



**POPULATION:**

All the antenatal mothers attending out patient department, chettinad hospital, kelambakkam, kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu, India.

**SAMPLE:**

The antenatal mothers with the following inclusion criteria were selected for the study.

**INCLUSION CRITERIA**

**Antenatal Mothers**

- Who were willing to participate in the study
- Who could speak and understand Tamil or English
- Who were in their 2nd or 3rd trimester of pregnancy
- Irrespective of their gravida and parity.
- Irrespective of HB%.

**SAMPLE SIZE: 30**

**SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:**

Convenience sampling technique was used to select the samples.

**TOOL FOR THE STUDY**

**TOOL DESCRIPTION:**

I. A structured interview was carried out to elicit the demographic and Gynaecological data

The demographic data elicited were age, religion, education, occupation, income of the family, type of family, dietary pattern, exposure of information on the prevention and management of anemia in pregnancy.

The Gynaecological data such as gestational age, gravida, parity and Hb%. were also elicited .

II. A Structured questionnaire was used to elicit knowledge on the prevention and management of anemia in pregnancy. It contained 20 questions with 3 options out of which one is the correct answer.

**SCORING AND INTERPRETATION:**

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PERCENTAGE %
1	Inadequate knowledge	0-50
2	Moderate knowledge	51-75
3	Adequate knowledge	76-100

**ETHICAL CLEARANCE**

Ethical clearance for the study was obtained from the Institutional ethical committee , Chettinad Academy of Research and Education.

**RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

- The study reveals that majority of antenatal mothers, nearly 43% are in the age group of 25-30 years, Almost 66% of antenatal mothers were Hindus, 43% of the antenatal mothers were undergraduates . With regard to occupation, majority of the antenatal mothers, nearly 70% were unemployed, 43% of the antenatal mothers had a monthly income Rs. <10,000, 50% of the antenatal mothers belonged to joint family, and with regard to food pattern, majority of the antenatal mothers, nearly 80% were Non-vegetarians.
- The mean pretest knowledge score is 8.10 ± 1.647 and the mean post test knowledge score 19.73± 1.015. This reveals a significant increase in the mean post test knowledge score which is statistically significant at P < 0.05.
- A significant association between the educational status and dietary pattern of the antenatal mothers with the pre test level of knowledge at P < 0.05.

**Figure 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post test level of knowledge on prevention and management of anemia in pregnancy**

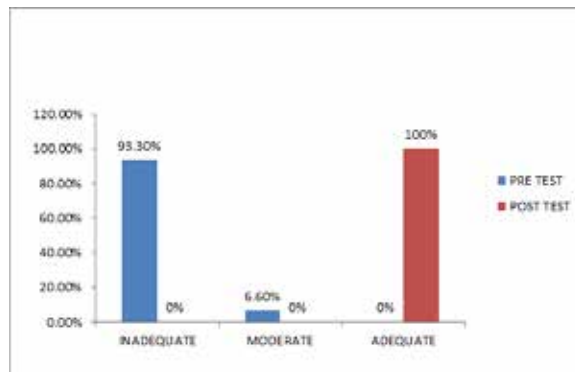


Figure 1, describes that in the pre test, a majority of antenatal mothers; nearly 93% had inadequate level of knowledge. Only 7% of the antenatal mother had moderate level of knowledge and 100% of antenatal mothers had adequate level of knowledge in the post test. There was a significant difference in the Post test level of knowledge on the prevention and management of anemia in pregnancy, which was statistically significant at P < 0.05.

**CONCLUSION**

The result of the study reveals that the antenatal mothers lack an awareness on the prevention and management of anemia during pregnancy. This observation is quite significant considering the fact that anaemia during pregnancy has a deleterious effect both on the mother as well as foetus. A one time teaching given to the mothers was significant in improving their Knowledge on the prevention and management of anemia and this will go a long way in helping the mothers to be responsible for their general health and the health of the newborn , thus indirectly contributing to reduction in maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality.

**REFERENCES**

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