



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Community Medicine

TO ASSESS KNOWLEDGE REGARDING INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHER OF SELECTED URBAN HEALTH CENTRE OF SURAT CITY

KEY WORDS:

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ABSTRACT
 The institutional delivery is being widely promoted because of its ability to promote child survival and reduce risk of maternal mortality. A woman is likely to go through pregnancy complications at the time of labour. Institutional delivery gives a safe environment for the mother to avoid any risk of medical complications during labour. An institutional delivery helps in the good care of the mother and the baby during and after delivery. Institutional delivery takes the responsibility of offering childbirth and prenatal education classes to help the parents of the newborn baby. India is a third-world country which has a high growth rate, as it also has a high number of people living in BPL (below poverty line) level. As per 2008-2009 Poverty rate is 25.2% and in 2013-14 the rate is 7.2%. Most Maternal Death occur during labour, delivery, or the First 24 hours postpartum. Surat City Maternal Mortality Rate of 2014-2015 is 18, and Infant Mortality rate is 18.55. Birth in the India. The Infant mortality rate of 2015 is 29 per 1000 live birth and maternal mortality ratio was 140 per 1,00,000 population. In Gujarat 2012 maternal mortality rate is 122 per 1,00,000 population. During year 45,000 mother die and 5 women die every hour in India.

1. INTRODUCTION

“Healthy Mother and Children's are the real wealth of societies.”

Pregnancy and child birth are special events in women's lives and indeed in the lives of their families. This can be a time of great hope and joyful anticipation. The primary aim of Institutional Delivery is to achieve, at the end of pregnancy, a healthy mother and healthy baby. The quality of care is more important than the quantity. Pregnancy requires specialized care generally agreed to prevent activity.

WHO

“Never knowing a gift so marvelous Bringing
 Into the world a wonderful Art Isn't
 The care of it much precious Yes
 It's accomplished through
 -Delivery care”

-BOB SMITH...

Health is the precious possession of all human beings as it is an asset for an individual and community as well. Though health is related to individual and attained through individual efforts to quite an extent but, it also depends upon the concerted and co-operative efforts of people in the community to which the individuals belong. The health care providers including the large number of doctors and nurses, who claim to be promoters of health concentrate on making diagnosis and give therapeutic care to ill clients where as the emphasis has been on freedom from disease and currently there is a shift in this trend i.e. increasing emphasis is on preventive and promotive aspects of health¹.

In any community, mothers and children constitute a priority group. In sheer numbers, they comprise approximately 70% of the population in the developing countries. Mothers and children not only constitute a large group, but they are also a “vulnerable” or special-risk group as the problems affecting the health of the mothers and child is multifactor. The risk is concerned with child bearing and care of women and the infant during postpartum

period. Despite current efforts, the health of mothers and child will consider to be one of the most serious health problems affecting the community. Particularly in the developing countries as it is evidenced that pregnancy complications are the major causes of death among women in their reproductive ages.³

II STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A Study To Assess Knowledge Regarding Institutional Delivery Among Antenatal Mother Of Selected Urban Health Centre Of Surat City With View To Developed Guideline”.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To assess the knowledge regarding institutional delivery among antenatal mother of selected urban health centre of Surat city.
- To develop a guideline regarding institutional delivery.
- To find out Association between pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variable.

ASSUMPTION OF THE STUDY

Assumption means a thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof.

- Antenatal mother of urban health centre having less knowledge regarding institutional delivery.
- Antenatal mother of Urban Health Centre have not favourable attitude regarding Institutional Delivery.
- Maternal mortality Rate And Neonatal Mortality Rate May be high in Urban area in Surat city.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research approach:

For this study, the selected research approach will be the descriptive survey, which is non experimental, since this study is aimed at finding out the knowledge of Antenatal mother of Selected Urban health centre of Surat city.

Research Design:

- Research design selected present for the present study will be

descriptive survey.

Research Settings:-

- For Present Study the research setting will be selected urban health Centre of Surat city.

Target Population:-

- For the present study target population will be antenatal mother of selected Urban Health Center of Surat City.

Sample Size & sampling technique :-

- For the present study sample size will be 100 Antenatal mother of selected urban health of Surat city.

Criteria for sample selection:-

- Antenatal mother visiting urban health centre.
- Antenatal mother willing to participate in research study
- Antenatal mother who were available at the time of data collection.

Sampling technique:-

- For the present Study Random sampling technique will be used.

6 Selection Tool for data collection:-

Identification of subjects and the Precise Systemic gathering of information relevant to the research purpose or the specific objectives, Questions or hypotheses of a study.

- For the Present study structure knowledge questionirou will be used for assessing knowledge on institutional delivery.
- Tool will include Two Sections:
- Section 1: Demographic Variable Age, Education, Family income, Religion parity of women, source of information.
- Section 2: 25 multiple choice question.

Reliability:

- The tool after validation was subjected to test for its reliability. The reliability of the tool was tested by administering it to 10 Primi gravida mothers of Asharawala urban health centre of surat.
- The reliability of the tool was computed by using split half Karl Pearson's correlation formula (raw score method).
- The reliability quotient obtains for structured knowledge questionnaires for knowledge was (0.7) which indicates highly reliability of the tool.

Procedure for data collection:-

- The investigators will be obtaining a written permission from the concern higher authority person of selected urban health center of Surat city.
- The purpose of study will be explain to the subjects and written inform consent will be obtain. Their responses were assessing confidentially. Individual explanation will be giving structure knowledge questionnaires will be conduct to assess the knowledge regarding institutional delivery.
- The average time for pre test will be 35 minutes.

Plan for data analysis:-

- Data analysis is a systemic organization and synthesis of research data and testing and testing of research hypothesis using those data. The data obtain is analysis in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. the plan of data analysis,
- To compute the data , a master data sheets will be prepare by the investigator
- Demographic data will be analyzed in terms of frequency and percentage.
- Knowledge questionnaire will be use to find the association between the knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

Frequency and percentage of the data obtained through background data calculated, and then tabulated. From those data gets various tables and graphs. Interpretations were made in

descriptive manner in terms of the objectives of the study. Following statistical tests were used to test hypotheses:

- Frequency and percentage
- Standard Deviation
- Chi-square test

RESULTS

MAJOR FINDINGS

- For age the selected value of chi-square (χ^2) 0.93 was Less then tabulated value 7.82 of chi-square (χ^2) at the 3 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance therefore, there was not significance association for the knowledge score among the sample.
- For religion the calculated value of chi-square (χ^2) 1.02 was less then tabulated value 7.82 of chi-square (χ^2) at the 3 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance therefore, there was not significant association for the knowledge score among the samples.
- For Income status the calculated value of chi-square (χ^2) 1.32 was less then tabulated value 7.82 of chi-square (χ^2) at the 3 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance therefore, there was not significant association for the knowledge score among the samples.
- For Education the calculated value of chi-square (χ^2) 4.80 was less then tabulated value 7.82 of chi-square (χ^2) at the 3 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance therefore, there was not significance association for the knowledge score among the samples.
- For Source of information the calculated value of chi-square (χ^2) 7.91 was greater then tabulated value 7.82 of chi-square (χ^2) at the 3 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance therefore, there was positive association for the knowledge score among the samples.
- For the parity of mother the calculated value of chi-square (χ^2) 1.54 was less then tabulated value 7.82 of chi-square (χ^2) at the 3 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance therefore, there was not significance association for the knowledge score among the samples.

CONCLUSION

Institutional delivery is to give the care to both mother and neonate. Institutional delivery reduce risks for the mother and baby. The study focus was to assess the knowledge regarding importance of institutional delivery among Antenatal mothers of urban health centre Surat city .The data was collected from 100 samples through non probability random sampling technique. It was conducted during the period of 17-04-2017 to 19-04-2017. Analysis was done and the following conclusions were drawn:

- Most of the subject had inadequate knowledge regarding institutional delivery
- There was no association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables except educational status and place of residence

Recommendations for the further study

On the basis of the findings of the study following recommendations have been made:

- A similar study can be replicated on a large sample to generalize the findings.
- A quasi-experimental study can be undertaken with a control group for effective Comparison of the result.
- A study can be conducted by including additional demographic variables.
- A comparative study can be conducted between rural and urban settings.
- A study can be carried out to evaluate the efficiency of various teaching strategies like SIM, pamphlets, leaflets and computer-assisted instruction on institutional Delivery.

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