



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHERS IN MATERNITY CENTRE, KASPA, VELLORE DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT The aim of the study was to assess the level of knowledge on iron deficiency anemia among antenatal mothers in kasp, Vellore. The study applied was cross sectional survey method. The sample size was 30 antenatal mothers who were selected by using convenient sampling technique and used descriptive research design. The data were collected by structured questionnaire method and analyzed by inferential statistics. The study finding revealed that 80% mother had inadequate knowledge and 20% had moderate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge. There is a significant association between knowledge of iron deficiency anemia and educational status, age at marriage, sources of information regarding iron deficiency anemia. The main point achieved in this study was the necessity of educating antenatal mothers about causes, signs and symptoms, prevention, treatment, complication of iron deficiency anemia during pregnancy.

KEYWORDS : Iron Deficiency Anemia, Antenatal Mother, Knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is a special and crucial period for any women. During the period she needs every possible care. So that her health and health for her baby are perfect and that able to deliver properly. Iron deficiency anemia (IDA) during pregnancy is a very common and preventable problem. It remains a major contributing factor to maternal and mortality. It is also associated with high peri-natal mortality rates. In India, the incidence of anemia in pregnancy has been noted to be as high as 40-80% about 4-16% of maternal deaths is due to anemia. It also increases maternal mortality, fetal and neonatal mortality and morbidity significantly. IDA is the most common causes of anemia in pregnant women World Wide. Iron deficiency anemia is a serious public health problem affecting more than 700 million people in the world. It is considerably more prevalent in the developing in the world. It is considerably more prevalent in the developing regions (59.0%) than in the industrialized world (14.0%). The World Health Organization estimates that 58% of pregnant females in developing countries are anemic. In India maternal anemia, especially iron deficiency anemia has been considered as of the important public health problems with a prevalence ranging from 22.6% to 54.0%. World-wide, every minute one women dies of pregnancy related complication. Nearly 60,00,000 women die each years, of these 99% occur in developing countries. According to United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), India accounts for more than 20% of global maternal and child birth with the vast population and a rate of 540 maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live birth. As per United Nations Fund for population Activities (UNFPA) almost 35% of women in developing countries receive no antenatal care during pregnancy. In some countries antenatal coverage is as low as 26%. Millions of women do not have access to good quality of health service during pregnancy and child birth. Especially women who are poor, uneducated or who live in rural areas. This in turn leads to many pregnancy complications like anemia, mastitis, infection, anemia, urine incontinence.

According to WHO report (2008), the global prevalence of anemia among pregnant women is 55.9%. In India, this prevalence has been reported to be in the range of 33.0%-89.0%.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.

A study to assess the level of knowledge on iron deficiency anemia among antenatal mothers in maternity centre, kasp, vellore.

OBJECTIVES:

- to assess the level of knowledge on iron deficiency anemia among antenatal mothers.
- to associate the knowledge on iron deficiency anemia among

antenatal mothers with selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY:

The Research approach used for the study is Descriptive research design with Cross sectional survey. The study was conducted in maternity centre, Kasp, Vellore which covers 56,000 populations. By using convenient sampling technique 30 antenatal mothers who will attend antenatal OPD in maternity centre, kasp, were selected for the study based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The study was conducted by using semi structured interview schedule, it consists of two sections.

SECTION-1

Includes demographic data such as age, education status, occupation, income, religion, age at marriage, type of family, type of diet, parity, trimester, sources of information.

SECTION-2

Semi structured interview schedule on iron deficiency anemia consists of 30 items related to iron deficiency anemia. Each question has four choices in which one is correct answer.

SCORE INTERPRETATION

The maximum score is 30, minimum score is 0. every right answer got one mark and every wrong choice got 0.

RESULTING OF SCORE WILL BE INTERPRETED AS FOLLOWS;

- Inadequate knowledge (<50%)
- Moderate knowledge (50-75%)
- Adequate knowledge (>75%)

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

Pre test was conducted by using structured interview schedule, One week prior to data collection permission was obtained from the medical officer from maternity centre Kasp, Vellore. The period of data collection is one week. The data is collected by on one to one basis. 30 minutes was spent for each sample during data collection. Obtained data was analyzed in the view of objective of study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS:

The findings of the study have showed that None of the antenatal mother had adequate level of knowledge on iron deficiency anemia, 6(20%) of antenatal mothers had moderate level of knowledge on iron deficiency anemia, 14(80%) of the antenatal mothers had inadequate knowledge.

Table 4.2.1. Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge on selected aspects of antenatal mothers among Iron deficiency anemia.

n=30

S. NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE (%)	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Inadequate (<50%)	24	80%
2	Moderately adequate (50%-75%)	6	20%
3	Adequate (>75%)	-	-
	Total	30	100%

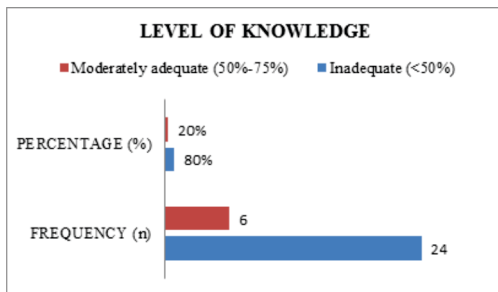


Table 4.2.2. Area wise distribution of mean, standard deviation and mean score percentage of knowledge scores of the antenatal mothers on Iron deficiency anemia.

S. No	Area Of Knowledge	Maximum Score	Range Score	Respondent Knowledge		
				Mean	Mean % Score	Standard Deviation
1.	Meaning	5	0 - 5	2.03	40.6%	0.1790
2.	Causes	5	0 - 5	1.53	30.6%	0.1806
3.	Sign and symptoms	4	0 - 4	1.73	43.25%	0.1692
4.	Management	9	0 - 9	3.7	44.11%	0.2912
5.	Complications	3	0 - 3	1.56	52%	0.1384
6.	Prevention	4	0 - 4	1.26	31.5%	0.1458
	Overall Total	30	0 - 30	11.833	39.44%	10.489

Table. 4.2.2. Shows that the knowledge was assessed in different area such as meaning, causes, signs and symptoms, management, complications, prevention.

Among these areas, the mean score percentage of antenatal care were found to be highest in complications (52%). Signs and symptoms (43.25%), management (41.11%), meaning (40.6%), prevention (40.6%) and least means score percentage causes (30.6%). It shows that the most samples of antenatal mothers having inadequate knowledge on iron deficiency anemia.

Chi-square shows that association between the knowledge on Iron deficiency anemia. No significant association was observed between knowledge scores of antenatal mothers their educational status, occupation, monthly income, religion, age at marriage, types of family, type of food conception, trimester sources of information gained and also significant association was observed between knowledge scores of antenatal mothers and age and parity regarding Iron deficiency anemia.

Conclusion:

The main point achieved in this study was the necessity of educating antenatal mothers about causes, signs and symptoms, prevention, treatment, complication of iron deficiency anemia during pregnancy.

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