



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING WARNING SIGN'S DURING PREGNANCY AMONG PRIMIGRAVIDA WOMAN IN SELECTED HOSPITAL, HISAR.

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

A woman during her life cycle passes through different phases like childhood, puberty, womanhood, motherhood and old age. Woman since the creation of eve, has been endover with the unique, gift of procreation and child birth, which are events of great significance pregnancy is a long and very special journey for a woman. Most woman will have normal pregnancy with no complications. But some woman passed through various warning signs, so, its important however to learn the warning sign that can effect the pregnancy. The Purpose of the study was to assess the knowledge of primigravida woman regarding warning signs during pregnancy and to associate the knowledge score of primigravida woman with selected demographic variables. Descriptive study Research design used for this study, and experimental research approach was employed to assess the knowledge of primigravida woman regarding warning signs during pregnancy. Overall result of present study proved that Most 83.33% of the Primi-Gravida woman had average knowledge, 10% good knowledge, 6.6% had poor knowledge regarding the warning signs during pregnancy. Analysis shows that there is a significant association between the knowledge and the demographic variables with age.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge, Warning Sign, Women

INTRODUCTION

"Maternal health is nations wealth there is chance for the welfare of the world only when the condition of the woman improves". It is a journey of dramatic, physical, psychological and social changes of becoming a mother of redefining family relationship and taking on the responsibilities for caring and cherish a new born child. **World health organization** stated that the pregnancy are special events in woman's lives and indeed in the lives of their families. This can be time of great hope and joyful anticipation. It can also be time of fear, suffering and even death. Although pregnancy is not a disease but a normal physiological process. It is associated with certain warning sign's that are dangerous for the woman and for the infant she bear. **Gupta 'N'** stated that globally, there are five direct obstetric causes that leads to four fifth of maternal deaths. These are severe bleeding (81%), sepsis (15%), unsafe abortions (13%), eclampsia (12%), obstructed labour (8%) other direct causes (8%) are ectopic pregnancy, embolism, indirect causes (19%) are malaria, anaemia or heart diseases. Pregnancy is very delicate phase of foetus development. During this phase a woman body undergoes various changes. So, it is important to keep a check on the warning signs of pregnancy. These warning sign's during pregnancy are present in every society and in every setting. In developed countries they have been largely overcome because every pregnant woman has to take special care during pregnancy and childbirth. In developing countries where each pregnancy represents a journey into the unknown from which all too many woman never return, due to lack of care provision. The present study aimed to assess assess the knowledge of primigravida woman regarding warning signs during pregnancy.

II OBJECTIVES

- To assess the knowledge of primigravida woman regarding warning signs during pregnancy.
- To associate the knowledge score of primigravida woman with selected demographic variables.

III METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH- In this study experimental research approach was employed to assess the knowledge of primigravida woman regarding warning signs during pregnancy.

RESEARCH DESIGN- Research design used for this study is descriptive study employed to assess the knowledge of primigravida woman regarding warning signs during pregnancy.

RESEARCH SETTING- The study was conducted in Pediatric wards (NICU, PICU, Delivery room, General wards) in N.C Jindal Hospital, Hisar.

POPULATION- The population involved in the study are primigravida woman.

SAMPLE- Sample selected for this study are primigravida woman

attending OPD (Out Patient Department) at N.C Jindal Hospital, Hisar.

SAMPLE SIZE- The present study the sample size was 30 primigravida woman attending OPD (Out Patient Department) at N.C Jindal Hospital, Hisar.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE- Sampling techniques used in present study is purposive sampling.

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL AND INSTRUMENT

Tool is divided into 2 sections:

SECTION A: Consisting of demographic data.

SECTION B: Consisting of 25 semi-structured questionnaire for assessment of knowledge.

III RESULT

1. In the present study, age wise distribution showed that Majority of the primigravida woman (63.3%) were in the 20-25 years age group. 33.3% were in the age group of 26-30 years. 3.3% were between the age group 31-35 years. Thus, most of the primigravida woman who participated in study were between the 20-25 years age group. 46.6% of primigravida woman had completed the senior secondary education. 26.6% woman educated more than senior secondary. 13.3% primigravida woman educated upto middle and 6.6% woman are educated upto primary and 6.6% woman are illiterate. The majority 86.6% of the primigravida woman belongs to the Sikh Religion, 13.3% belongs to the Hindu Religion and 0% belongs to the Muslim and Christian Religion. Overall result shown that 83.33% primigravida woman had average knowledge. 10% had good knowledge and 2% woman had very poor knowledge regarding warning signs during pregnancy. The chi-square value of area of residence, education, type of family and religion, occupation is non significant when compared to the table value at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it indicates that there is significant association between the age and knowledge scores among Primi-gravida woman. Gradually the people views can change from wrong, unhealthy perception and practices to healthy practices through education. The goal of nursing practice is to increase the knowledge of the people and to promote healthy hood by providing good education and services.

TABLE-1: Association between the knowledge score of primigravida woman with selected demographic variables.

N=30

Sr. No.	Socio Demographic Variables	Total (frequency)	Chi square value	Df	Remarks
1	AGE				
a	20-25 years	19	4.32	2	Significant
b	26-30 years	10			
c	31-35 years	1			

2	EDUCATIONAL STATUS				
a	Illiterate	2			
b	Primary	2			
c	Middle	4	4.18	3	Non significant
d	Senior Secondary	14			
e	More	8			
3	TYPE OF FAMILY				
a	Nuclear	19			
b	Joint	9	0.84	2	Non significant
c	Extended	2			
4	RELIGION				
a	Sikh	26			
b	Hindu	4	0.145	1	Non significant
c	Muslim	-			
d	Christian	-			
5	OCCUPATION				
a	Housewife	24			
b	Service	3	1.74	2	Non significant
c	Business	2			
d	Unemployment	1			
6	AREA OF RESIDENCE				
a	Rural	23			
b	Sub urban	-	0.35	1	Non significant
c	Urban	7			

TABLE-2: Overall knowledge distribution of primigravida woman based on the criteria measure.

N=30

S.No.	Knowledge score	Frequency	Percentage
1	Poor (0-8)	2	6.6%
2	Average (9-17)	25	83.33%
3	Good (18-25)	3	10%

Present study shows that there is average knowledge regarding warning signs among Primi-Gravida women. Analysis shows that there is a significant association between the knowledge and the demographic variables with age. The chi-square value of area of residence, education, type of family and religion, occupation is non significant when compared to the table value at 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it indicates that there is significant association between the age and knowledge scores among Primi-gravida woman.



FIGURE 1:- knowledge distribution of primigravida woman based on the criteria measure.

IV. INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The overall findings of the study clearly showed that there is a need for teaching programme to enhance the knowledge level of knowledge of primigravida woman regarding warning signs during pregnancy. Hence the study concluded that improve the knowledge on warning signs during pregnancy helps to provide care to mother and to safeguard the baby during antenatal period and to prevent further complication.

V. REFERENCES

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