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**Comparison Of Mean Post-Test Scores of Pain During the Active Phase of
Labour Among The Massage Group And Hot Application Group. Mean And
Standard Deviation Value of Post-Test Scores of Massage and Hot
Application Group**

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ABSTRACT

Findings related to comparison of mean post-test scores of pain during the active phase of labour among the lumbosacral massage group and hot application group.

Effectiveness of Hot application

After the hot application, the mean pain level significantly decreased to 12.3, indicating a substantial reduction in reported pain intensity compared to the pre-test level. The standard deviation (SD) of 1.68 suggests a relatively low degree of variability in the reported pain levels after the hot application, indicating a consistent response among the individuals. The per cent reduction in pain level is calculated as 64.15%, signifying the proportion by which the mean pain level decreased after the hot application (Table 4.8). This reduction is categorized as "Moderate," indicating a substantial but not complete alleviation of pain on average. The p-value being less than 0.005 suggests statistical significance, indicating that the observed reduction in pain level is unlikely due to random chance. The term "Significantly reduced" further emphasizes the statistical significance of the pain reduction achieved through the post-test hot application.

Table 1: Analysis Of Effectiveness of Hot Application Based on Mean, Median, And P-Value

Hot application group	Mean pain score	Median	Mean difference	Standard Deviation	SD of difference	SEM difference	t-value	p-value	Percent reduction in pain
Pre-test	34.27	35	21.09	3.67	4.24	0.29	88.46	<0.005	64.15%
Post-test	12.3	12		1.68					

Effectiveness Of Massage Application

The data provided pertains to the effectiveness of post-test massage application in reducing the level of pain. The mean pain level after the massage is 25.44, indicating a notable decrease compared to the pre-test mean pain level of 34.87. This reduction in mean pain level suggests that the post-test massage application is associated with a decrease in reported pain intensity.

The standard deviation (SD) of 7.15 reflects the variability or dispersion in the reported pain levels after the massage. A higher standard deviation suggests a greater degree of variability in the individual responses to the post-test massage).

The data suggests that post-test massage application is effective in reducing pain levels, as evidenced by a significant decrease in the mean pain level, a percentage reduction of 27.04%, and a p-value indicating statistical significance. The term "Less Severe" characterizes the post-massage pain level, indicating a positive impact on the perceived intensity of pain.

Table 2: Analysis Of Effectiveness of Massage Application Based on Mean, Median And P-Value

Massage group	Mean pain score	Median	Mean difference	Standard Deviation	SD of difference	SEM difference	t-value	p-value	Percent reduction in pain
Pre-Test	34.87	35	9.43	2.75	7.95	0.35	29.35	<0.05	27.04%
Post-Test	25.44	28		7.15					

Comparative Study of Massage and Hot Application

We compared the post-test results of massage and hot application and found hot application more effective. The mean value of the hot application is 12.3 (Moderate) whereas it was 25.44 (severe) for massage (Tables 4.8 and 4.9). We found a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between the two methods. It confirms hot application as an effective method to relieve pain among the study population.

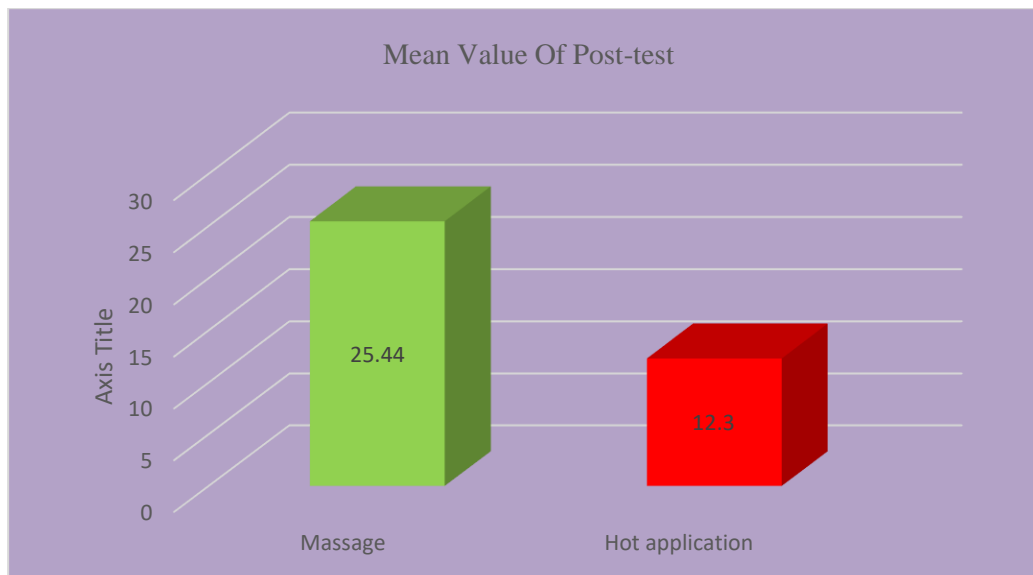


Figure 1: Comparative Study of Post-Test Means Values of Massage and Hot Application