

“A Study to assess the Knowledge of Primigravida Mothers Regarding New Born Care, at selected Hospital, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.”

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ABSTRACT

The birth of a baby is one of life's most wondrous moment, babies have amazing abilities. They are completely depended on others for feeding, warmth and comfort. New Born is a continuum of the fetal life and very important transient time to adopt extra uterine life. The physical and mental wellbeing of every individual depends on the correct management of events in perinatal period. A Study to Assess the Knowledge of Primigravida Mothers Regarding New Born Care, At Selected Hospital, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh. The main objectives of study were

1. To assess the existing level of knowledge of Primigravida Mothers regarding New Born Care.
2. To find out the association between knowledge of Primigravida Mothers regarding New Born Care with their selected demographic variables.

An Quantitative research approach with descriptive research design was used for this study. The target population for the present study was Primigravida Mothers who are attending for antenatal OPD of NRI General Hospital, Chinakakani, Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh. Sample size was 200 Primigravida Mothers, were selected by using purposive sampling technique and structured knowledge questionnaire was used for this study to collect the data. Data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics on the basis of objectives of the study. The results shows that the level of knowledge on newborn care among Primigravida Mothers is out of 200 Primigravida Mothers 109 i.e.54.5% had poor knowledge, followed by 88 (44%) respondents had good knowledge and least of 3 (1.5%) Primigravida Mothers had excellent knowledge regarding New Born Care. The present study revealed that the chi-square values computed for the knowledge scores of women and their education at $p < 0.05$ level of significance. The present study revealed that the chi-square values computed for the knowledge scores of women and their education at $p < 0.05$ level of significance. The present study revealed that the chi-square values computed for the knowledge scores of women and their education at $p < 0.05$ level of significance. Study concluded that majority of respondents had poor knowledge on New Born Care. The knowledge of Primigravida Mothers regarding New Born Care is significantly influenced by age, education, occupation, religion, type of family, source of information. There is no association between the knowledge of Primigravida Mothers regarding New Born Care and variables like family income, residence, and trimester, previous knowledge regarding New Born Care and Chronic medical conditions

Keywords: Knowledge, New Born Care, Primigravida Mothers.

1 Introduction

The birth of a baby is one of life's most wondrous moment, babies have amazing abilities. They are completely depended on others for feeding, warmth and comfort. New Born is a continuum of the fetal life and very important transient time to adopt extra uterine life. The physical and mental wellbeing of every individual depends on the correct management of events in perinatal period. [1] The neonatal period refers to birth to 28 days of life. In the first 28 days of life, the child is at risk of dying and is a crucial period of life.

The burden of neonatal death is still high. In developing countries where most of the causes could be prevented. The New Born signifies the beginning of life and provides a foundation for the future health of the nation. [1] All the neonates have certain needs that must be met for them to thrive and take their place in society. There are nine universal needs of the New Born infant that is a clear airway, established respiration, warmth, protection from hemorrhage, protection from infection, identification and observation, nourishment and fluids, love-parent attachment and rest. [2]

The first week of life is the most crucial period in the life of an infant. This is because the New Born

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has to adapt itself rapidly and successfully to an alien external environment. The risk of death is greatest during the first 24-48 hours after birth. New born mortality is one of the most neglected health problems in the developing world, there are estimated 4 million neonatal deaths worldwide each year. Moreover, it is estimated to account for 40% of fewer than five deaths and two-third of infant deaths. The proportion is generally higher in rural areas. According to World Health Report 2015, global neonatal mortalities rate is 36/1000, while in developing countries, the rate is 39/1000. [2].

2 Statement of the problem

“A Study to assess the Knowledge of Primigravida Mothers Regarding New Born Care, at selected Hospital, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.”

3 Objectives

- To assess the existing level of knowledge of Primigravida Mothers regarding New Born Care.
- To find out the association between the knowledge of Primigravida Mothers with their selected demographic variables

4 Hypothesis

H₁: There will be a significant association between the knowledge of Primigravida Mothers regarding New Born Care with their selected demographic variables.

5 Methods and Materials

Quantitative research approach was considered the best approach to assess the knowledge of Primigravida Mothers regarding New Born Care. A descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The study was undertaken in NRI General Hospital, due to geographical feasibility and availability of samples. The sample for the study was Primigravida Mothers who are willing to participate. The sample size for the study was 200 students selected by Purposive Sampling technique were used to select the sample.

6 Methods of data collection

The data collection was done for 5 weeks in NRI General Hospital, Mangalagiri. Data was collected from 200 samples that who fulfilled inclusion criteria. The written consent of the participants was obtained before data collection and assurance was given to study participants the confidentiality of data will be maintained. The data was analyzed on the basis of objectives of the study by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

- Master data sheet was organized.
- Demographic variables were analyzed in terms

of frequencies and percentages.

Knowledge of Primigravida Mothers was presented in form of Mean, Median and Standard Deviation.

7 Tools

Demographic Data: It contains eleven items for obtaining information regarding age, education, occupation, religion, family monthly income, type of family, source of information, residence, trimester, previous knowledge regarding New Born Care, history of chronic medical conditions.

Knowledge: The structured knowledge questionnaire regarding New Born Care was rendered in this study. It consist of 40 multiple choice questions. Each question has four response with one correct answer, score “1” for each correct response in a single question and score “0” was given for wrong answers.

8 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The data was analyzed under following section:-

Section-I: Description of socio-demographic variables of the Primigravida Mothers regarding New Born Care.

Section-II: Item wise analysis of knowledge questions on New Born Care. Section-III: Frequency and percentage distribution of Primigravida Mothers regarding New Born Care by their knowledge scores.

Section: III (a): Aspect wise Mean and Standard Deviation of Knowledge 70 items Regarding New Born Care.

Section: III (b): Frequency and Percentage Distribution Based on The overall Knowledge Levels of Primigravida Mothers regarding New Born Care.

Section: III (c): Frequency, percentage, Mean And Standard Deviation of Primigravida Mothers based on their level of knowledge With Regard to New Born Care.

Section IV: Association between the levels of knowledge of Primigravida Mothers with their selected socio demographic variables.

Section III (A)

S. No	Knowledge Aspect	Item/ Max Score	Range Score	Knowledge	
				Mean	SD
I	Knowledge on General Information and Physiological Changes In New Born	7	0-7	3.5	1.4
II	Knowledge on Breast Feeding	11	0-10	4.9	1.70
III	Knowledge on Cord Care and Personal Hygiene	11	2-10	5.98	1.68
IV	Knowledge on Maintenance of Body Temperature and Immunization	5	0-5	2.5	1.2
V	Knowledge on Danger Signs and Follow Up Care	6	0-5	2.5	1.2

- The above table revealed that the mean and standard deviation of knowledge regarding general information and physiological changes in New Born Care among Primigravida Mothers was 3.5 with 1.4 standard deviation.
- The data presented in the above table represented that the mean value of Primigravida Mothers regarding Breast feeding was 4.9 with the standard deviation 1.7.
- The data depicted in the above table showed that Knowledge on Cord Care and Personal Hygiene among Primigravida Mothers mean was 5.98 with standard deviation 1.68.
- The above figure revealed that Knowledge on Maintenance of Body Temperature and Immunization among Primigravida Mothers mean was 2.5 with standard deviation of 1.2.
- The above table described that the knowledge regarding danger signs and follow up care among Primigravida Mothers mean was 2.5 with standard deviation of 1.2.

Section III (B)

Table-2 Mean And Standard Deviation Based On The Knowledge Levels of Primigravida Mothers Regarding New Born Care. N=200

S. No	Item	Max	Range of	Mean	Standard
I	Knowledge of Primigravida Mothers regarding New Born Care	40	11-33	19.18	3.6

The above table described that obtained mean scores of knowledge on New Born Care was (M = 19.18) and standard deviation of the knowledge scores (S.D = 3.60)

Section – III (C)

Frequency, Percentage, Mean and Standard Deviation of Primigravida Mothers Based On Their Level of Knowledge With Regard To New Born Care

S.No	Level of Knowledge	F	%	Mean	SD
1	Excellent knowledge (75 – 100%)	3	1.5	31.6	1.52
2	Good Knowledge (50-74%)	88	44	22.2	1.9
3	Poor knowledge (0 – 49%)	109	54.5	16.6	2.003

9 Knowledge

The above table described that out of 200 Primigravida Mothers 109 i.e.54.5% had poor knowledge, followed by 88 (44%) respondents had good knowledge and least of 3 (1.5%) Primigravida Mothers had excellent knowledge regarding New Born Care.

10 The Major Findings of The Study Are

1. Majority of the respondents of Primigravida Mothers belongs to the age group of below 19 to 24 years (121 i.e., 60.5%).
2. Sixth to tenth class Primigravida Mothers are the greater number of respondents in the group of educational status (64 i.e.32%).
3. Majority of the Primigravida Mothers belongs to the house wives that is (105 i.e., 52.5%).
4. Ninety-one (45.5%) respondents have family monthly income of Rs 5000/- to 10,000/- rupees per month.
5. Majority of the Primigravida Mothers were belongs to Hindu religion (102 i.e. 51%).

6. Nearly three fourth of the Primigravida Mothers were 91 (45.5%) lives in nuclear family.
7. Nearly 103 i.e., 51.5% Primigravida Mothers were residing at rural area.
8. Majority of the Primigravida Mothers belongs to the first trimester that is (100 i.e.50%).
9. Mostly the Primigravida Mothers were getting information from mass media that is exactly (68 I.e. 34%).
10. Most of the Primigravida Mothers are not having the previous knowledge regarding New Born Care that is (149 i.e. 74.5%).
11. Most of the Primigravida Mothers were not having any medical conditions that is (169 i.e. 84.5%).

Analyzing The Association Between The Knowledge of Primigravida Mothers Regarding New Born Care With their Selected Socio Demographic Variables: -

The chi square values of selected Primigravida Mothers regarding New Born Care for Age ($\chi^2=15.44^*$), Education ($\chi^2=50.7^*$), Religion($\chi^2=30^*$), Occupation ($\chi^2=5.84ns$), Income ($\chi^2=29.5^*$), Type of family($\chi^2=19.2^*$), Residence($\chi^2=1.35ns$), Source of information ($\chi^2=13.3^*$), Trimester ($\chi^2=3.41ns$), Previous knowledge regarding New Born Care ($\chi^2=0.84ns$), and is there any Chronic medical condition ($\chi^2=4.14ns$).

11 Discussion

The present study was designed to assess the Knowledge of Primigravida Mothers Regarding New Born Care, At Selected Hospital, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh. The sample was selected from NRI General Hospital, Mangalagiri. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data and analysis was computed by using descriptive and inferential statistics the finding were discussed in relation to the objectives and hypothesis.

12 Conclusion

Study concluded that majority of respondents had poor knowledge on New Born Care. The knowledge of Primigravida Mothers regarding New Born Care is significantly influenced by age, education, occupation, religion, type of family, source of information. There is no association between the knowledge of Primigravida Mothers regarding New Born Care and variables like family income, residence, and trimester, previous knowledge regarding New Born Care and Chronic medical conditions.

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