of-scientific-research(IJSR)%2ffile.php%3fval%3dJuly_2013_1372776473_f54aa_98.pdf&p=DevEx,5090.1

- [14]. Postpartum Preeclampsia: Emergency Department Presentation. Available from: <http://www.bing.com/cr?IG=67F4DA7BED594F2DA0A009493168E738&CID=03882D03CFE36C991EE92724CED26DCD&rd=1&h=06sWWuyPRMpErfBD20fmbh73nEyEEpRmDLikwu1bf8&v=1&r=http%3a%2f%2fdenveremresearch.org%2fpocadownload%2foucomes%2farticles%2fPostpartum%2520preeclampsia%2520Emergency%2520department%2520presentation%2520and%2520management.pdf&p=DevEx,5082.1>
- [15]. The Maternal Outcome in antepartum eclampsia In Tertiary Care Hospital. Available from: apjor.com/downloads/180920142.pdf
- [16]. Clinical features, current treatments and outcome of pregnant women with Preeclampsia/eclampsia in northern Afghanistan. http://www.med.nagoya-u.ac.jp/medlib/nagoya_j_med_sci/7712/17_Ahadi.pdf.
- [17]. Disease burden due to pre-eclampsia/eclampsia and the Ethiopian health system's response. International journal of gynaecological and obstetrics: the official organ of the International Federation of Gynaecological and Obstetrics. U.S. National Library of Medicine; Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21849170>
- [18]. Magnesium sulphate in the prophylaxis and treatment of eclampsia. Available from: europepmc.org/abstract/med/15455618
- [19]. Low Dose Magnesium Sulphate Regime For eclampsia. Available from: www.pravara.com/pmr/pmr-1-3-4.pdf A randomized comparative study between low-dose magnesium sulphate and standard dose regimen for management of eclampsia. Available from: <http://www.ijrcog.org/index.php/ijrcog/article/view/752/0>. Eclampsia: maternal and perinatal outcomes in a tertiary care centre. www.scopemed.org/?mno=181873.

Ms. Jayshri Marotrao Jaypurkar "Assessment of the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching about Knowledge Regarding Emergency Management of Eclampsia among Staff Nurses in Selected Hospital." IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science (IOSR-JNHS) , vol. 7, no.4 , 2018, pp. 01-10.