

A Study to Assess the Childbirth Experiences During Labour among Primi Para Mothers in Selected PHC's in Chennai

B. Sheeba

Assistant Professor

Shri Sathya Sai College of Nursing, Chengalpet District

Abstract

➤ *Introduction:*

This is to assess the childbirth experiences during labour among primi Para mothers in selected PHC's in Chennai.

➤ *Methods:*

A non-experimental design was adopted for the study. 100 normal term primipara mothers were selected using convenient sampling technique from Primary Health Centres such as Medavakam, Peerkankaranai and Moovarasampettai. Chi-square test was used to find the association between Childbirth experiences with selected demographic variables.

➤ *Results:*

59 (59%) had Satisfactory Experiences, 41 (41%) of them have Good Experiences. **Conclusion:** It was found that there was no significant association between the demographic variables and child birth experiences among primi para mothers.

Keywords:- Childbirth Experiences, Labour, Primi Para Mothers.

I. INTRODUCTION

Childbirth has various experiences. Sense of security and perceived control, experienced level of labour pain, personal support, midwifery care, the information given and involvement in decision-making contribute to the childbirth experience. For many women, labour and childbirth is a time of excitement and expectation alongside ambiguity, anxiety, fear, and pain. The memories and experience of childbirth will never vanish from the memory of the mother. The fundamental of any change in maternal services should be to recognize the importance of supporting the personal power of the woman in becoming a mother.

II. OBJECTIVES

- To assess the Childbirth experiences among primi para mothers.
- To associate the Childbirth experiences among primi para mothers with the selected demographic variables.

III. METHODOLOGY

The qualitative approach was adopted for this study. A non-experimental research design was used. The study was conducted in the selected Primary Health Centres such as Medavakam, Peerkankaranai and Moovarasampettai with the sample size of 100 normal term primipara mothers who fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Convenient sampling technique was used to select the samples. Frequency and percentage distribution were used to analyze the demographic variables. Chi-square test was used to associate the Childbirth experiences among primi Para mothers with their selected demographic variables. It was found that there was no significant association between the demographic variables and Childbirth experiences among primi para mothers.

IV. DISCUSSION

The frequency and percentage distribution of the demographic variables of primi para mothers showed that majority of the mothers 67(67%) were in the age group of 18-22 years, 72 (72%) were Hindus, 41(41%) had primary education, 87 (87%) were house wives, 57(57%) are living in rural areas, 61(61%)had female children. The frequency and percentage distribution of Childbirth Experiences among primi para mothers, 59 (59%) had Satisfactory Experiences, 41 (41%) of them have Good Experiences. This finding was supported by the study conducted by **Rose Hasenmiller (2009)** who assessed childbirth experiences to aid in identifying mothers in need of support during labour. It showed 67% of mothers had satisfactory experiences, 25% of mothers had good experiences and 8% had poor experiences. It was found that there was no significant association between the level of satisfaction on nursing care and the demographic variables.

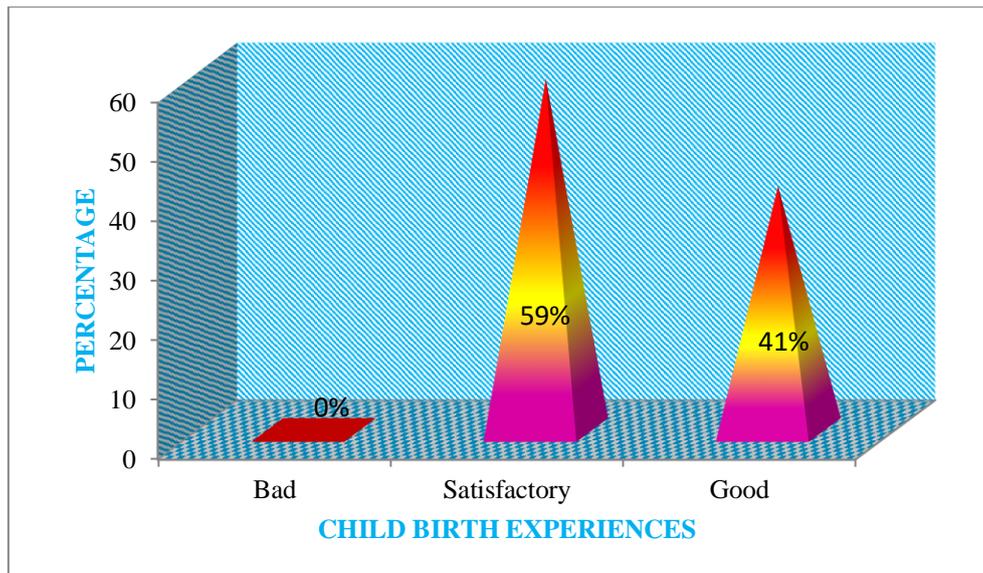


Fig 1:- Percentage Distribution of Primi Para Mothers According to Childbirth Experience

V. CONCLUSION

The study findings concluded that 59% of mothers had satisfactory Childbirth experiences and 41% of mothers had good Childbirth experiences.

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