

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF PREGNANCY INDUCED HYPERTENSION AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHERS GETTING TREATMENT IN RAJIV GANDHI GOVERNMENT WOMEN AND CHILDREN HOSPITAL PUDUCHERRY.”

Miss.S.JOSPHINE MARY.,B.Sc (N).,

Nursing Tutor

PROF.Mrs.R.JOSEPH HERMALINE.,M.Sc.,(N).,

Vice Principal

Mrs.K.POONGODI.,B.Sc (N).,

Nursing Tutor

VINAYAKA MISSION'S COLLEGE OF NURSING –KARAIKAL

VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION –DU, SALEM.

ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to assess the knowledge of pregnancy induced hypertension among antenatal mothers attending OG opd and inpatient department at Rajiv gandhi government women and children hospital, Puducherry. The objectives are to assess the knowledge on PIH among antenatal mothers and to determine the association between knowledge with selected demographic variables. The research design for this study was descriptive design. The study was conducted in outpatient department and inpatient department at Rajiv gandhi government women and children hospital puducherry. The samples were selected by convenient sampling technique consisting of 30 pregnant mothers who are attending OG opd and inpatient department at Rajiv gandhi government women and children hospital Puducherry. The investigator has used questionnaire with 16 questions of closed ended type to assess the knowledge on PIH among antenatal mothers attending OG opd at Rajiv gandhi women and children hospital Puducherry. The total score awarded is 16 marks.6.67% of mothers are having adequate knowledge, 40% of mothers are having moderate knowledge, 53.33% of mothers are having inadequate knowledge.

Key words: Assess, Knowledge, Pregnancy induced hypertension, Antenatal mother

INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is typically viewed as a normal, joyous time for families. Most expectant parents have responsible assumption that the pregnancy will progress smoothly from conception to the eventual home coming with the newborn.

Pregnancy induced hypertension is one of the common medical complication of pregnancy and contributes significantly to maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. It is a sign of an underlying pathology which may be pre existing as appears for the first time during pregnancy. (D.C.Dutta, 2004)

Worldwide every 8 million women suffer from pregnancy related complication over half a million of them die as a result .one women may die of pregnancy related complication in developing countries compared in 5000 in developed countries(Net Reference)

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Pregnancy induced hypertension formally known as Toxemia is one of the common complications of pregnancy which neglected results in considerable maternal and fetal consequences.

WHO estimates show that out of the 5, 29,000 maternal deaths globally each year 36,000 (25.7%) are contributed by India, the highest by a single country. National health policy states reduce MMR to 100/lacks is one of the goals to be achieved by 2000 to 2015.during the clinical experience the investigator found that many antenatal mothers in outpatient department were diagnosed as PIH and also lacks knowledge on safe care. Hence the investigator felt that there is a need to her study on self care of PIH mothers using IEC techniques.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A study to assess the knowledge of pregnancy induced hypertension among antenatal mothers getting treatment in Rajiv Gandhi government women and children hospital Puducherry.”

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding pregnancy induced hypertension.
2. To find out the association between the knowledge of antenatal mothers with their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY:

Research design

The research design for this study was descriptive design.

Setting

The study was conducted in opd and inpatient department of OG at Rajiv Gandhi government women and children hospital Puducherry.

Population

The target population of this study is pregnant mothers.

Sample

30 Pregnant mothers who are attending obg opd at Rajiv Gandhi government women and children hospital Puducherry.

Sampling techniques

The samples were selected by convenient sampling consisting of 30 pregnant mothers.

Research tool and techniques

The tool used for the study was structured knowledge questionnaire. The technique used for data collection was by self administered questionnaire.

Description of the tool

The tool consists of 2 sections.

Section-I: Consist of demographic details of mothers. There are 15 items in demographic variables.

Section -II: Consist of questionnaire on knowledge. There are 16 items in knowledge questionnaire`

Scoring procedure

The score was ranged as follows

Adequate knowledge	- a score from 76 – 100 %
Moderately adequate knowledge	- a score from 41 -59 %
Inadequate knowledge	- a score from 0 – 40 %

Data collection procedure

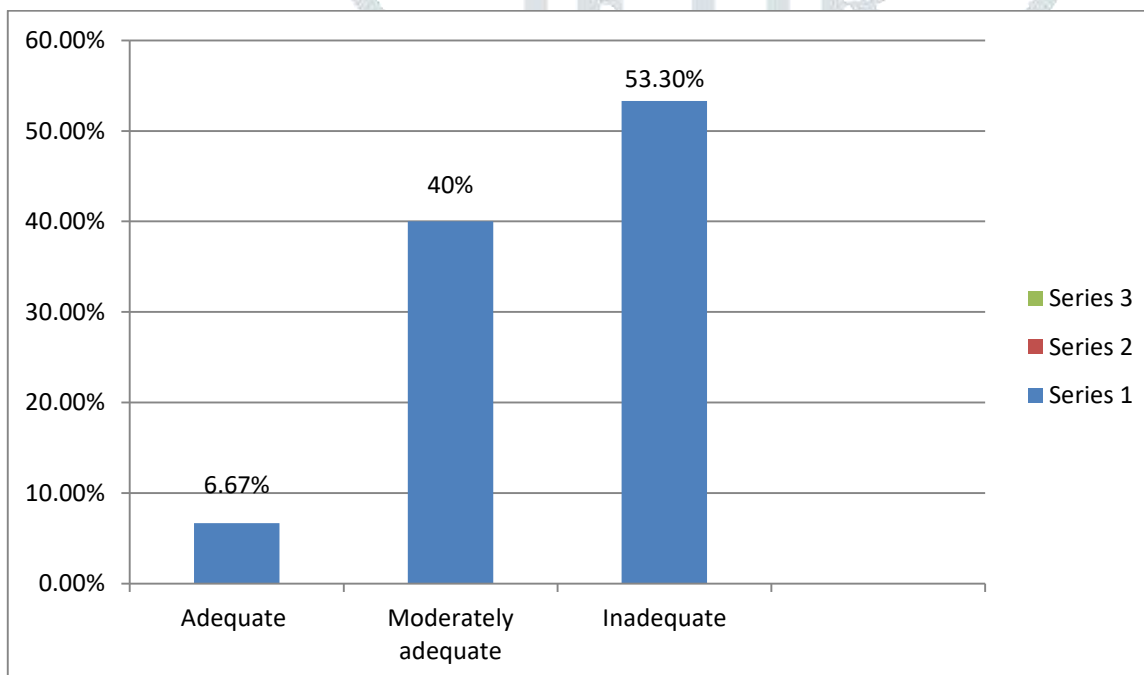
The investigators obtained a formal permission from the medical superintendent of Rajiv Gandhi Government women and children hospital Puducherry. To conduct this study the oral consent was obtained from each subject before starting the data collection.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS:

Major findings of the study

- Highest percentage of mothers (63.3%) belongs to 18-23 years of age group, (30%) belongs to 24 -29 years of age groups, (3.3%) mothers belongs to 32-35 years of age group, (3.3%) mothers belong to 36 years and above.
- In respective educational status (43.3%) mothers completed primary level of education, (26.67%) completed secondary level of education, (30%) completed graduate level of education.
- In respective occupation (80%) mothers are home makers, (10%) mothers are coolie, (10%) mothers are private workers.

- With regard to awareness about PIH (43.3%) Mothers have awareness about PIH, (56.6%) mothers do not have awareness.
- With regard to number of pregnancy (66.7%) mothers are primigravida, (33.3%) mothers are multi gravida.
- In respective trimester (23.4%) mothers belong to second trimester, (76.6%) mothers belongs to third trimester.
- With regard to current blood pressure level (13.3%) have 140/90 mm of hg of blood pressure,(73.3%) mothers have 120/80mm of hg of blood pressure,(10%) mothers have 130/90 mm of hg of blood pressure,(3.3%) mothers have above 140/90 mm of hg of blood pressure.
- In respect to family history of previous pregnancy induced hypertension (16.7%) mothers have family history of previous pregnancy induced hypertension, (83.3%) mothers not having family history of previous pregnancy induced hypertension.



Distribution of mothers according to their level of knowledge

Regarding knowledge level (6.67%) of mothers are having adequate knowledge,(40%) are having moderate knowledge,(53.33%)of mothers are having inadequate knowledge.

There are significant association between level of knowledge with demographic variables such as age, education and occupation.

RECOMMENDATION

- The study can be replicated on a large sample

- Various demographic details can be taken in various settings commonly structured teaching can be give after assessing the knowledge and on education of the study of knowledge can be done.
- A follow up study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of IEC self care practices of PIH mothers by observing their practices at home.
- A comparative study can be conducted between primipara and multipara PIH mothers

BOOK REFERENCES

1. Hacker and moore's , (2010).Essential of obstetrics and gynecology,5th edition,Elsevier publishers,pagenumber 173-182
2. D.C.Dutta,(2004).Text book of gynecology,5th edition, new central book agency private Ltd,Kolkata,pagenumber 538-541.
3. Myles (2009).Text book for midwives, 15th edition, churchilllivingston,London.
4. Annama Jacob, (2005).A comprehensive text book of midwives,7th edition,Jaypee brothers medical publishers private ltd, New Delhi, Page number 294-309.
5. Fernando aniesshirish N Daftry amaranth G Bhide,(2010).Practical guide to high risk pregnancy delivery,Third edition,Elsevier india private limited, Page no.411-436.

NET REFERENCES

6. www.google.com
7. www.pubmed.com

