



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING NEWBORN CARE AMONG POSTNATAL MOTHERS AT SHARDA HOSPITAL, SURAT GUJARAT

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive study was conducted to assess the level of knowledge regarding newborn care among postnatal mothers at Sharda Hospital, Surat, Gujarat. The sample comprised of 30 postnatal mothers of Sharda Hospital. Sample was selected by using non probability purposive sampling method. Data collection done from 7th april-2017 to 19th april-2017, by using structured interview schedule after obtaining formal permission from hospital authorities. Data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results of study showed that, 10 [33.4%] postnatal mothers were 21-23 year and 21[70%] postnatal mothers were graduated. Majority 22 [73%] postnatal mothers were Hindu and majority 14 [46.65] postnatal mother's monthly income was between Rs. 10,000-15,000. Majority 18 [60.3%] postnatal mothers had normal delivery and 11 [36.4%] postnatal mothers had L.S.C.S. Majority 21 [70%] postnatal mothers were belonging from nuclear family and 21 [70%] postnatal mothers were housewife. Majority 18 [60%] postnatal mothers were prime Para and 12[40%] multipara. The mean knowledge score was 20.7 and there was no significant association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variables like age, monthly income, type of family, occupation, type of delivery and parity status except religion and education where calculated chi square value is more than the table value. The study concludes that, the education of mothers regarding new-born care will play an important role in prevention of new-born complications.

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INTRODUCTION

“Life doesn't get more real than having a newborn at home”

Eric Church

Neonatal mortality or death is one of the major causes of concern with newborns all over the world, especially developing and under developed countries. Despite some remarkable improvements in neonatal health in recent years, the high mortality rates remain unchanged in many countries¹

Why do children die at their early stages? There are many causes of neonatal deaths. Complications during pregnancy, poor health condition of mother, lack of proper care during pregnancy, filthy conditions during delivery, critical conditions after birth and improper newborn care are some of the major causes of neonatal mortality.² Children also die due to premature birth, severe malformation, obstetric complications, or because of infections caused by harmful practices at home. It is estimated that around one percent of infants being born with major congenital anomalies around the world and it is found more common in developing and poor developed countries than in developed countries.

Recent decline in neonatal mortality rate is the result of the essential newborn care being provided to the newborns and it showed that essential newborn care has a vital role in improving the health of newborns.⁴ Essential newborn care is a wide ranging interventional strategy designed and developed with the aim to improve newborn's health and it is administered before conception, during pregnancy and delivery, after birth as well as during the postnatal period.⁵

Diarrhea (0.30 million deaths) and Pneumonia (0.37 million deaths) accounts for 50% of total neonatal deaths occurring between 1-59 months. 36% more girls die than boys between ages 1-59 months with various reasons. Two third of the total deaths of girls between ages 1-59 months is due to pneumonia and diarrhea. Like any other major causes pneumonia and diarrhea accounts for more neonatal deaths in poorer states than in richer states. Neonatal mortality due to neonatal infections is four times higher in central regions (NMR = 14.5) than that of southern regions (3.8). Pneumonia causes four time deaths in Central India (NMR=18.0) than in South India (NMR=4.7) while diarrhea causes three times more deaths in Central India (NMR=14.5) than that of West India (NMR=4.9). 5 times more girls die (NMR=2009) due to pneumonia in Central India than in the South Indian boys

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(NMR=4.1) and the mortality due to diarrhea is four times higher (NMR=17.7) than in the boys in the West (4.1).⁶

Statement of the Problem

A descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge regarding newborn care among postnatal mothers at Sharda Hospital, Surat, Gujarat.

Objectives of the Study

1. To determine the level of knowledge of postnatal mothers regarding new born care.
2. To determine the significant association between the level of knowledge among post natal mothers regarding new born care with their selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H₀₁: There will be no significant association between level of knowledge regarding new born care among post natal mothers and selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

- **Approach:** Descriptive.
- **Setting:** Sharda Hospital, Surat.
- **Population:** post natal mothers.
- **Sampling Technique:** Non Probability purposive sampling.
- **Sample:** Postnatal mothers admitted in Sharda Hospital, Surat.
- **Sample Size:** 30
- **Inclusion Criteria:** The postnatal mothers admitted in Sharda Hospital and willing to participate in the study as well as comprehend in Gujarati, English and Hindi Languages.
- **Exclusion Criteria:** The mothers who have delivered the baby on the day of data collection.
- **Tool for Data Collection:** Structured knowledge questionnaires.
- **Method of Data Collection:** Structured Interview Schedule.
- **Data Analysis:** Descriptive and Inferential statistics.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The result of study showed that 10 [33.4%] postnatal mothers were in 21-23 year and 21[70%] postnatal mothers were graduated. Majority of 22 [73%] postnatal mothers were Hindu and majority 14 [46.65] postnatal mother's monthly income is between Rs. 10,000-15,000. Majority of 18 [60.3%] postnatal mothers had normal delivery and 11 [36.4%] postnatal mothers had L.S.C.S. Majority of 21 [70%] postnatal mothers were belonging from nuclear family and 21 [70%] postnatal mothers were housewife. Majority of 18 [60%] postnatal mothers were prime Para and 12[40%] Multipara. The mean knowledge score was 20.7 and there was no significant association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variables like age, monthly income, type of family, occupation, type of delivery and parity status except religion and education where calculated chi square value is more than the table value

Table No. 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of postnatal mothers according to their characteristics

Sr. no.	Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Age in year			
1	▪ 18-20 year	05	16.6%
	▪ 21-23 year	10	33.4%
	▪ 23-25 year	07	23.4%
	▪ Above 25 year	08	26.6%
Type of delivery			
2	▪ Normal delivery	18	60.3%
	▪ Caesarean	11	36.4%
	▪ Vacuum delivery	00	00%
	▪ Forceps delivery	01	3.3%
Religion			
3	▪ Hindu	22	73%
	▪ Muslim	06	21%
	▪ Christen	01	03%
	▪ Other	01	03%
Education			
4	▪ Illiterate	02	6.7%
	▪ Primary	05	16.6%
	▪ Secondary and higher secondary	02	6.7%
	▪ Graduation	21	70%
Occupation			
5	▪ Government worker	02	6.6%
	▪ House wife	21	70%
	▪ Private worker	07	23.4%
	▪ Others	00	00%
monthly income			
6	▪ Below 10000	09	30%
	▪ 10000-15000	14	46.6%
	▪ 15000-20000	03	10%
	▪ 20000 and above	04	13.4%
Type of family			
7	▪ Nuclear family	10	33.4%
	▪ Joint family	20	66.6%
	▪ Single parent	00	00%
	▪ Extended	00	00%
Parity status			
8	▪ Prime Para	18	60%
	▪ Multipara	12	40%

Table No. 2 Mean, Median, Standard deviation of knowledge score of postnatal mothers.

n=30			
Sum total of knowledge score	Mean	Median	Standard deviation
621	20.7	21	5.41

The above table depicts that the sum total of knowledge score of postnatal mothers was 621 regarding newborn care. Mean score is 20.7 and median score is 21 and standard deviation is 5.41.

Table No 3 Distribution of postnatal mothers according to their knowledge score

Score	Grade	Knowledge score	
		Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
0-15	Poor	04	13.4%
16-26	Average	21	70%
27-30	Good	05	16.6%
Total		30	100%

The above table depicts that 13.4% of post natal mothers are in the category of poor knowledge, majority of 70% of post natal mothers are in the category of average knowledge and 16.6% of post natal mothers are having good knowledge regarding new born care.

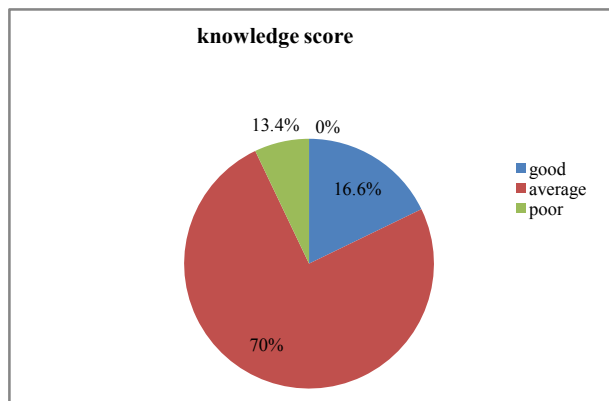


Figure No. 1 Pie chart diagram showing the knowledge of postnatal mothers

Table No.4 Association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables

n=30

Demographic variables	Categories			Chi-Df	Square X ²	Table value	Inference	
	Good	Average	Poor					
Age in year	18-20 year	02	02	01	06	3.061	12.59	NS
	21-22year	01	08	01				
	23-25 year	01	05	01				
	>25 year	01	06	01				
Religion	Hindu	03	18	01	06	15.1	12.59	S
	Muslim	03	02	01				
	Christian	00	00	01				
	Other	00	00	01				
	Illiterate	00	00	02				
Education	Primary	00	03	02	06	28.51	12.59	S
	Secondary & higher	01	01	00				
	graduation	04	17	00				
Occupation	Government	01	01	00	06	3.32	12.59	NS
	Private	00	06	01				
	Housewife	04	14	03				
	Others	00	00	00				
Monthly income	<10,000	02	06	01	06	3.58	12.59	NS
	10,000-15,000	02	11	01				
	15,000-20,000	01	01	01				
	>20,000	00	03	01				
Type of family	Nuclear	02	06	02	06	0.73	12.59	NS
	Joint	03	15	02				
	Single parent	00	00	00				
	extended	00	00	00				
Type of delivery	Normal	02	14	02	06	9.62	12.59	NS
	L.S.C.S	03	04	01				
	Forceps	00	00	01				
	Vacuum	00	00	00				
Parity status	Prime para	03	13	02	02	0.18	5.99	NS
	Multi para	02	08	02				

NS=non significant

S=significant

The above table depicts that there is no association between knowledge scores and the selected demographic variables like age, occupation, monthly income, type of family, type of delivery, and parity status except religion and education where calculated chi square values were more than the table value.

DISCUSSION

Majority 33.4 % of mothers were of age group of 21-23 years. Majority 60.3 % of postnatal mother's had normal delivery. Majority 73 % of Hindu. Majority 70 % of postnatal mothers were having education of graduation. Majority 70 % of postnatal mother were house wife. Majority 46.6 % of mothers having monthly income between Rs.10,000-15,000. Majority 66.6 %of postnatal mothers were living in joint family. Majority 60 % of postnatal mother's parity status was prime Para.

The investigator found the knowledge score that majority 13.4% postnatal mothers having poor knowledge and 70 % postnatal mothers having average knowledge , and 16.6% postnatal mothers having good knowledge. The similar results were found in the study conducted by Irene V *et al.* during the year 2009 and 2010.

It was found that there were no significance between the knowledge score and the selected demographic variables such as age, monthly income, occupation, type of delivery, type of family, and parity status except religion and education where calculated chi square values were more than the table value.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study finding, the investigators dealt with the various nursing implication of the study and the limitation of the study. The finding helped to give suggestion and recommendation for the further studies.

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