



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING
Saravanampatti (po), coimbatore.

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING
COURSE NAME : BSC (NURSING) II YEAR
SUBJECT : CET
UNIT IV : METHODS OF TEACHING
TOPIC :



INTRODUCTION



- Various factors determine the outcome of a pregnancy, including the nutritional status of the mother before conception and during pregnancy.
- Nutritional factors can affect the newborn's birth weight, risk of neural tube defect, and foetal alcohol syndrome.
- Birth weight is highly correlated with infant mortality and morbidity.



MATERNAL NUTRITIONAL STATUS



- Two indicators of maternal nutritional status have consistently shown association with infant birth weight:
- Maternal size (height and pre-pregnancy weight of the mother)
- Maternal weight gain during pregnancy
- .



MATERNAL SIZE



- Large stature women tend to have large babies, and maternal size plays an important role in determining the size of the placenta.
- The size of the placenta is an indicator of placental health, which determines the amount of nutrition available to the foetus.



Maternal weight gain during pregnancy



- Less than half of the total weight gain is in the foetus, placenta, and amniotic fluid, and the remainder comprises maternal reproductive tissues, fluid, blood, and maternal stores as body fat.
- Gradually increasing amounts of sub-cutaneous fat in the abdomen, back, and thigh serves as an energy source for pregnancy and lactation.
- In normal weight females, a weight gain of 26–35 lb during gestation is associated with optimal outcome.



OBESITY



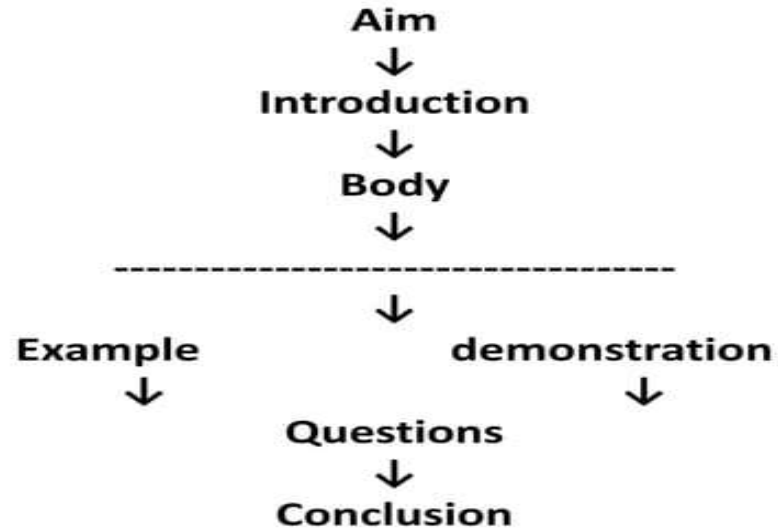
- Risk of gestational diabetes, pregnancy-induced hypertension, and c-section increases in females who are obese



Contd...



Organizing a lecture





FACTORS IN PLANNING LECTURE



- Learner's factors (for which course)
- Subject matter factors (content of the topic)
- Environmental factor (AV Aids)
- Psychological factor (Simple to complex)



TYPES OF LECTURE



- The ideal lecture : Voluntary nature
- Classical lecture: Public education system
- The experiential lecture : To give participants basic concepts





TECHNIQUES



- Voluntary dissemination of information
- Voice gradation and quality alteration
- Adequate spacing
- Proper body language
- Control annoying mannerisms
- Judicious use of AV aids
- Time management





ADVANTAGES



- Best method to communicate large group
- Helps in time saving and resources
- Teacher can plan in well in advance.
- Opportunity for clarification of important things.
- Chance for incorporating new things
- Good for introducing new topic
- Avoid disturbances, sense of security.



DISADVANTAGES



- Limited participation of the student
- Does not facilitate learning problem solving
- No way to know the real reaction of the pupil.
- Difficulty to keep concentration of student
- Difficulty to take complete and accurate points.
- It offers hardly for checking learning progress
- Does not clear individual student need.



CONCLUSION OF THE LECTURE



Following technique can be used to wrap up the lecture.

- summarizing the major points presented.
- forming generalization
- giving implications.



ELEMENTS OF GOOD LECTURE



- Manage lecture in time.
- Avoid annoying mannerism
- Tailor, speech & writing.
- Proper use of body language
- Topic based on need & interest
- Clarify concepts with examples





COMPONENTS



- An effective lecture is composed of three components, introduction, body, conclusion





CONCLUSION



The term teaching method refers to the general principles, pedagogy and management strategies used for classroom instruction. The choice of teaching method depends on what fits you — your educational philosophy, classroom demographic, subject area(s) and school mission statement





ASSESSMENT



1. Define lecture method?
2. List down the elements of good lecture?
3. Describe techniques of lecture?
4. Explain types of lecture method?
5. Elaborate advantages & disadvantages of lecture methods?





REFERENCES



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Thank
you