

Comparative Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Betadien versus Chlorohexdien Solution on Episiotomy Wound Healing among the Postnatal Mothers Admitted in the Obstetrics ward at SGT Hospital Budhera, Gururam

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Abstract: *The complain about the episiotomy wound is one of the most common problems we are getting from the postnatal mothers with episiotomy wound during the postnatal period. Episiotomy is one of the most common surgical procedures performed during the second stage of labour, especially in primigravida women. This technique is very much helpful for reducing complications during the delivery like perineal tear and birth injuries in the newborn. Routine vaginal cleansing with an antiseptic agent during labour for preventing maternal and neonatal infections. 70/ vaginal delivery with episiotomy wound in Indian according to 2015 W.H.O. report. 1980-1984 policy John Radcliffe Hospital in oxford during episiotomy rate from 73 to 45 percent increase in second degree tears from 7 to 20 percent 1980-1984 policy John Radcliffe Hospital in oxford during episiotomy rate from 73 to 45 percent increase in second degree tears from 7 to 20 percent. A comparative study to evaluate the effectiveness of betadien versus chlorohexdien solution on episiotomy wound healing among the postnatal mothers admitted in the Obstetrics ward at SGT Hospital Budhera, Gurugram. The non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to select 40samples postnatal mothers with episiotomy wound Admitted obstetrics ward S.G.T Hospital Gurugram one group pretest posttest research design was used in present study. The tool consists of demographic variables and modified REEDA scale to assess episiotomy wound. Reliability was calculated by using Karl Pearson's method. Analysis of the data was done using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Objective:** To compare the effectiveness of betadien solution versus chlorohexdien solution on episiotomy wound healing among the postnatal mothers.*

Keywords: Episiotomy wound healing, application, chlorohexdien solution, Postnatal mothers

1. Introduction

Postnatal is a period when the mother experiences intense physical and emotional stress due to exhaustion, anxiety and excitement. Mothers have to adjust to physical changes in her own body due to involution and lactation as well as to cope up with the new demands on her time and emotions made by the new born baby¹.

There are different ways of delivery like normal vaginal delivery, forceps and vacuum, in which the baby is delivered through vagina. Episiotomy reduces the incidence of cystocele, rectocele and stress incontinence².

Episiotomy is one of the most common surgical procedures performed during the second stage of labour, especially in primigravida women. An episiotomy wound is a planned cut with scissors or a scalpel once the fetus is visible & not reverting back even after the pain passes. There are 4 types of episiotomy i.e. median a cut from the vagina directly towards the anus) and mediolateral a cut from the vagina at an angle off to one side of the anus. 3cm long & 2.5 cm away from the anus) Lateral (from the centre of fourchette directed posteriorly 2cm in length in the midline of the perineum) J shaped (Incision beings in the fourchette & is directed posteriorly along the midline for about 1.5cm & then directed downwards and outwards along

5 to 7 'o' clock position to avoid anal sphincter.³

After the delivery the perineum is assessed for the condition of episiotomy wound, unusual swelling, discoloration, discomfort and vaginal Puerperium discharge. If an episiotomy is performed then the healing is assessed by modified REEDA scale observing for redness, edema, ecchymosis, discharge and approximation of sutures.⁴

2. Statement of Problem

A Comparative study to evaluate the effectiveness of betadine versus chlorohexdien Solution on Episiotomy Wound Healing Among the Postnatal Mother Admitted in the Obstetrics Ward at SGT Hospital Gurugram.

Objective of the Study

- To assess the episiotomy wound healing among the postnatal mothers admitted in the obstetrics ward of SGT Hospital Gurugram.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of betadine solution on the episiotomy wound healing among the postnatal mothers admitted in the obstetrics ward at SGT Hospital Gurugram.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of chlorohexdien solution on the episiotomy wound healing among the postnatal mothers admitted in the obstetrics ward of SGT Hospital

Gurugram.

- To compare the effectiveness of betadine and chlorohexdien on the episiotomy wound healing among the postnatal mothers admitted in the obstetrics of SGT Hospital Gurugram.

Hypotheses

H1 there was a significant difference between the betadine versus chlorohexdien solution application on postnatal mothers with episiotomy wound.

3. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual model selected for present study is based on von bertalanffy general system (1969) model (context, input, throughput, output) it is a three- steps model used to evaluate the effectiveness of betadien versus chlorohexdien solution on episiotomy wound healing among postnatal mothers

4. Methodology

Research Approach: Quantitative research approach was used for the

Research design: one group pre -test post -test design will be adopted for this study

Variables

Independent variable: Application of betadiena & chlorohexdien solution

Dependent variable: Healing of episiotomy wound in postnatal period

Research setting: Data was collected from the postnatal mothers admitted in at obstetrics ward SGT Hospital Gugram.

Sampling technique: - Non-Probability Technique Convenient sampling was used in the present study.

Sample size: - Postnatal mothers (40) admitted in the obstetrics ward that fulfills the inclusion criteria.

Table1: Demographic Profile, N = 40
Betadien Solution Chlorohexdien solution

Variable	Group A		Group B	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Age				
20-24yr	10	50%	9	45.00%
25-28 yr	7	35%	10	50.50%
29-30yr	3	15%	1	5.00%
31-35 yr	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Monthly income				
<10000/	2	10.00%	0	0.00%

10001-20,000	6	30.00%	9	45.00%
20,001-30,000	4	20.00%	4	20.00%
30,000 and above	8	40.00%	7	35.00%
Mother's education				
Primary	1	0.00%	1	5.00%
Secondary	1	0.00%	1	5.00%
High school	3	15.00%	4	20.50%
Graduation	17	70.00%	14	70.00%
Occupation				
House wife	3	15.00%	3	15.00%
Private job	12	60.00%	9	45.00%
Govt job	4	20.00%	8	20.00%
Others	1	5.00%	0	0.00%
Religion				
Hindu	18	90.00%	19	95.00%
Muslim	2	10.00%	1	5.00%
Others	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Types of family				
Nuclear family	14	70.00%	12	60.00%
Joint family	6	30.00%	8	40.00%
Diet of mothers				
Vegetarian	12	60.00%	8	40.00%
Non vegetarian	8	40.00%	10	50.00%
Eqgetarian	0	0.00%	2	10.00%
Parity				
Primipara	13	65.00%	14	70.00%
Multipara	7	35.00%	6	30.00%

Description of Tools

The tools include socio-demographic data and modified REEDA scale assess the episiotomy wound.

Description of the tool for data collection was in three parts

Section I: Demographic variables such as age of the mother, parity, educational status, occupation, type of family, Diet.

Section II: Modified REEDA scale to assess the episiotomy wound healing pre interventional score.

Section III: Modified REEDA scale to assess the episiotomy wound healing post interventional score.

Section-II: Assessment of pre-interventional score Group A and Group B

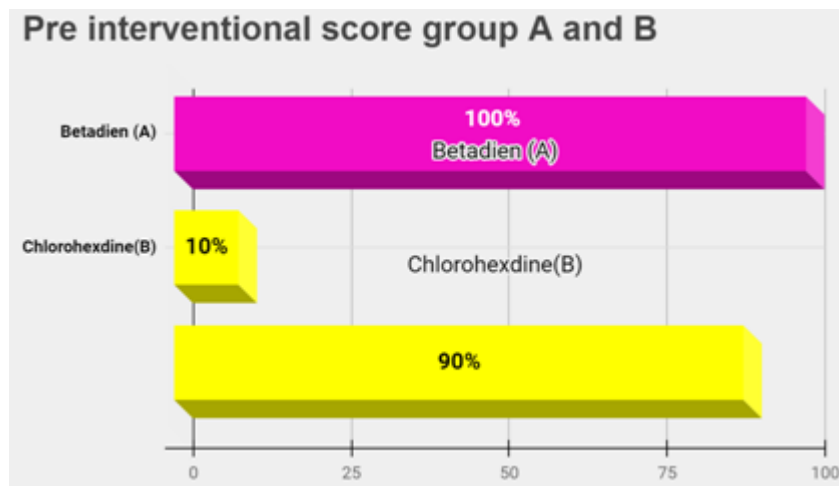


Figure 1: Percentage distribution of pre interventional score A group and B group score

Figure 1- Reveals that 100% are having severe tissue trauma due to episiotomy wound during postnatal period group A and i.e 10% are having moderate tissue and 90% severe tissue trauma due to episiotomy wound during postnatal period group B.

Section III: Assessment of post-interventional score Group A and Group B

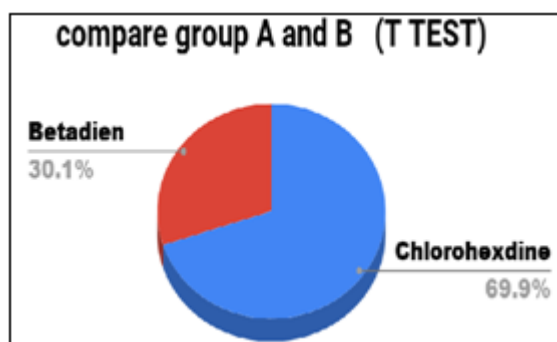


Figure 2: Percentage distribution of post interventional score A group and B group score Figure 2 The betadine subject Group A-20, mean=5.05 & SD=1.15 the chlorohexidine solution the subject Group B 20, mean=4.95, SD=0.83 & the value calculated by unpaired t-test= & p > 0.05=1.96 and unpaired t test group A 30.1% and group B 69.0%.

5. Discussion

The findings in presented in the analysis of pre interventional score

Group A 100% tissue trauma to episiotomy wound during postnatal period group A and i.e 10% are having moderate tissue and 90% severe tissue trauma due to episiotomy wound during postnatal period group B. To compare the effectiveness of betadine versus chlorohexidine on the episiotomy wound among the postnatal mothers admitted in the postnatal mothers, unpaired t-test was used. The calculated value was more than the table value & there is a significant difference in between the chlorohexidine versus betadine on episiotomy wound. The mean score of the subjects of betadine was 5.05 with SD 1.15 & the mean score for the chlorohexidine was 7.2 with SD 0.54

therefore hypothesis H1 Was accepted at 5% level of significance as p value of 1,96 & gt; 0.05.

6. Implications of the study

Nursing implications: The finding of this study will help the investigator in following ways: Improving more knowledge and practice and skill regarding episiotomy care

Nursing practice

Using the current research findings nurses can use these solutions such as betadine & chlorohexidine as an effective intervention in this practice.

Chlorohexidine is easily available, cost effective and has no side effects.

Chlorohexidine application is also an easy method for the healing of wound. The finding of the study can be incorporated in the training of other health care personnel and family members in providing health care.

Nursing education

The use of pharmacological measures like episiotomy wound or chlorohexidine application can be easily incorporated in nursing education along with other treatments. Family education or nursing personnel should also be educated on episiotomy care & its techniques.

Nursing administration

The finding of this study could be used by nursing personnel. In service education for the staff nurse could be provided with special emphasis on the use of chlorohexidine solution in episiotomy wound during Postnatal period.

Nursing research

The finding of the research needs to be disseminated through publication so that the utilization of such Research Findings is encouraged.

7. Conclusion

The chapter presents the conclusions drawn based on the present study this study attempted to find out the effectiveness of episiotomy wound healing application of

betadine and chlorohexdien among the postnatal mothers with episiotomy wound healing admitted in SGT Hospital(Shree Guru Gobind Singh) (Tricentenary) Gurugram. It is concluded that the chlorohexdine more effective as compared to the Betadine on episiotomy wound

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