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Pooja Rai
Nursing Tutor, Maa Bhagwati
College of Nursing, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh, India

Preeti Tiwari
Assistant Professor, Lucknow
Institute of Nursing, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh, India

Suman Lata
Clinical Instructor, KGMU
College of Nursing, KGMU,
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh,
India

Tanima Verma
Clinical Instructor, KGMU
College of Nursing, KGMU,
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh,
India

Corresponding Author:
Pooja Rai
Nursing Tutor, Maa Bhagwati
College of Nursing, Lucknow,
Uttar Pradesh, India

A study to assess knowledge regarding care of new-born among postnatal mothers

Pooja Rai, Preeti Tiwari, Suman Lata and Tanima Verma

Abstract

According to analysis primipara and unemployed women had poor knowledge. Verma M, *et al.* in India, conduct a true experimental study to assess the impact of health education pamphlets among postnatal mother at CMC & H, Ludhiana, India. In that 100 persons were in the control group and 500 mother's were in the study group. The results showed significant differences in score between the pre and post-test for the study population. The average scores of the pretest between the controls and the study group were similar, however post test scores for the study group were significantly higher. The results confirm the effectiveness of using pamphlets to convey health education information. The research approach used for present study was descriptive research approach to assess knowledge regarding newborn care among mothers in government hospital Gwalior. The sample in this study was selected by non-probability convenient sampling techniques. Sample size was 60 post natal mothers. A structured Knowledge Questionnaire was selected to assess the knowledge on care of newborn among the postnatal mothers. Content validity of tool was obtained by 7 experts and reliability was calculated by Kuder Richerdson and r was 0.932. Data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings related to pre-test knowledge score of the postnatal mother revealed that the mean% knowledge score was 45% in the aspect of Newborn General Care. The mean% knowledge score was 40% in aspect of newborn immunization; mean% knowledge score was 44.44% in the aspect of newborn breast feedings mean% knowledge score was 31.66 in aspect of newborn personal hygiene and the mean% knowledge score was 40% in the aspect of newborn health problem (Hypothermia & Jaundice). The total mean pre-test knowledge scores 41.11%. It also by the study of Bhasin S.K. mother's knowledge pulse polio immunization schedule. 32% had correct knowledge about first dose of OPV. It also supported by the Cross Sectional Survey conducted on 450 postnatal mothers (0-3 months) on knowledge on umbilical cord practices.

Keywords: Knowledge, new-born, post natal mothers

Introduction

According to the report that are released recently at the National conference on child survival and development in New Delhi, claims that of the roughly 26 million children are born in India each year and 1.2 million die during the first four weeks. Fernando in Srilanka, conduct a cross sectional study to assess the maternal knowledge on new born care. In this 446 mothers were interviewed. Only 21.7% correctly answered about that surgical spirit not be applied on the umbilical stamp and 90% of mother's knew about breast feeding^[1]. According to analysis primiparae and unemployed women had poor knowledge. Verma M, *et al.* in India, conduct a true experimental study to assess the impact of health education pamphlets among postnatal mother at CMC & H, Ludhiana, India. In that 100 persons were in the control group and 500 mothers were in the study group.

The results showed significant differences in score between the pre and post-test for the study population. The average scores of the pre-test between the controls and the study group were similar, however post test scores for the study group were significantly higher. The results confirm the effectiveness of using pamphlets to convey health education information^[2]. A cross sectional study was conducted by Dinesh Kumar, Neeraj Agrawal and H.M. Swami in 2006 in urban slums of Chandigarh to assess the prevailing breast feeding practices adopted by mothers and socio demographic factors associated with initiation of breast feeding by taking 270 mothers of infants as respondents.

The result showed that out of all 270 respondents, 159 (58.9%) initiated breast feeding within 6 hours of birth, only 43 (15.9%) discarded colostrum and 108 (40%) mothers gave prelacteal feed.

The study concluded that promotion of institutional delivers and imparting health education to mothers for protecting and promoting optimal breast feeding are required^[3].

Material and Method

The research approach used for present study was descriptive research approach to assess knowledge regarding new-born care among mothers in government hospital Gwalior. The sample in this study was selected by

non-probability convenient sampling techniques. Sample size was 60 post natal mothers. A structured Knowledge Questionnaire was selected to assess the knowledge on care of new-born among the postnatal mothers. Content validity of tool was obtained by 7 experts and reliability was calculated by Kudar Richerdson and r was 0.932. Data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of postnatal mother's according to their Baseline characteristics

Characteristics	Category	N = 60	
		Respondents	
		Frequency	Percentage
Age group (Years)	Below -20	6	10
	21-30 Yrs.	30	50
	31-40	18	30
	Above 40	6	10
Education	Secondary	28	46.7
	Higher	18	30
	Graduation	14	23.3
Occupation	House wife	47	78.3
	Govt. Employee	7	11.7
	Private Employee	6	10
Type of Family	Nuclear	18	30
	Joint	42	70
Party of mother	Primipara	30	50%
	Multipara	30	50%
Number of children	One Child	30	50%
	Two Children	21	35%
	Three Children	9	15%
Previous experiences	Yes	36	60
	No	24	40
Source of information	By Professionals	12	20
	By Relatives/Friends	12	20
	By Mass Media	36	60

It indicates majority of postnatal mothers 30 (50%) belongs the age groups of 21-30 yrs, 18 (30%) of them were in the age between 31-40 yrs, and 6 (10%) belongs to the age group both of Below 20 and above 40 years. Among the total postnatal mothers under study, it is evident that 28 (46.7%) of them with the secondary level of education, 18 (30%) of them had higher level of education and 14 (23.3%) of them had graduation level of education. Occupation wise analysis shows that 47 (78.3%) of the postnatal mothers were housewife's, 7 (11.7%) of the postnatal mothers are govt. employer. The numbers of postnatal mothers doing private work were 6 (10%). Majority of the postnatal mothers 42 (70%) were belongs to the joint family and 18 (30%) were belongs to nuclear type of family. Among the

total postnatal mothers under study, it is evident that 30 (50%) of the mothers were belongs to Pirmipara and Multipara group. Distribution of the postnatal mothers according to number of children shows that majority 30 (50%) of postnatal mothers were having one child, 21 (15%) of postnatal mothers were having three children. Distribution of postnatal mothers according to their previous experiences in new-born care shows that majority of postnatal mothers 36 (60%) had previous experiences and 24 (40%) have no previous experiences. Distributing of the postnatal mothers according to the source of receiving information shows that majority of mothers 36 (60%) from mass media and 12 (20%) from both of health professionals and Relatives/ Friends.

Table 2: Distribution of Subject Based on the Pre-test and Post- test

Knowledge Level	Classification of Respondents			
	Pre-test		Post- test	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage
Inadequate (Below 50%)	50	83.33%	-	-
Moderate (51-75%)	10	16.66%	-	-
Adequate Above 75%	-	-	60	100%
Total =	60	100%	60	100%

Table 3 depicts the overall mean knowledge scores of Pre-test and post- test, which reveals that in pre-test majority of the postnatal mother 50 (83.33%) had inadequate

knowledge followed by 10 (16.66%) had moderate knowledge, In Post-test, all the postnatal, Mother gained adequate knowledge (75%).

Table 3: Area wise Mean Percentage and Mean gain pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of postnatal mothers regarding care of newborn.

S. No.	AREA	Mean Percentage		Mean Gain
		Pre-Test	Post-Test	
1.	New Born General Care	45	84	39
2.	New Born Immunization	40	85.5	45.5
3.	New Born Breast Feeding	44.44	85.05	40.61
4.	New Born Umslical Cord Care	31.66	86	64.35
5.	New Born Prevention Of Infection	40	79.36	39.36

The data in Table shows that the mean percentage knowledge score of pre-test was maximum in the area of 'new-born General Care' (45%) and minimum in 'New born umbilical cord care' (31.66%) and minimum in 'New-born perception of infection' (39.365).

Discussion

The findings related to pre-test knowledge score of the postnatal mother revealed that the mean% knowledge score was 45% in the aspect of New-born General Care. The mean% knowledge score was 40% in aspect of new-born immunization; mean% knowledge score was 44.44% in the aspect of new-born breast feedings mean% knowledge score was 31.66 in aspect of new-born personal hygiene and the mean% knowledge score was 40% in the aspect of new-born health problem (Hypothermia & Jaundice). The total mean pre-test knowledge scores 41.11%. It also by the study of Bhasin S.K. mother's knowledge pulse polio immunization schedule. 32% had correct knowledge about first dose of OPV. It also supported by the Cross Sectional Survey conducted on 450 postnatal mothers (0-3 months) on knowledge on umbilical cord practices [4, 5].

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