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

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ABSTRACT

The newborn health challenge faced by Indian mothers is more formidable than that experienced by any other country in the world. The aim and goal of newborn care is not only to reduce neonatal mortality but more importantly to ensure their intact survival. Hence the study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding newborn 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.

INTRODUCTION

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

Statement of problem

A study to assess the knowledge regarding newborn care among primigravida mothers in selected hospitals, Thrissur.

Objectives of study

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding newborn care among primigravida mothers.
- To associate the level of knowledge regarding newborn care with selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H0.There is no association between the knowledge of primigravida mothers regarding newborn 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 primigravida mothers selected by purposive sampling. The investigator used demographic profile structured questionnaire. The data collected was validated and reliability was established. The primigravida 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Level of knowledge</th>
<th>Frequency (n)</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inadequate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>76.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23.33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Demographic Variables</th>
<th>Level of knowledge</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a)18-21 years</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$\chi^2 = 39.07^*$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)22-25 years</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)26-29 years</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)≥30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Reference

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