To Assess the Knowledge of Health Worker Regarding Prenatal Care of A Women And Immediate Newborn Care, in A Selected Hospital of District Thane, Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Global neonatal mortality remains unacceptably high. Health workers who attend to prenatal and postnatal mothers need to be knowledgeable in preventive and curative care for pregnant women and their newborn babies. This study aimed to determine the level of knowledge related to prenatal and immediate newborn care among healthcare workers in Thane, Maharashtra.

METHODS: A survey was conducted. A structured questionnaire consist of 20 multiple-choice questions and it was administered to health workers who were deployed to offer prenatal and postnatal care in selected private hospital in Thane , Maharashtra in November 2015. Questions were related to four domains of knowledge: prenatal care, immediate newborn care, breast feeding, and management of neonatal infections. The level of knowledge among health workers were identified. The chi-square statistic test was used to examine associations with independent variables including level of years of service (up to 5 years, 6years to 10 years and more than 11 years).

RESULTS: 30 workers were given a structured questionnaire. Sample noted with 73% General nurse midwives and 27% Auxiliary nurse midwives. Majority (73%) of the samples were staff nurses completed General nursing and midwifery training and 27% of the samples had completed their Auxilary nursing midwives training. Data showed that seventy percent of the samples had up to five years of working experience as a health worker. It was noted that 53% of the sample said immediately after a women misses her pregnancy she should visit the antenatal clinic. Data regarding danger sign information to women, it was noted that 43% of the sample said swelling of the feet. Ninety percent of the sample said within first hour whereas six percent said within 6-12 hours. It was noted that 73% of the sample said that oral Vit.K needs to be given to the newborn to control bleeding. Ways of stabilizing the newborn temperature, it was noted that, 57% sample said that be keeping mother-baby skin-skin contact temperature is maintained. Data regarding approach towards umbilical infection, it was noted that 57% said needs to be shown to the doctor.

CONCLUSION: Knowledge regarding prenatal and newborn care among healthcare workers in Private hospital Thane, Maharashtra was low. Efforts needs to be taken to orientate health workers regarding prenatal and newborn care. Similar levels of knowledge between health workers needed to be deployed at the health Centre level to raise importance for maternal and newborn survival.

Objectives of the study:

1. To find out the knowledge of health workers regarding prenatal care of a women.
2. To find out the knowledge of health workers regarding Breastfeeding.
3. To find out the knowledge of health workers regarding immediate postnatal care of a newborn.
4. To find out the knowledge of health workers regarding Temperature maintenance and infection control of newborn.
5. To find out the relationship between knowledge and selected variables like years of experience.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research Approach	: An Exploratory Survey
Research Design	: Survey design
Setting of the study District Thane, Maharashtra	: Private hospital, Mira-road,
Population	: Health workers
Sample and sample size ANM trained nurses)	: 30 Staff nurses (GNM and
Sampling technique ent sampling	: Non – probability conveni-
Tool and technique	:
Tool	: A structured questionnaire
Technique	: Questioning technique

DATA ANALYSIS:

Findings related to the demographic characteristics of health workers:

It was noted that 64 % of the samples belonged to the age group of 20- 25 years, six percent belonged to the age group age group of 26 – 30 years and three percent and two percent belonged to the age group of 31-35 years and > 36 years respectively. It was also observed that majority 73% of the samples were staff nurses completed General nursing and midwifery training and 27% of the samples had completed their Auxilary nursing midwives training. Data showed that seventy percent of the samples had up to five years of working experience as a health worker. In group of 6-10 years ten percent of sample were noted and twenty percent of the sample had > 11 years of experience in the hospital as a health worker.

Finding related to the knowledge of the health worker regarding prenatal care of a women and immediate care of newborn:

It was seen that 100% of the sample were aware that, pregnant women should attend antenatal care clinics at the health facility. It was noted that 53% of the sample said immediately after a women misses her pregnancy she should visit the antenatal clinic and 13% said that, any time a women can visit the clinic during her pregnancy.Sixety percent of the sample said that, a midwife should offer antenatal care services to a pregnant women and 33% of the sample said Doctor only should provide antenatal care services to the pregnant women. Any number of time pregnant women can visit antenatal clinic said by 47% samples and twenty percent said that, at least once should pregnant women visit the antenatal clinic. Regarding routine intervention, forty percent said history taking is only interven-

tion and 17% said that routine prophylaxis is the routine intervention done during antenatal clinic. Data regarding health education during antenatal clinic visit, 37% sample said that each visit health education should be given to the pregnant women and 13% of the sample said only once during first visit health education should be given. Data regarding vital information to be discussed with pregnant women, noted that, 37% of the sample said it is the birth preparation and caring for the newborn baby whereas twenty percent said to be the dangers and complication during pregnancy. Data regarding danger sign information to women, it was noted that 43% of the sample said swelling of the feet and face whereas three percent said it is increased appetite for food. Eighty percent of the sample said that height of the fundus needs to be monitored routinely during prenatal visit whereas three percent of the sample were not aware of the answer.

Finding related to the knowledge of the health worker regarding breast feeding:
Data regarding initiation of breast feeding after birth, noted that ninety percent of the sample said within first hour whereas six percent said within 6-12 hours. It was seen that forty percent of the sample agreed to give formula milk till milk production starts, if mother does not have enough milk production first few days of the delivery whereas ten percent said that provide rice water or honey water to newborn till milk production starts. Forty percent of the sample said that exclusive breast feeding should be done for more than 6 months whereas only 13 % said it has to be for six months. Data regarding continuation of breast feeding, 53% of the sample said that it should be for more than 2 years whereas only ten percent said to be continued till 24 months.

Finding related to the knowledge of the health worker regarding immediate postnatal care of baby:
Data regarding care of newborn who did not cry soon after the birth, it was noted that, 57% of the sample said that immediately suction the mouth –nose and dry the baby whereas 27% of the sample said that baby needs to be slapped at the back. It was noted that 73% of the sample said that oral Vit.K needs to be given to the newborn to control bleeding whereas ten percent said that Inj.Vit.K needs to be administered to the newborn. Data regarding dose of Vit.K, it was noted that 67% said it is 0.5mg whereas 17% said it 1mg.

Finding related to the knowledge of the health worker regarding temperature maintenance of the newborn and infection control :
Data regarding best ways of stabilizing the newborn temperature, it was noted that, 57% sample said that be keeping mother-baby skin-skin contact temperature is maintained whereas twenty percent said to keep the baby under radiant warmer. Data regarding prevention of eye infection among newborn, it was noted that 12% of the sample said that clean the eyes with sterile water whereas seven percent said do not apply anything on the eyes. Regarding the care of umbilical cord ,it was noted that 47% of the sample said that cord needs to be cut with sterile scissor or blade whereas17% of the sample said that use traditional medicine over the cord. Data regarding approach towards umbilical infection, it was noted that 57% said needs to be shown to the doctor whereas23% said that antibiotic powder needs to be applied over the cord.

Findings related to the relationship between knowledge and selected variables like: years of experience.
It was seen that, years of experience within the group of <

5years, 6-10 years and > 11 years with the knowledge of the sample was seen to be 4.053 and the table value is 3.8 at 0.05 level of significance. The calculated value is more than the table value, we reject the null hypothesis. This signifies that there is relationship between years of experience and improvement in knowledge.

Reference:

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