



Assess the level of knowledge & attitude regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers in MAMC, Agroha, Hisar, Haryana

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: All new born are vulnerable given that birth and the following few days hold the highest concentrated risk of death of any time in the human life span. Every baby need essential newborn care, ideally with their mothers providing warmth, breastfeeding and a clean environment. Premature babies are especially vulnerable to temperature instability, feeding difficulties, low blood sugar, infection and breathing difficulties. There are also complications that specifically affect premature babies. **AIM:** The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers in MAMC, Agroha, hisar. **MATERIAL & METHOD:** In the view of the nature of problem & to accomplish objectives of the present research that was quantitative research approach was considered to be the most appropriate to assess the level of knowledge & attitude regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers in MAMC, Agroha, Hisar, Haryana. **RESULTS:** The research result reveals mean, mean percentage & standard deviation of knowledge level regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers. mean score of knowledge level regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers was found to be 16.55 with mean percentage of 66.2% & standard deviation of 3.175. **CONCLUSION:** The result concluded that was no statistical significant association between knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers with selected demographic variables except occupation.

KEYWORDS: Assess, Knowledge, Preterm Baby, Primipara

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND OF THE RESEARCH

About 10 to 12% of Indian babies are born preterm (less than 37 completed weeks) as compared to 5 to 7 percent incidence in the west. These infants are anatomically and functionally immature & therefore their neonatal mortality is high. Ten to thirty percent of all the births are of low birth weight. Majority of them will be small for the gestational age. Sixty percent of the low birth weight are appropriate for the gestational age. If the gestational age is less than 37 weeks, when it is called preterm or premature delivery. 5% of the pregnancy are preterm delivery & 2 percent of them are before 32 weeks.

Preterm birth, also known as premature birth, is the birth of a baby at fewer than 37 weeks gestational age, as opposed to full term delivery at approximately 40 weeks. In developed countries premature infants are usually cared for in a NICU (Neonatal intensive care unit). A community based cross sectional study was conducted from July 2017 to August 2017 to assess the knowledge, attitude & practice in mothers regarding newborn care. A structured questionnaire was administered, after pretest for data gathering through face to face interview. A total of 518 survey participants were interviewed. Among the study sample more than half of the newborns were bathed within six hours of delivery around 50% started breastfeeding after 1 hour of birth.

The pretest revealed that the mothers knowledge on preterm care was (0%) after structured teaching programme majority of the mothers knowledge on preterm care was improved to 90%. The favourable attitude towards preterm care before structured teaching programme was 0%. It became 100% after structured teaching programme.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A quantitative based cross sectional design study was suggested in which 120 mothers of preterm neonates at the time of preterm neonates discharge by face to face interview at Al Shifa medical complex & Nasser hospital between. The results showed that only about 58.4% of mothers of preterm babies had good knowledge about health care needed for premature infants after discharge from NICU. There was no statistically significant difference between the level of knowledge & mothers socio demographic characteristics (P - values >0.05).

A survey was suggested amongst 100 mothers visiting the Al Khansa Hospital & Ibn al Atheer both hospital, specialised in the maternity & pediatric. In the study, 53% of mothers scored 50 or less (poor knowledge), showing inadequate knowledge about premature health, mothers knowledge about premature health showed a significant positive correlation with her education, the order of child birth, age at child birth & socioeconomic status (P - value <0.001).

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among the primipara mothers in MAMC, Agroha, Hisar.
- To find out the association of knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among mothers with selected socio demographic variables.

Research approach & research design

In view of the nature of problem & to accomplish objectives of the present study quantitative research approach was considered to be the most appropriate to assess the level of knowledge & attitude regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers in MAMC, Agroha, Hisar.

Research setting

The setting of the present study was conducted in pediatric unit of MAMC, Agroha is one of the tertiary care government health & teaching institute in the state with bed strength of 500 bedded.

Target population

The target population consist of primipara mothers having some common characteristics in which the researcher is interested. under target population in the present study was the primipara mothers who were present in MAMC, Agroha during the time of the study.

Sample size & sampling technique

The sample size of the study comprises of 60 primipara mothers in MAMC, Agroha. Non probability convenience sampling technique was used to select the samples.

Criteria for selection of study subject

Inclusion criteria

- Primipara mothers
- Present in MAMC, Agroha
 - Willings to participate in study
 - Women able to understand the answers

Exclusion criteria

- Multipara mothers
- Not willing to participate in the study

Selection & development of tool

Tool was selected and developed by keeping in mind the objectives of the study, reviewing theoretical sources, previous studies, internet and through discussion with the experts in the field of research, pediatric nursing ect.

Description of tool :- the tool planned for data collection consists of two parts-

Part – I it consists of socio demographic variables- age, qualification, residence, occupation, monthly, family income, dietary pattern and sources of information.

Part – II questionnaire on care of preterm baby, it consist of structured self administered questionnaire on care of preterm baby

Characterstics of questionnaire was:-

- Total question- 25
- Each question had 4 options & out of 4 one was a correct answers
- Each correct answer carries one mark and for every wrong answer zero mark was given.
- The maximum marks for knowledge was 25.

Level of knowledge	Range of score
Poor	1-9
Average	10-17
Good	18-25

Data analysis

Analysis of data was based on objectives. The data analysis was done by using descriptive & inferential statistics by calculating the frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, 'P' value & chi square. The

result that is based on three section, first is description about the socio demographic variables of primipara mothers. Second is assessment of knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers. Third is association of knowledge score with selected socio demographic variables of primipara mothers.

SECTION I: DESCRIPTION OF SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF PRIMIPARA MOTHERS.

Frequency and percentage distribution of primipara mothers according to Age, Qualification, Residence, Occupation, Monthly family income, Dietary pattern, Source of information. (N=60)

Section- I describe that with regard to age, majority 20(33.3%) of primipara mothers were in age group 24-26yrs, 41(3.3%) had completed secondary education & above 43(71.7%) belonged to rural areas, 39(65%) were engaged in house hold work, 18(30%) had monthly family income of 5000 or below, 39(65%) were vegetarian & 24 (40%) used internet as source of information.

SECTION II: ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE.

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers.

S.N	Knowledge level	Category	Respondent	
			Number	Percentage
1.	Poor	1-9	2	3.33 %
2.	Average	10-17	35	58.3 %
3.	Good	18-25	23	38.3 %

Above table depicts that majority of the respondents - 35 (58.3 %) had average knowledge, 23 (38.3 %) had good knowledge, and 2 (3.33 %) had poor knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers.

Table 2: Mean, Mean percentage, and Standard deviation of knowledge level regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers. (N=60)

Knowledge topic	Statement	Maximum score	Mean	Mean %	SD
Knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers	25	25	16.55	66.2	3.175

Above table reveals Mean, Mean percentage, and

Standard deviation of knowledge level

regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers. Mean score of knowledge level

regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers was found to be 16.55 with mean percentage of 66.2% and standard deviation of 3.175.

Section- III Association of knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers with selected socio demographic variables.

S.N	Variables	Demographic variables	Sample	Poor		Average		Good		χ^2	P value
				N	%	N	%	N	%		
1.	Age in years	a) 18-20	8	1	12.5	3	37.5	4	50	8.3 df=6	0.2 NS
		b) 21-23	18	0	0	8	44.4	10	55.6		
		c) 24-26	20	1	5	14	70	5	25		
		d) 27- Above	14	0	0	10	71.4	4	28.6		
2.	Qualification	a) No Formal Education	4	0	0	3	75	1	25	1.4 df=4	0.9 NS
		b) Primary Education	15	1	6.6	9	60	5	33.4		
		c) Secondary Education or Above	41	1	2.41	23	56	17	41.5		
3.	Residence	a) Rural	41	2	4.9	26	63.5	13	31.6	2.98 df=2	0.2 NS
		b) Urban	19	0	0	9	47.4	10	52.6		
4.	Occupation	a) Household-work	39	0	0	28	71.8	11	28.2	10.2 df=2	0.01 S
		b) Paid work	21	2	9.5	7	33.3	12	57.1		
5.	Monthly family income	a) 5000-Below	18	1	5.6	13	72.2	4	22.2	6.03 df=6	0.4 NS
		b) 5001-10000	15	0	0	10	66.7	5	33.3		
		c) 10001-20000	17	1	5.88	8	47.1	8	47.1		
		d) 20001-Above	10	0	0	4	40	6	60		
6.	Dietary pattern	a) Vegetarian	39	2	5.1	24	61.5	31	79.5	1.5 df=2	0.5 NS
		b) Non-Vegetarian	21	0	0	12	57.1	9	42.9		
7.	Source of information	a) TV, Newspaper	14	0	0	11	78.5	3	21.5	8.2 df=6	0.2 NS
		b) Internet	24	1	4.2	10	41.650	13	54.2		
		c) Relatives and friends	10	1	10	5	75	4	40		
		d) Health workers	12	0	0	9		3	25		

Table – 3 above table shows the association of knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers with selected socio demographic variables such as age, qualification, residence, occupation, monthly family income, dietary pattern and sources of information.

There was no statistical significant association between knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mother with selected demographic variable except for occupation.

Discussion

The above objectives & findings was supported by Kalaiarsi E.et all, a study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on preterm care among the primipara mothers knowledge in pre test revealed that (0%), but after teaching programme knowledge improved in post test that is (90%).

The present research findings depicts was done accordance with the objectives of the study and comparison of the findings was done with other research findings. The findings of present research revealed that

maximum number of respondents had average level of knowledge. The result revealed that majority of respondents 35(58.3%) had average knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers, 23(38.3%) had good knowledge and 2(3.33%) had poor knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers.

RECOMMENDATION

On the basis of findings, following recommendations has been made for further research.

- The research can be replicated on a larger sample for the generalization of the findings.
- A comparative study can be carried out between primipara mothers & multipara mothers regarding the knowledge regarding care of preterm baby

CONCLUSION

In this research assess the knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers at the selected settings. The research revealed that majority of respondents 35(58.3%) had average knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers. 23(38.3%) had good knowledge and 2(3.33%) had poor knowledge regarding care of preterm baby among primipara mothers.

IMPLICATION

The findings of the present study suggest many implications for the nursing services, nursing education, nursing administration & nursing research.

NURSING SERVICES

According to the findings of the research, majority of the primipara mothers had average knowledge regarding care of preterm baby, nursing personnel is in the best position to provide this descriptive research of primipara mothers.

NURSING EDUCATION

The nurses need to be educated more about care of preterm baby rather than concentrating on complication. There should state level, national level and international level conferences, workshop, seminars, symposium for all nursing personnel to raise the level of knowledge regarding care of preterm baby in order to develop health education modules.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

Nursing has become a complex & highly varied practice discipline with rapidly growing and well developed and well documented scientific & humanistic knowledge based. The nurse administrator should arrange awareness companion to improve the knowledge of preterm baby care among the primipara mothers in MAMC, Agroha Hisar.

NURSING RESEARCH

Finding of research will act as a catalyst to carry out more extensive research on the large population sample in MAMC, Agroha, Hisar.

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