

OP35: Clinical audit on effect of staff education on intrapartum analgesic practice

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Objective: To assess the influence of staff education on intrapartum analgesia at Professorial Obstetrics unit Teaching Hospital Jaffna.

Methods: A retrospective audit was conducted to assess the intrapartum analgesia in the unit. Patients who had emergency caesarean were excluded. Data were collected from the maternity notes. Labour room Staffs were educated on intrapartum analgesia for three months. A prospective reaudit was conducted 9 months later.

Results: In the primary audit 43 labouring women were included. Mean age was 27.05 years (SD 6.4). Nearly half (51.2%) of them were primi and 88.4 % of them were at term. The majority 95.3% had normal vaginal delivery with balance were instrumental delivery. Only 34.9 % labouring women were given intrapartum analgesia. Among the multipara only 19% received analgesics while 80% of primi mothers received it and it is statistically significant ($p=0.033$). Pethidine was the main analgesic (80%). Rest had paracetamol.

In the reaudit 38 labouring women were included. Mean age was 27.08 years (SD 5.4). Only 36.8% was primip and 88.4 % were at term. All had normal vaginal delivery. After education only 42.11 % labouring women were given intra-partum analgesia. Among the multi-parity mothers 45.8% received analgesics while 35.7% of primi mothers received it and it is statistically not significant ($p=0.542$). Pethidine was the only analgesia used.

Conclusions: There is no significant increase in intrapartum analgesic use after staff education but there is significant rise among the multips receiving it. We need more staff education programs to improve intrapartum analgesic practice.