



KNOWLEDGE REGARDING INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY AMONG PRIMI GRAVIDA MOTHERS IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT VISNAGAR.”

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INTRODUCTION:

Institutional delivery refers to the childbirth at technology – equipped medical facility under supervision of skilled medical staff in an institutional delivery, various medical tools and technology are used to ascertain that health of neonate or mother is not compromised. It is well established that giving birth in a medical institutional, under the care and supervision of trained health – care providers promoted child survival and reduces the risk of maternal mortality. The percentage of institutional deliveries, as found in the latest round of NFHS-5 (2019-20), was 99.8 percent, same as in NFHS-4 (2015-16).^{29-Dec-2020.}**METHOD AND MATERIAL** A Descriptive research design was used for the study and data was collected for 80 primi mothers by purposive sampling method through self-structure questionnaire. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics such as mean, standard deviation and chi square test.**RESULT:** In this study 11.25 % of primi mothers having good amount of knowledge, 58.75 % of primi mothers having average amount of knowledge, 30 % of primi mothers having poor knowledge of knowledge . In data analysis the mean of pre- test score was 14.06 %. the standard deviation of pre -test 4.56. calculated chi-square value was significant with type of family ,occupation, source of information.**CONCLUSION:** This study finding concluded that primi mothers have some good amount of knowledge about institutional delivery in selected hospitals at Visnagar.

Key words: Knowledge, Institutional Delivery, Primi Mothers.

INTRODUCTION 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.

NEED OF THE STUDY: From time immemorial, the community through the organized efforts has been organizing certain activities which pertain to improvement of environmental aspects, promotion of healthful living prevention of diseases, care of the sick at home. According to national family health survey, the proportional of institutional delivery in India has increased from 38.7 % in 2005 -6 to 78.9 % in 2015 to 16 due to improvement in rural health infrastructure and the presence of health workers in every village to monitors health of pregnant women.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the knowledge on institutional delivery among primi gravid mothers.
2. To associate the findings with the demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

- **H1:** There is a significant association between the knowledge score of primi mothers regarding institutional delivery and selected demographic variables.

METHOD AND MATERIAL:

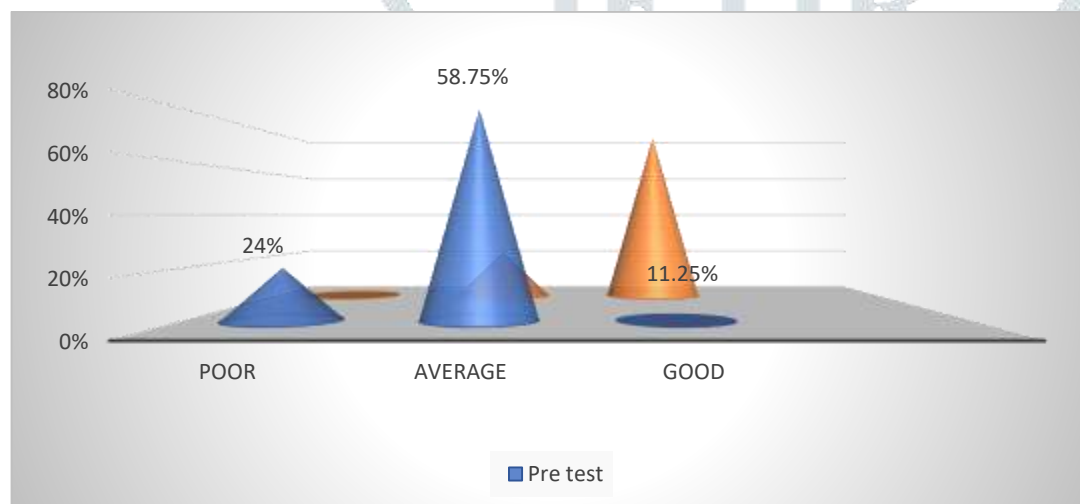
A descriptive research design was used for the study and data was collected for 80 mothers in primi gravida mothers by purposive sampling method, through self-structured questionnaire. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics such as mean, standard deviation and chi square test.

RESULT : The majority of the study showed that Highest (33.75%) of mothers belonged to the age group of 26 to 30 years , education(35%) higher secondary ,occupation (45%) house wife , income (37.5%)monthly income 5000 to 10,000rupees, religion (55%) Hindu type of family (58.75%) nuclear living area (65%) urban, source of information (32.5%)family member and neighbor and friends. Previous knowledge (63.75%). The majority of (30%) of the mother had poor knowledge, 58.75% of the mother had average knowledge, 11.25% of the mother had good knowledge. In data analysis the mean of pre-test score was 14.06. In which indicate a study to assess knowledge regarding institutional delivery among primi gravida mothers in selected hospitals at Visnagar. The standard deviation of pre-test knowledge score was 4.56. The calculated' the DF value was 79 and p value was 0.05 and the level of significant. Calculated chi square value was not significant with age, education, monthly income , previous knowledge , religion, source of information . Calculated chi square value was significant with type of family, living area, occupation.

Frequency and percentage distribution level of pretest and knowledge regarding institutional delivery among primi gravida mothers in selected hospital at Visnagar.(N= 80)

KNOWLEDGE SCORE	PRE-TEST	
	F	(%)
POOR(0-10)	24	30%
AVERAGE(11-20)	47	58.75%
GOOD (21-30)	9	11.25%

shows in the pre-test of the all are sample had poor knowledge(30%) average knowledge(58.75%) and (11.25%) good knowledge.

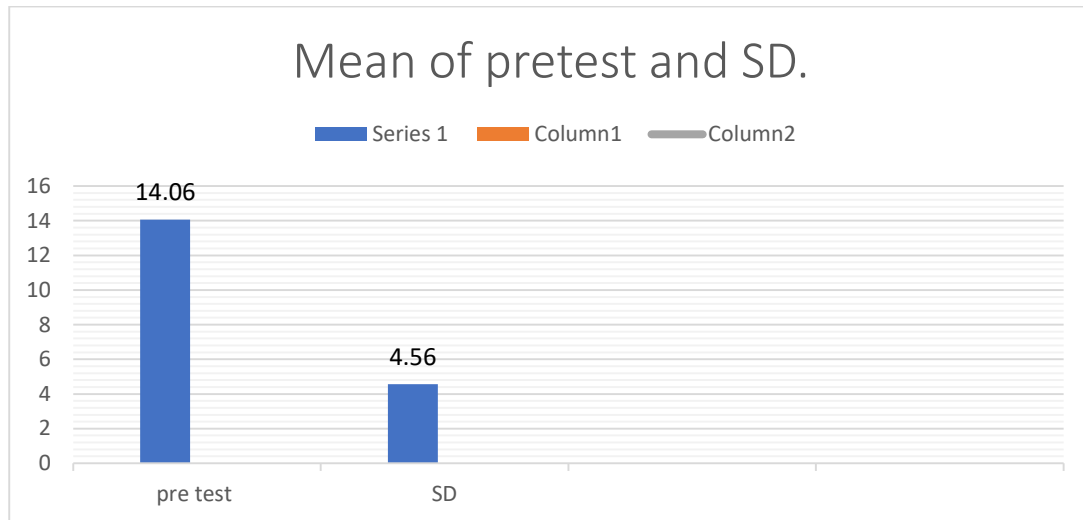


Mean, Mean different, Standard Deviation and “t” value, DF, “P” value of pre test and post test observation score of knowledge regarding institutional delivery among primi gravida mothers in selected hospital at Visnagar.

Parameters	Mean	No. of sample	Standard Deviation	DF	“p”Value
Pre-Test	14.06	80	4.56	79	0.05

The comparison between pretest and demographic variables regarding knowledge of regarding institutional delivery among primi gravida mothers in selected hospital at Visnagar. The mean pretest observation score was 14.06 and No. of sample 80, and the Standard Deviation was 4.56 and the DF =79, and the “p” value was

0.05.



Graph showing the mean of pretest and SD

RECOOMANDATION :

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.

Conclusion: This study finding concluded that primi mothers have some good amount of knowledge about institutional delivery in selected hospitals at Visnagar.

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