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Research Article

ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING NEW BORN CARE AMONG PRIMI GRAVIDA MOTHERS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS

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ABSTRACT

The new born health challenge faced by Indian more formidable than that experienced by any other country in the world¹. The aim and goal of newborn care is not only to reduce neonatal mortality but more importantly ensure their intact survival. Hence the study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding new born care among primigravida mothers. The study recommended creating awareness on newborn care during antenatal period itself. The study shows that out of 30 samples 76.66% having moderate knowledge 23.33% having adequate knowledge and nobody had inadequate knowledge regarding newborn care among primigravida mothers and also had association with their age.

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INTRODUCTION

New born period is the most vulnerable phase of life and death during first 28 days of life account for ever 60% and 40% of all death of under 5 years children². It is estimated that 3.9million neonatal deaths occur almost 30% India. The basic features and components of primary new born care have been well defined and accepted for delivery. A new born care at primary level a package is known and described as a essential new born care. It aim to assist the new born in establishment of cardio respiratory effort, prevention of hypothermia and maintenance of body temperature, early initiation and maintains of successful breast breadding and appropriate care for newborn³

Statement of problem

A study to assess the knowledge regarding new born care among primi gravid mothers in selected hospitals, Thrissur.

Objectives of study

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding new born care among primi gravida mothers.
- To associate the level of knowledge regarding new born care wit selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H₀-There is no association between the knowledge of primi gravida mothers regarding new born care with selected demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research approach adopted for this study was quantitative. The research design was descriptive research design. Study was conducted in Aswini hospital, Thrissur. The sample consist of primi gravida mothers selected by purposive sampling .The investigator used demographic profile structured questionnaire. The data collected was validated and reliability was established. The primi gravida mothers were under gone the test

RESULT

The data collected were organized, analyzed and interpreted by means of descriptive statistics

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DISCUSSION

Table 1 Level of Knowledge on newborn care
N= 30

Sl.No	Level of knowledge	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Inadequate		
2	Moderate	23	76.66%
3	Adequate	7	23.33%

Table 2 Association between the level knowledge on newborn care among primigravida mothers and socio demographic variables.

Si No	Demographic Variables	Level of knowledge			df	χ^2
		Inadequate	Moderate	Adequate		
1	Age				6	$\chi^2 = 39.07^*$ TV = 12.59
	a)18-21 years	0	2	2		
	b)22-25years	0	16	4		
	c)26-29years	0	3	0		
	d)≥30	0	2	1		

CONCLUSION

The study reveals that out of 30 samples 76.66% having moderate knowledge and 23.33% having adequate knowledge, and nobody have inadequate knowledge regarding newborn care among primigravida mother.

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The association was checked by chi square and the socio demographic data that there was a significant association between Age ($\chi^2 = 39.07$, TV=12.59) at degree of freedom 6. And no association found between other demographic variables.

Recommendation

On the basis of the study recommendations have been made for future study

- The study done in prenatal or antenatal mothers for the improvement of newborn care practice in future.
- The study can be replicated on a large sample in order to validate the findings and make generalization.

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