



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVELS OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CHILD BIRTH PREPARATION AMONG PRIMI MOTHERS AT SELECTED HOSPITAL, HYDERABAD, TELANGANA

Mrs. Shahnaz Bee. M.Sc.(N). Ph.D. Scholar, Owaisi College Of Nursing, Hyderabad.

Dr. K. Savithri* M.Sc.(N).,Ph.D. Research Guide, Professor, Faculty Of Nursing, Himalayan University.
*Corresponding Author

ABSTRACT Antenatal Education is a crucial factor to empower and prepare women for their birth journey. The aim of this research was to explore the experience of a small group of first-time mothers giving birth in hospital. This article focuses on the preparation for the birth undertaken by these women in Ersra Hospital in Hyderabad city. Design and Setting: Non- Experimental descriptive study at Esra hospital in Hyderabad, Telangana state. Methods: Self- structured Questionnaires. Results and Conclusion: The study shows that, 83.3%(50) primi mothers were having inadequate knowledge regarding child birth preparation, 16.7%(10) were having moderate knowledge regarding child birth preparation.

KEYWORDS : Primi Mothers, Child Birth, Knowledge

INTRODUCTION:

Pregnancy and child birth is a natural and universal phenomenon .pregnancy is an important period of life that the pregnant women have physiological, psychological & social changes in order to adapt to motherhood. The childbirth preparation among primi mothers is the process of planning for normal delivery and anticipating the actions needed in case of an emergency. It helps to ensure that women can be given care and reduce delay to seek care and to reach health care when women experience any complication. It can be measured by the mother's knowledge on identifying danger signs and their preparation to take measure during emergency and normal obstetric care. According to growing body of evidence in developing countries, child birth preparation can be influenced by the sociodemographic characteristics of women cultural context and socioeconomic factors.

OBJECTIVES :

- To determine the existing level of knowledge on child birth preparation among primi antenatal mothers.
- To find the association between knowledge score on child birth preparation among primi antenatal mothers with selected variables.

METHODOLOGY:

Research approach adopted- non experimental descriptive approach.

RESEARCH DESIGN: Descriptive Survey Method.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Non Probability Purposive Sampling Technique.

SAMPLING SIZE:

Sixty (60) primi mothers in third trimester of pregnancy

MATERIAL AND METHOD:

Non – Experimental Descriptive Research Design is adopted for the present study. The present study was to assess the knowledge regarding child birth preparation among primi antenatal mothers in princess Esra hospital. The target population comprises of primi antenatal mothers in third trimester.

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

- Primi antenatal mother who are attending antenatal op in selected hospital in Hyderabad.
- Primi antenatal mothers who are available at the time of data collection.
- primi antenatal mothers who can understand English and Hindi.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Primi antenatal mothers who are not willing to participate in the study.
- All multigravida mothers.
- Mothers who are not available at the time of data collection.

The data for the present study were collected by constructing the demographic profile of sample, self-structured questionnaires and

demographic data include items on age, religion, educational status, family type, family income for month, previous information about child birth preparation, source of information, LMP ,EDD ,place of living.

Self-Structured Questionnaire consists of 30 questions. it is a self-structured tool comprising of 40 statement. Each statement in the state category has 4 choices, so respectively which the antenatal mother has to mark to indicate she is responding at the moment of testing. no time limit but the person is instructed to do as quickly as possible. Each statement in the state category has four choices numbering which is indicated by 1.

Frequency and Percentage distribution of demographic variables

variables		Frequency	%
Age in years	18-21 years	13	21.7%
	22-25 years	24	40.0%
	26-29 years	19	31.7%
	30-45 years	4	6.7%
Religion	Hindu	20	33.3%
	Christian	7	11.7%
	Muslim	27	45.0%
	Other	6	10.0%
Educational status	Illiterate	4	6.7%
	Primary education	13	21.7%
	SSC	18	30.0%
	Intermediate	25	41.7%
	Graduation and above	0	0.0%
Family type	Nuclear family	24	40.0%
	Joint family	28	46.7%
	Extended family	8	13.3%
	Single parent	0	0.0%
Family income for month	Less than RS 5,000/-	4	6.7%
	RS 5001-7500/-	9	15.0%
	RS7501-10,000/-	24	40.0%
	Above 10,000/-	23	38.3%
Previous information about child birth preparation	Yes	60	100.0%
	No	0	0.0%
Source of information	Friends	7	11.7%
	Mass media	29	48.3%
	Family members	19	31.7%
	Health personnel	5	8.3%

The above table 1 shows that in regards to age the highest percentage 40% (24) Primi mother in the age group of 22 - 25 and 31.7% (19) Primi mother where in the age group of 26 - 29 and 21.7% (13) Primi mother where in the age group of 18 - 21, 6.7% (for Primi mother

where in the age group of 30 - 45 years with relation to their religion shows that 33.3% (20) Primi mothers were Hindus and 45% (27) Primi mother were Muslim and 11.7% (7) Primi mothers were Christians and 10% Primi mothers were from others.

According to educational status 6.7% (4) of them were illiterate and 21.7% (13) of them were primary education and 30.0% (13) of them SSC and 41.7% (25) of them were intermediate. As per family type 40% (24) of them were nuclear family, 46.7% (28) of them were joint family, 13.3% (8) of them were extended family and with regards to family income, 6.7% (4) are having income less than rupees 5000, 15% (9) are having income between rupees 5000 to 7500, 40% (24) are having income between rupees 7500 to 10000, 38.3% (23) are having income above rupees 10000. In identifying the source of information shows that 11.7% (7) where have friends and 48.3% (29) Primi mother where have mass media and 31.7% (19) Primi mothers were have family members and 8.3% (5) premiere mothers were have health personnel through source of information so they have knowledge regarding childbirth preparation among Primi mothers.

Age in years	18-21	Count	11	2	0	13
		%	84.6%	15.4%	0%	100.0%
years	22-25	Count	21	3	0	24
		%	87.5%	12.5%	0%	100.0%
years	26-29	Count	16	3	0	19
		%	84.2%	15.8%	0%	100.0%
years	30-45	Count	2	2	0	4
		%	50.0%	50.0%	0%	100.0%
Total		Count	50	10	0	60
		%	83.3%	16.7%	0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

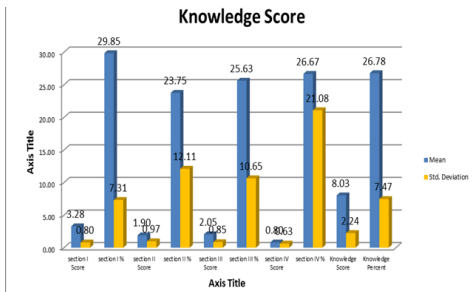
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.526	3	.317

CONCLUSION:

The study shows that, 83.3% (50) primi mothers were have inadequate knowledge regarding child birth preparation, 16.7%(10) were have moderate knowledge regarding child birth preparation.

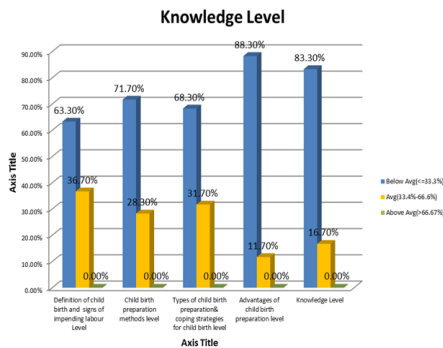
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Knowledge Levels

	Below Avg(<=33.3%)		Avg(33.4%-66.6%)		Above Avg(>66.67%)		Total
	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	
Definition of child birth and signs of impending labour Level	38	63.3%	22	36.7%	0	0.0%	60
Child birth preparation methods level	43	71.7%	17	28.3%	0	0.0%	60
Types of child birth preparation & coping strategies for child birth level	41	68.3%	19	31.7%	0	0.0%	60
Advantages of child birth preparation level	53	88.3%	7	11.7%	0	0.0%	60
Knowledge Level	50	83.3%	10	16.7%	0	0.0%	60



Knowledge Level

	Knowledge Level		Total
	Below Avg (<=33.3%)	Avg (33.4%-66.6%)	