

A Study to Assess the Knowledge of Antenatal Mothers Regarding Selected Minor Disorders Affecting Pregnancy

Susan Mythily. A

Reader, Bon Secours College of Nursing, Molasur, Tamilnadu

Abstract:- Maternal health is nation's wealth Aim of the study was to assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding selected minor disorders affecting pregnancy. The research approach adopted for the study was Qualitative descriptive approach. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the study revealed that the overall knowledge scores among antenatal mothers regarding selected minor disorders the majority 22(88.00%) had inadequate knowledge,3(12.00%) had moderately adequate knowledge. the study indicates that some of the primi gravid mothers had moderately adequate knowledge. They require teaching to promote their knowledge. Adequate knowledge helps them to cope with the minor disorders affecting pregnancy to continue their pregnancy more comfortably and joyfully.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is associated with anatomical, physiological, biochemical and endocrinal changes in the mother, which are essential to maintain the frequency and nourishment to the developing fetus. Women may find it difficult but adapt to these normal changes during pregnancy and cope well. In some of these changes may be exaggerated and may lead to "minor disorders in pregnancy" that may necessitate to advice and help. Minor disorders in pregnancy are common and do not often require any treatment. Majority of these disorders are self – limiting and are likely to resolve after delivery. However, some of these "minor disorders" of pregnancy many cause considerable anxiety, physical ailments and distress to a pregnant woman.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding selected minor disorders affecting pregnancy at selected hospital kancheepuram.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Research Approach

Qualitative descriptive approach.

B. Research Design

Descriptive design was chosen for this study.

C. Variables

• Independent Variable

A study to assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers.

• Dependent Variable

Regarding selected minor disorders affecting pregnancy.

• Extraneous Variable

The extraneous variables are Age, Education, Occupation, Income, Number of pregnancy.

D. Setting of the Study

A study was conducted in antenatal OPD of Government Head Quarters Hospital Kancheepuram(dist.). This Government Hospital has 300 beds. There is only one antenatal OPD and maternity block are present in the government hospital.

E. Population

The population for the study includes all the antenatal mothers (22 – 32 weeks of gestational Age) an on average of 50-100 antenatal mothers attending antenatal OPD.

F. Sample

Antenatal mothers who satisfied the inclusive criteria of this study were selected as sample.

G. Criteria

The antenatal mothers who satisfied the following criteria were selected for this study.

• Inclusive Criteria

Antenatal mothers of 22-32 weeks of gestational Age.

Primary gravida mothers only selected.

Antenatal mothers who have registered at OPD in Government Head Quarters Hospital in Kancheepuram.

Antenatal mothers who could understand Tamil or English.

Antenatal mothers who are willing to participate in this study.

• Exclusive Criteria

Antenatal mothers with psychiatric disorder.

H. Sample Size

A sample of 25 antenatal mothers (22-32weeks of gestational Age) were selected. Antenatal mothers who satisfied the inclusion criteria of this study were selected as the sample.

I. Sampling Technique

The investigators collected the list of antenatal mothers from the antenatal OPD who satisfied the inclusive criteria. A non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the study samples.

J. Development and Description of the Tool

The tool constructed for this study was structured questionnaires to assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding selected minor disorders affecting pregnancy at selected hospital kancheepuram.

The tool was constructed after the extensive review of literature guidance from nursing experts.

• Scoring Procedure

The structured questionnaires consist of 25 items on minor disorders affecting pregnancy. Each test item is objective type all are multiple choice question and have a single correct answer every correct answer score is ‘1’ and wrong answer score ‘0’. The total score of item is 25.

The tool comprises of 2 parts.

Part –A

Demographic variables like Age, Education, Occupation, Number of pregnancy, Income.

Part – B

Section – 1

Structured questionnaires used to assess the knowledge on iron deficiency Anemia.

Section – 2

Structured questionnaires used to assess the knowledge on vomiting.

Section - 3

Structured questionnaires used to assess the knowledge on heart burn

Section – 4

Structured questionnaires used to assess the knowledge on frequency of maturation.

Section – 5

Structured questionnaires used to assess the knowledge on constipation.

K. Data Analysis

• Descriptive Statistics

Frequency And Percentage Distribution Were Used To Analyse The Demographic Data.

• Inferential Statistics

Chi-square were used to associate the level of knowledge regarding selected minor disorders affecting pregnancy.

IV. RESULTS

N=25

S.N O	KNOWLE DGE VARIABL E	<50% IN ADEQUA TE		51-75% MODERAT LY ADEQUAT E		>75% ADEQUA TE	
		NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
1	Anemia	4	16%	7	28%	14	56%
2	Vomiting	14	56%	8	32%	3	12%
3	Heart burn	16	64%	7	28%	2	8%
4	Frequency of Micturition	18	72%	4	16%	3	12%
5	Constipation	13	52%	7	28%	5	20%
	OVER ALL	22	88%	3	12%	0	0%

Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge scores among antenatal mothers.

Table 1 Shows frequency and percentage distribution of selected minor disorders among antenatal mothers which reveals that 4(16%) mothers had inadequate knowledge, 7(28%) mothers had moderately adequate knowledge, 14(56%) mothers had adequate knowledge regarding iron deficiency anemia. 14(56%) mothers had inadequate knowledge, 8(32%) mothers had moderately adequate knowledge, 3(12%) mothers had adequate knowledge regarding vomiting. 16(64%) mothers had inadequate knowledge, 7(28%) mothers had moderately adequate knowledge, 2(8%) mothers had adequate knowledge regarding heart burn. 18(72%) mothers had inadequate knowledge, 4(16%) mothers had moderately adequate knowledge, 3(12%) mothers had adequate knowledge regarding frequency of micturition. 13(52%) mothers had inadequate knowledge, 7(28%) mothers had moderately adequate knowledge, 5(20%) mothers had adequate knowledge regarding constipation.

N=25

S.N O	KNOWLE DGE VARIABL E	<50% IN ADEQUA TE		51-75% MODERAT LY ADEQUAT E		>75% ADEQUA TE	
		NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
1	OVER ALL	22	88%	3	12%	0	0%

Table 2. Frequency and percentage distribution of level of overall knowledge scores among antenatal mothers.

Table 2 Despites that the frequency and percentage distribution of level of overall knowledge scores among antenatal mothers regarding selected minor disorders. With regard to level of overall knowledge scores among antenatal mothers regarding selected minor disorders the majority 22(88%) had inadequate knowledge,3(12%) had moderately adequate knowledge.

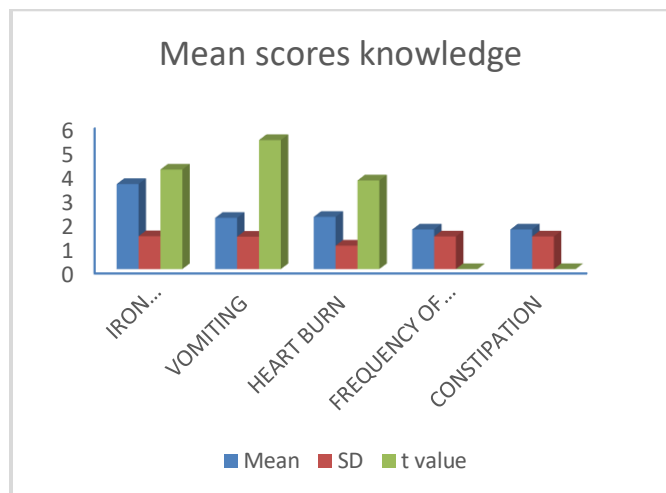


Fig 1.

V. DISSCUSSION

The level of knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding selected minor disorders revealed that 4(16%) mothers had inadequate knowledge on iron deficiency anemia.7(28%) mothers had moderate knowledge on iron deficiency anemia.14(56%) mothers had adequate knowledge on iron deficiency anemia.14(56%) mothers had inadequate knowledge on vomiting.8(32%) mothers had moderate knowledge on vomiting.3(12%) mothers had adequate knowledge on vomiting.16(64%) mothers had inadequate knowledge on heart burn.7(28%) mothers had moderate knowledge on heart burn.2(8%) mothers had adequate knowledge on heart burn.18(72%) mothers had inadequate knowledge on frequency of micturition. 4(16%) mothers had moderate knowledge on frequency of micturition. 3(12%) mothers had adequate knowledge on frequency of micturition.13 (52%) mothers had inadequate knowledge on constipation.7(28%) mothers had moderate knowledge on constipation .5(20%) mothers had adequate knowledge on constipation.

VI. NURSING IMPLICATION

A. Nursing Practice

The findings of the study show that most of the mothers had adequate knowledge and moderately adequate knowledge. The midwives should educate and have hands on practice regarding minor disorders affecting pregnancy.

B. Nursing Administration

The nursing administrator should conduct ongoing in service educational refreshment courses for nurses regarding minor disorders during pregnancy.

C. Nursing Research

There is a need for extended and intensive nursing research in the area of upgrading knowledge and skills of midwives in providing care during pregnancy and child birth. The research enables the nurse to build on existing knowledge.

D. Nursing Education

The midwife nurse educator should you proper information about health aspects of pregnancy as well as adequate information, regarding any deviation during pregnancy by them and can take necessary measures as early as possible. The nurse educator should conduct in service education, workshops, continuous nursing education etc. among nursing staff in order to promote and update their knowledge on minor disorders affecting pregnancy.

VII. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study indicate that some of the primi gravid mothers had moderately adequate knowledge. They require teaching to promote their knowledge. Adequate knowledge helps them to cope with the minor disorders affecting pregnancy to continue their pregnancy more comfortably and joyfully.

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