



International Journal of Advance Research in Community Health Nursing

E-ISSN: 2664-1666

P-ISSN: 2664-1658

www.communitynursing.net

IJARCHN 2021; 3(2): 91-94

Received: 16-06-2021

Accepted: 18-07-2021

Sonali S Sangrulkar

Research Scholar, Shri

Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal

Tibrewala University,

Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India

A study to assess the knowledge of maternal complication among ANC mothers

Sonali S Sangrulkar

Abstract

While most attention to pregnancy care focuses on the nine months of pregnancy, postpartum care is important, too. The postpartum period lasts six to eight weeks, beginning right after the baby is born. During this period, the mother goes through many physical and emotional changes while learning to care for her new-born. Postpartum care involves getting proper rest, nutrition, and vaginal care. Complications can arise in pregnancies for many reasons. Sometimes a woman's existing health conditions contribute to problems. Other times, new conditions arise because of hormonal and body changes that occur during pregnancy.

Keywords: maternal complications, knowledge, antenatal mothers

Introduction

Problem Statement

A study to assess the knowledge of maternal complication among ANC mothers

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge of ANC mothers regarding maternal complications and its prevention.

Operational Definition

Effectiveness

Effectiveness is the ability to produce a specific result or to exert a specific measurable influence. (Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary)

In this study effectiveness is "difference in pre and post knowledge scores obtained by the ANC mothers by the use of mind mapping regarding maternal complications and its prevention".

Knowledge

According to Oxford Dictionary, "Knowledge" means facts, information and skills acquired by a person through the experience or education.

In this study, "Knowledge" means correct response of mothers regarding antenatal care in aspects of Diet, Antenatal Visits, Immunization, Hygiene, Antenatal Exercises and Treatment.

Maternal Complications

According to Oxford Dictionary, "complications" means a secondary disease or condition that develops in the causes primary disease or condition and arises either as a result of it or from independent causes.

In this study "maternal complications are deleterious effects on the overall health of ANC mothers and the focus is on abortion, anemia, PIH and preeclampsia

Prevention

According to Oxford Dictionary, "prevention" means the action of stopping something from happening or arising.

In this study prevention are measures to cease the maternal complications by teaching about preventive measures.

Corresponding Author:

Sonali S Sangrulkar

Research Scholar, Shri

Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal

Tibrewala University,

Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India

Assumptions

1. The knowledge of antenatal care directly influences the practices regarding antenatal care.
2. The mother’s level of knowledge may be influenced by demographic variables.

Research Methodology

Research Approach

In this study, research approach is quantitative approach.

Research Design

In this study Two group pretest and posttest design is used.

Variables

In this study,

1. Independent variable
The independent variable is maternal complications
2. Dependent variable
The dependent variable is knowledge of ANC mothers.

Setting of the Research

In this study setting is K. J. Somaiya Hospital, Sion, [Obstetrical OPD].

Population

The population of study consists of 60 Antenatal mothers.

- In control group-30
- In experimental group-30

Sample

In our study sample size is 60 ANC mothers in K. J. Somaiya Hospital, Sion, [Obstetrical OPD].

Sample Size

Sample size for study was 60.

Sample Technique

Purposive and probability sampling technique was used in our study.

Description of Tools

In our study the tool includes

- Section a -Demographic data
- Section b -Multiple-Choice questionnaire used to assess the knowledge regarding maternal complications and its prevention
- Section c- Opinionnaire

Data Collection

The data collection was conducted from in the obstetrical OPD. The investigator met the ANC mothers in the OPD and explained the need of study to them. After taking the consent from signed by them, a pretest was taken to assess the self-knowledge about the maternal complication. Then a mind map assisted teaching was given to the subjects in experimental group.

No intervention was done for the subjects in control group. The investigator gave the posttest questionnaires on the same day of pretest. The investigator thanked the respondents for their co-operation throughout the data collection process.

Data Analysis

The data obtained in this study was planned to be analyzed

on the basis of objectives and hypothesis of the study. Collected data was organized in master sheet. Demographic variables were analyzed using frequencies and percentages. The effect of study was evaluated by using t Test and chi square. Result was presented in the form of tables, graphs and diagrams.

Finding of the Study

Section I

Analysis of the demographic data

It was observed that 43% of the subjects belongs to the age group of 18-25. Maximum 57% of the subjects belongs to the age group of 26-35 years.

In control group the maximum subjects that of 50% are living in nuclear family whereas 50% living in joined family. The 50% of subjects were primigravida and multigravida. It is shows that the Maximum 53% of the subjects were primary educated and minimum 17% of subjects were illiterate. The maximum 83% of the subjects were housewives and 17% of the subjects were working in other occupation.

In experimental group the maximum subjects that of 93% are living in nuclear family whereas 7% living in joined family. The 53% of subjects were primigravida and 43% were multigravida.

It is shows that the Maximum 67% of the subjects were secondary educated and minimum 3% of subjects were illiterate. The maximum 87% of the subjects were housewives and 13% of the subjects were working in other occupation.

Section II

Analysis of the comparison between pretest knowledge and posttest knowledge score.

It was observed that control group pretest the mean is 10.2 and the post test the mean is 6 & t value is 6.17 and p value is <.00001.

It was observed that experimental group pretest the mean is 9.1 and the post test the mean is 17.8 & t value is 11.54 and p value is <.00001.

Table 1: Profile Related To Age

Score	Control Post-test			Total	Degree of Freedom	Chi-square
	Age (in Yrs)					
	18-25	25-35	35 and Above			
Average (0-8)	6	4	0			
Moderate (9-17)	7	12	0			
Adequate (18-25)	0	1	0	N=30	Do=4	$\chi^2=2.532$

The table shows there is significant association between knowledge of age and ANC mothers as the total score is 30, degree of freedom is 4 and χ^2 is 2.532.

Score	Experimental Post-test			Total	Degree of freedom	Chi-square
	Age (In Yrs)					
	18-25	25-35	35 and Above			
Average (0-8)	0	0	0			
Moderate (9-17)	3	6	0			
Adequate (18-25)	10	11	0	N=30	Do=4	$\chi^2=0.49$

The table shows there is significant association between knowledge of age and ANC mothers as the total score is 30, degree of freedom is 4 and χ^2 is 0.49

Table 2: Profile Related To Family Type

Control post test					
Score	Type of family		Total	Degree of Freedom	Chi – square
	Nuclear	Joint			
Average (0-8)	3	9	12		
Moderate (9-17)	11	6	17		
Adequate (18-25)	1	0	1		
Total	14	15	N = 30	Df=2	$\chi^2=5.46$

Table shows there is significant association between nuclear

and joint family as the total score is N=30, degree of freedom is 2, and χ^2 is 5.46.

Experimental Post-test					
Score	Type of Family		Total	Degree of Freedom	Chi – square
	Nuclear	Joint			
Average (0-8)	0	0	0		
Moderate (9-17)	10	1	11		
Adequate (18-25)	18	1	19		
Total	28	2	N = 30	Df=2	$\chi^2=0$

Table shows there is significant association between nuclear and joint family as the total score is N=30, degree of freedom is 2, and χ^2 is 0.

Table 3: Profile Related to Education

Control Post								
Score	Education				Total	Degree of Freedom	Chi-square	
	Illiterate	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Graduation				
Average (0-8)	0	5	3	2				
Moderate (9-17)	2	11	3	3				
Adequate (18-25)	0	0	1	0				
Total	2	16	7	5	N=30	DF=6	$\chi^2=5.245$	

The table shows there is significant association between knowledge and education of ANC mothers as the total score

is 30, the degree of freedom if 6 and χ^2 is 5.245.

Experimental Post								
Score	Education				Total	Degree of freedom	Chi-square	
	Illiterate	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Graduation				
Average (0-8)	0	0	0	0				
Moderate (9-17)	0	4	6	1				
Adequate (18-25)	0	5	14	0				
Total	0	9	20	1	N=30	DF=6	$\chi^2=3.142$	

The table shows there is significant association between knowledge and education of ANC mothers as the total score is 30, the degree of freedom if 6 and χ^2 is 3.142

Implication of The Study: The findings of this study have implication for nursing practice, nursing education, using administration and nursing research.

Nursing Services

The nursing professional working in the community and the clinical setting will be able to find opportunity to educate the Antenatal mothers regarding maternal complication by using Mind mapping.

Nursing Education

The nursing curriculum should give emphasis on the knowledge of Antenatal mothers and measures to prevent maternal complications which will help them to stay healthy.

Nursing Administration

The nurse administrator can help in initiation of development of an informational booklet for the Antenatal mothers on various techniques for preventing maternal complication. The nurse administrator can initiate in making of posters, banners, charts, to help Antenatal mothers have knowledge regarding the same.

Nursing Research

The study will help the nurse researcher to develop a study material on its self-changing strategies on preventing maternal complication. Other research may utilize the suggestion and recommendation for conducting further study.

Conclusion

The study concluded that effectiveness of mind mapping on antenatal care, maternal complication and its prevention. In selected antenatal mothers to give knowledge and help to adopt good and healthy lifestyle and to prevent from maternal complication.

References

1. Basavanhappa BT. Essentials of community health nursing. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers 2011.
2. Clement I. Essentials of community health nursing. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers 2012.
3. Gupta MC, Mahajan BK. Textbook of preventive and social medicine (3rd edition). New Delhi: Jaypee Publications Ltd 2003.
4. Haruna U, Dandeebo G, Galaa SZ. Improving Access and Utilization of Maternal Healthcare Services through Focused Antenatal Care in Rural Ghana: A Qualitative Study. Advances in Public Health 2019, 1-11. doi: 10.1155/2019/9181758

5. Khanam R, Creanga AA, Koffi AK, Mitra DK, Mahmud A, Begum N. Patterns and Determinants of Care-Seeking for Antepartum and Intrapartum Complications in Rural Bangladesh: Results from a Cohort Study. *Plos One* 2016;11(12). doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0167814.