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# Compare the Effectiveness of Objective Structured Clinical Evaluation (OSCE) versus Checklist in Demonstration of Antenatal Abdominal Examination among Final Year G.N.M. students.

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**Abstract:** The OSCE is an approach to the assessment of clinical competence in which the components of competence are assessed in a planned or structured way with attention being paid to the objectivity of the evaluation" Harden, 1988. The Objective Structured Clinical Exam (OSCE) is a performance-based exam. During the exam, trainees are observed and evaluated as theygo through a series of stations where they interview, examine and treat standardized patients presenting with some type of problem. An OSCE is:

- Objectivity, because examiners use a checklist for evaluating the trainees.
- Structured, because every trainee sees the same problem and performs same tasks in the same time frame.
- Clinical based, because the tasks are representative of those faced in real clinical situations
- An evaluation method

## II – Materials and Methods

Comparative research design was used with group I & group II to assess the effectiveness of objective structured clinical evaluation (OSCE) versus checklist in demonstration of antenatal abdominal examination among final year G.N.M students. The study conducted on 30 samples in each group. Data was collected using Objective Structured Clinical Evaluation and checklist for assessing performance of G.N.M final year students on abdominal examination.

III – Results

The overall mean and S.D. of OSCE was 11.03 with a percentage mean of 91.39% and 16.59 whereas the overall mean and S.D. of Checklist was 55.73 with a percentage mean of 79.62% and 11.24. The calculated 't' value was higher than the table value (t58 = P < 0.01). Hence, the null hypothesis was rejected and research hypothesis was accepted and it was inferred that in the present study there was significant difference between the effectiveness of demonstration on antenatal abdominal examination during pregnancy assessed by Objective Structured Clinical Evaluation (OSCE) & checklist among G.N.M final year students.

Comparing the mean percentage of OSCE and Checklist 91.39% and 79.62%, it is inferred that the mean percentage of OSCE i.e. 91.39% is higher than the mean percentage of Checklist i.e. 79.62%. Therefore, it can be concluded that the OSCE is more effective than the checklist for evaluating the demonstration of abdominal examination during pregnancy.

IV - Conclusion

This study concluded that in comparison to, OSCE was found to be a more effective assessment tool than traditional method checklist. Use of OSCE as formative tool will help in modifying teaching-learning strategies so that both, the teachers as well as the students can derive maximum benefit.

**Keywords:** Objective structured clinical evaluation (OSCE), Check list, antenatal abdominal examination, Final year G.N.M students.

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336

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