



ASSESS THE LEVEL OF SATISFACTION ON NURSING CARE DURING LABOUR AMONG PRIMI PARA MOTHERS IN SELECTED PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE.

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nursing care is an integral part, indispensable and important component of the health care delivery system. Nursing is a significant, therapeutic and interpersonal process. **Objectives:** To assess the level of satisfaction on nursing care received among primi para mothers, To associate the level of satisfaction among primi para mothers with the selected demographic variables. **Methodology:** Non-experimental-design was adopted for the study. 100 normal term primipara mothers were selected using Convenient sampling technique from Primary Health Centre's such as Medavakam, Peerkankaranai and Moovarasampettai. Chi-square test was used to find the association between the level of satisfaction with selected demographic variables. **Results:** In first stage of labour 64 (64%) had high level of satisfaction, 36 (36%) had moderate level of satisfaction. In the second stage of labour, 83 (83%) had high level of satisfaction, 17 (17%) had moderate level of satisfaction and In the third level stage of labour, 93 (93%) had high level of satisfaction, 7 (7%) had moderate level of satisfaction.

KEYWORDS

Level of Satisfaction, Labour, Primi Para Mothers.

INTRODUCTION

Care for the patient is the fundamental aim of health services and it is that which motivates many providers. A Maternity Centre may be soundly organized, beautifully situated and well equipped but if the nursing care such as providing maternal and child health care through antenatal, intranatal and postnatal services like immunization against prenatal diseases, nutrition interventions like iron and folic acid distribution with vital supplementation is not of high quality, the hospital will fail in its responsibility. Nursing is a significant, therapeutic and interpersonal process. The nursing profession is vested with duties and responsibilities of providing care to the mothers. The health care system need to be organized around population rather than diagnostic categories. It functions co-operatively with human process that makes health possible for individuals in communities. Evaluation is one of the most critical phases of the nursing process because it supports the basis of the usefulness and effectiveness of nursing practice. Nursing practice is patient-driven and patient-centered. Accordingly, patient satisfaction has been strongly advocated for by nursing professionals worldwide to be an important indicator of quality nursing care delivery. The concept to measure satisfaction in childbirth is an important indicator of quality of maternity care given today. Client satisfaction (CS) tools demonstrate a number of sound reasons as to why hospitals, clinics and other health care establishment should make the effort to establish whether client are satisfied with the nursing care services they receive.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the level of satisfaction on nursing care received among primi para mothers.
- To associate the level of satisfaction among primi para mothers with the selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Qualitative approach was adapted for this study. A non-experimental research design was used. The study was conducted in the selected Primary Health Centre's such as Medavakam, Peerkankaranai and Moovarasampettai with sample size of 100 normal term Primi Para mothers who fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Convenient sampling technique was used to select the samples. Frequency and percentage distribution was used to analyzed the demographic variables. Chi-square test was used to associate the level of satisfaction with selected demographic variables. It was found that there was no significant association between the level of satisfaction with selected demographic variables.

DISCUSSION

The frequency and percentage distribution of selected demographic variables regard to level of satisfaction on nursing care during the three stages of labour. In the first stage of labour 64 (64%) of them had high level of satisfaction, 36 (36%) had moderate level of satisfaction and no one had low level of satisfaction. In the second stage of labour, 83 (83%) of them had high level of satisfaction, 17 (17%) had moderate level of satisfaction and no one had low level of satisfaction. In the

third level stage of labour, 93 (93%) of them had high level of satisfaction, 7 (7%) had moderate level of satisfaction and no one had low level of satisfaction.

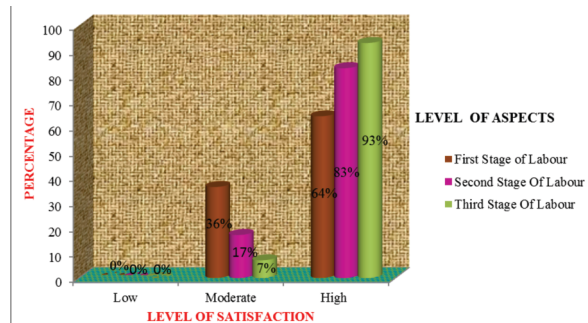


Fig-1Percentage distribution of primi para mothers with regard to level of satisfaction during the three stages of labour.

CONCLUSION

The study findings concluded that regarding the level of satisfaction on nursing care received during the first stage of labour, it was seen that 64% had high and 36% had moderate level of satisfaction. During the second stage of labour 83% had high and only 17% had moderate level of satisfaction and during third stage majority 93% had high level of satisfaction on nursing care received. Thus during the entire process of labour it is seen that the majority (67%) of primi para mothers had a high level of satisfaction on nursing care received.

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