



AN EXPLORATORY STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF ANTENATAL CARE AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDING ANTENATAL VISIT IN SELECTED COMMUNITY AREA OF INDORE 2023-2024

Nursing

Mrs. Ancy Lijan Associate Professor, Department Of Obstetrical And Gynecological Nursing, Indore M.P

Mrs. Swapnil Soni* Assistant Professor, Department Of Obstetrical And Gynecological Nursing, Indore M.P
*Corresponding Author

ABSTRACT

The knowledge regarding antenatal care among pregnant mothers is well established. The present study was conducted to assess the level of knowledge regarding antenatal care among pregnant women. A total of 60 samples were selected as the participants through non-probability purposive sampling. Consent for the participation was taken from the participants and self-structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The findings of the study revealed that the majority of mothers 81% is having excellent knowledge score, 17% having good knowledge score and 2% having adequate knowledge score and 0% having inadequate knowledge score.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge, Antenatal care, Primi gravida, Primary Health Centre (PHC)

INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization [WHO], the true asset of a society is its healthy mothers and healthy baby. A woman's life is challenging during pregnancy since she goes through several transitions as growing daughter to mother. First-time pregnant women often experience symptoms that would be considered abnormal in a non-pregnant state. A large portion of the prenatal care that these women request is motivated by the need to explain the causes of minor disorders and provide advice on how to alleviate the discomfort. Nurses can help first-time mothers to feel less anxious about their health by explaining these symptoms in advance using language that they can understand. Additionally, knowing the rationale for treatment encourages them to participate in their care.

For women, pregnancy is a creative and fruitful time in their lives. Every mother wants to enjoy the nine months she has the baby inside her, but it is one of the most important events that need extra attention from conception to the postnatal period. Mother happiness during pregnancy is not always guaranteed; occasionally, it is linked to minor health issues that may arise and create discomfort for the mother and baby.

In India majority of mother are poor and malnourished and live under unsanitary condition. maternal (301/1,00,000 live birth) and infant mortality rate (57/1000 live birth) are high compared to other developing countries. In the light of this fact, we need to improve the health of the antenatal mother by providing antenatal care the safe motherhood implies good health of the pregnant women during pregnancy and ensure good health of the body. The main objective of the present study is to explore the knowledge regarding utilization of health care services during antenatal period of primi gravida mothers visiting antenatal OPD in selected community area of Indore(MP)

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding antenatal care among pregnant women.
- To assess the level of knowledge in antenatal mother according to the demographic variables.

Assumption

- Antenatal mothers may have lots of false perception regarding antenatal care during pregnancy.
- Antenatal mothers may have few influencing factors that hinders a woman to perform antenatal care during pregnancy

Methodology

Informed consent was taken from the respondents prior to data collection. The investigators collected data from 60 pregnant women attending antenatal OPD in selected community area of Indore. The purpose of the study was explained to the respondent. Confidentiality was maintained. The self-structured questionnaire for assessing the knowledge of antenatal care among pregnant women attending antenatal OPD in selected community area of Indore with socio demographic was given to 60 pregnant primi gravida women's. The average time spent interviewing each subject was 10-15minutes. The

investigator terminated the data collection process by thanking respondents for participation and co-operation.

RESULT

In this study the investigator develops a strategy to assess the knowledge regarding Antenatal care among antenatal primi gravida mother's by preparing self-structured knowledge questionnaire respectively. The questionnaire was about the basic antenatal care, visit, checkups, screening etc .

- The finding shows that regarding the knowledge level
81% had Excellent knowledge
17% had Good knowledge
2% had Adequate knowledge
0% had Inadequate knowledge

Table No 1 . Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Selected Demographic Variables Of Antenatal Mothers

S.No.	Demographical Variable	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age Of Mother 20-23 24-26 27-30	29 14 17	48.3% 23.3% 28.3%
2	Age Of Marriage 18-20 21-24 - Above 25	40 15 05	66.6% 25.1% 8.3%
3	Education - Illiterate - Primary - Secondary - Graduate	02 03 41 14	3.3% 5% 68.3% 23.3%
4	Gestational Age 22-25 weeks 26-30 weeks 31 -35 weeks - Above 35 weeks	09 26 17 08	15% 43.3% 28.3% 13.3%
5	Occupation - Housewife - Private Job - Government Job	56 03 01	93.3% 5% 1.6%
6	Family Income - Below 5,000 - Between 5000 -7000 - Between 7000-10,000 - Above 10,000	02 02 01 55	3.3% 3.3% 1.6% 91.6%

Table No.2 Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Statements Of Knowledge Questions Among Antenatal Mothers.

S.N O.	STATEMENTS	FREQ UENC Y (f)	PERCE NTAGE (%)
1.	Antenatal checkup is necessary for women		

	after becoming pregnant. (a)Strongly disagree (b)Somewhat disagree (c)Somewhat agree (d)Strongly agree	00 01 25 34	0% 1.6% 1.6% 56.6%
2.	Is antenatal visit important during pregnancy or antenatal care. (a)Strongly disagree (b)Somewhat disagree (c)Somewhat agree (d)Strongly agree	00 01 22 37	0% 1.6% 36.6% 61.6%
3.	During pregnancy, if experienced any health problem, you should take self treatment . (a)Strongly disagree (b)Somewhat disagree (c)Somewhat agree (d)Strongly agree	09 01 08 42	15% 1.6% 13.3% 70%
4	Is Inj. TT (2 doses) important during pregnancy. (a)Strongly disagree (b)Somewhat disagree (c)Somewhat agree (d)Strongly agree	00 01 15 44	0% 1.6% 25% 73.3%
5.	Supplementation of Iron and Folic Acid are good for mother and fetus. (a)Strongly disagree (b)Somewhat disagree (c)Somewhat agree (d)Strongly agree	00 01 11 48	0% 1.6% 18.3% 80%
6.	Pregnant women should undergo USG as advised by doctor to monitor the fetal wellbeing. (a)Strongly disagree (b)Somewhat disagree (c)Somewhat agree (d)Strongly agree	00 00 16 44	0% 0% 26.6% 73.3%
7.	Screening of blood for infection (HIV, HBV,etc.) should be carried out during antenatal checkup. (a)Strongly disagree (b)Somewhat disagree (c)Somewhat agree (d)Strongly agree	01 01 14 44	1.6% 1.6% 23.3% 73.3%
8.	Pregnant women should change dietary habit as advised by doctor (a)Strongly disagree (b)Somewhat disagree (c)Somewhat agree (d)Strongly agree	01 03 14 42	1.6% 5% 23.3% 70%
9.	Is counselling for childbirth necessary during pregnancy (a)Strongly disagree (b)Somewhat disagree (c)Somewhat agree (d)Strongly agree	01 01 10 48	1.6% 1.6% 16.6% 80%
10.	Home delivery is better than hospital delivery (a)Strongly disagree (b)Somewhat disagree (c)Somewhat agree (d)Strongly agree	30 03 12 15	50% 5% 20% 25%

Table 3: The Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Knowledge Of Primi Gravida Mothers Regarding Antenatal Care

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	RANGE OF SCORE	FREQUEN CY (f)	PERCENT AGE (%)
Inadequate	1-15	00	00
Adequate	15-30	01	2
Good	30-45	10	17
Excellent	45-60	49	81

Table 4: Mean, Median, Standard Deviation Of The Knowledge Scoring Of Primi Gravida Mother Regarding Antenatal Care.

VARIABLE	MAXIMUM SCORE	MEAN	MEDIAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
Knowledge	49	49.5	49.75	6.6

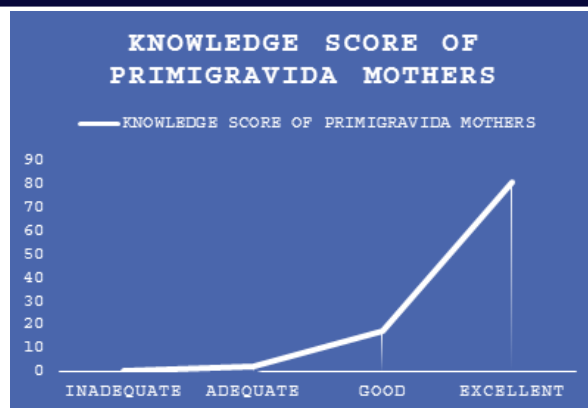


Figure 1: Line Diagram Showing percentage distribution of knowledge score of primi gravida mothers regarding the antenatal care

It is shown that the distribution of knowledge score ranges from 1-60 mean score of 49.5, median is 49.75 and standard deviation of 6.6. The association between knowledge regarding antenatal care and selected demographic variables was determined by using Chi-square test at 0.005 level of significance. There was no significant association between the knowledge with selected demographic variables.

Summary

After the detailed analysis, the study leads to the following conclusion that most antenatal mothers 81% have excellent knowledge score, 17% have good knowledge score, 2% have adequate knowledge score and 0% having inadequate knowledge score. We as health workers assessed the knowledge regarding antenatal care in those pregnant mothers who are primi gravida, low socio-economic status, low education level. In today's scenario there is a major role in lifestyle modification i.e. education occupation, and socio-economic status.

Limitation

- The study sample was confined only to antenatal mother.
- The study is confined to primigravida mothers.
- Sample size was 60
- The sample was limited to only the pregnant mother age between 20-30years.
- The study was performed with antenatal mothers visiting Betma PHC OPD.

REFERENCES:

- Polit D. and Hungler ,B. (1999).Nursing Research Principles and methods. Philadelphia: Lippincott Publication.
- Sharma, S.K.(2013).Nursing Research and statistics, New Delhi: Elsevier publication
- D.C. Dutta (2006) Text book of obstetrics 2nd edition sunders Publication New Delhi.
- Lacasse A. (2008) Berard A Validation of the nausea & vomiting of pregnancy specific health related quality of life questionnaire May 96:32.
- Lowdermilk DI, perry SE, (2006). Maternity nursing. 7th ed. (2001).New York: Mosby; Madugu HN sule S. pica in pregnant women in Zaria, Nigeria Jmed. Jan ± Mar; 10 (1): 25±
- Markl GE Hasford J (2008) The association of psychosocial factors with nausea and vomiting during pregnancy obstat Gynaecology
- Morair S hermann Y. (2006). Prevalence of Urinary systems in the third trimester of Pregnancy
- Ngozi po pica practices of pregnant women in Narrobi, Kenya 2008.
- Palma PC. (2006). Frequency and pattern of urinary complaints among pregnant women. Aug; 16 (8): 514-7.
- Polit DF (2000). & Hungler BP Nursing Research-Principles & methods. Philadelphia. Lippincott Co.