



A Study To Assess The Knowledge On Maternal Abuse Among Antenatal Mothers Attending OPD In A Selected Hospital At Kelambakkam, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu, India.

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ABSTRACT

A study to assess the knowledge on maternal abuse among antenatal mothers attending OPD in a selected Hospital at Kelambakkam, Kancheepuram District Tamil Nadu, India. 120 samples were selected using a Purposive Sampling technique. A structured administered questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge on maternal abuse among antenatal mothers. The study findings revealed that 78.3% of the samples had inadequate knowledge and 18.3% of the samples had moderately knowledge while 3.3% of the samples had adequate knowledge on maternal abuse among antenatal mothers. The association between demographic variables in related with the knowledge aspects of antenatal mothers with aspects of knowledge on maternal abuse. It is showed there is significant Association between knowledge aspects with Age of the mothers, Educational status, Married since, Types of family. There is No Significant Association like Number of Children's Socioeconomic data, Housing locality.

KEYWORDS : Knowledge, Maternal abuse, Antenatal mothers.

INTRODUCTION

Abuse of women and girls is a widely recognized public health issue. The term abuse is generally used when violence or acts of violation are part of an ongoing pattern. According to World Health Organization (2014), defines violence against women as 'any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life is important to fetal growth. While the maternal health is affected it leads to fetal growth impairment. The maternal abuse affects the fetus.

There are various maternal abuse can cause the fetal effects like physical, emotional, verbal, sexual & substance abuse especially for antenatal mothers. Previously published estimates of prevalence of past and present violence and abuse among pregnant women vary greatly and may be difficult to compare, as they differ regarding the type of abuse assessed, time of occurrence, and perpetrator .

In addition, methodological factors such as study design, measuring instrument and population studied can influence results. There are two previous studies presenting internationally comparable data on the population prevalence of violence against women and estimates of the occurrence during pregnancy.

These studies were restricted to intimate partner violence and thus excluded abuse women had experienced as a child and violence perpetrated by others than a present or previous intimate partner. The method in both studies was a standardized household survey including women at all ages and asking them to recall whether violence had occurred during pregnancy. While these studies present valuable information their relevance to a European setting is limited.

(MIRIJAM LUKASSE, 2014)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A Quantitative approach with descriptive design was used in the study. The study was conducted in a antenatal mothers attending OPD in a selected hospital. A purposive sampling technique was used to select 120 samples with the following inclusion criteria viz. Antenatal mothers who are willing to participate in the study and the mothers who all are attending Antenatal OPD.

TOOL FOR THE STUDY

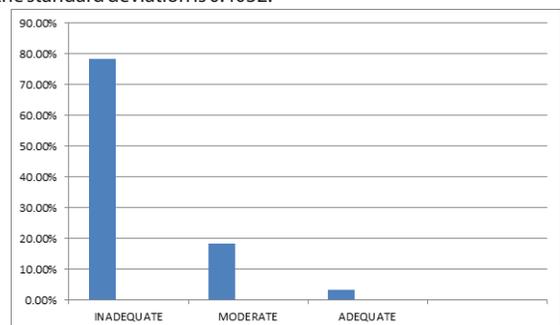
Self-structured administered questionnaire used to elicit the demographic variables and to assess the knowledge on maternal abuse among antenatal mothers.

SCORING AND INTERPRETATION

| LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON ANTENATAL MOTHERS. | SCORE | PERCENTAGE |
|--|-------|------------|
| INADQUATE KNOWLEDGE | 0-10 | 0-50% |
| MODERATE KNOWLEDGE | 11-15 | 55-75% |
| ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE | 16-20 | 80-100% |

STUDY FINDINGS:

The majority (63%) sample belonged to the age of the mother 25-30 years. (68%) of sample were having one child. (30%) sample their educational status is literate (secondary). (49%) of sample belongs to nuclear family. (45%) sample belongs to Low socioeconomic data. (70%) of sample were residing in urban area. (55%) samples belongs to the married since 5-10 years. The mean value is 7.583 and the standard deviation is 0.4032.



Bar diagram showing the level of knowledge of antenatal mothers. 78.3% of the antenatal mothers are having inadequate knowledge. 18.3% of the antenatal mothers are having moderate knowledge and 3.3% of the antenatal mothers are having adequate knowledge. The level of significance selected was $p < 0.05$. So this study that the antenatal mothers are having a poor knowledge regarding maternal abuse.

The Chi-square association revealed there was significant association between demographic variables in related with the knowledge aspects of antenatal mothers with aspects of

knowledge on maternal abuse. It is showed there is significant association between knowledge aspects with Age of the mothers ($X^2=28.02$), Educational status($X^2=22.14$),Married since ($X^2=699.7$), Types of family($X^2=14.44$).There is No Significant Association Between Like Number of Children's ($X^2=8.59$), Socio-economic data ($X^2=9.89$), Housing locality($X^2=3.43$).

CONCLUSION:

This study helps us to understand the need for maternal abuse to the antenatal mothers, it becomes necessary to involve the antenatal mothers during pregnancy and it can also able to prevent the pre-term labour, reduced birth weight, miscarriage and fetal death,

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