



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 5.2
IJAR 2018; 4(7): 77-79
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 08-05-2018
Accepted: 13-06-2018

Larry Wagh
Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed To Be) University College of Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Kanchan Gaikwad
Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed To Be) University College of Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Poonam Gardade
Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed To Be) University College of Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Pratiksha Ghare
Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed To Be) University College of Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Correspondence
Larry Wagh
Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed To Be) University College of Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra, India

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding warning signs during pregnancy among the antenatal mothers in selected hospitals of Pune city

Larry Wagh, Kanchan Gaikwad, Poonam Gardade and Pratiksha Ghare

Abstract

It is important to know this warning sign for woman and health care provider to rule out serious complications and initiate treatment immediately. WHO estimated that 529,000 women die annually from maternal causes 99% of these deaths occur in less developed countries the situation is most severe for women in sub Saharan Africa where one of every 16 women dies of pregnancy related causes during her life time compared with only 1 in 2,800 women in developed regions.

The test conducted on knowledge regarding warning signs during pregnancy among 100 antenatal mothers in the selected hospital in Pune city. It was observed that out of 100 samples in selected hospital of Pune city, it was observed that 18 samples score was poor and 48 samples score was average and 34 samples score was good. Demographic data of the sample was statistically analysed by using frequency and percentage it was observed that is out of 100% samples 56% within in the age group 21-25 year, 26% were among 26-30 years and 14% were among less than 20 yrs. and 2% are more than 30 yrs. The test conducted on knowledge regarding warning signs during pregnancy among 100 antenatal mothers in the selected hospital in Pune city. It was observed that out of 100 samples in selected hospital of Pune city it was observed that 18 samples score was poor and 48 samples score was average and 34 samples score was good.

Keywords: descriptive study, assess the knowledge, antenatal mothers, Pune city

Introduction

All women need care and attention during pregnancy this care is usually called prenatal or antenatal care. Prenatal care helps pregnant women be healthier and have fewer problems in birth.

Warning sign of pregnancy are warning signs that woman encounter during pregnancy, child birth and postpartum. It is important to know this warning sign for woman and health care provider to rule out serious complications and initiate treatment immediately.

The most common Warning signs of pregnancy that can increase the risk of maternal death are: vaginal bleeding, convulsion, high fever, abdominal pain, severe headache, blurred vision and absence of fetal movement.

Need of the study

Some women not having knowledge regarding warning sign during pregnancy.

Maternal morbidity and mortality could be prevented significantly if women and their families recognize obstetric warning signs and promptly seek health care.

Direct obstetric causes are a leading factors in maternal deaths. lack of knowledge about warning signs may lead to women ignoring obstetric complication are not regarding such complication as an abnormal condition these could result in delayed decisions to seek care, endangering the life of mother and foetus.

According to UNICEF every year about 78000 mothers die in child birth and from pregnancy related complication in India. The maternal mortality rate in India is 450 per 1000, 000 birth one of the most important responsibilities of health care provider is to alert the pregnant women to signs and symptoms that indicated potential complication of pregnancy.

If the women is alert about warning signs during pregnancy further complication can be prevented so the investigator felt it timely and appropriate to conduct a study to identify the

knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding warning sign in pregnancy and to educate them on warning signs during pregnancy.

- To associate the findings with selected demographic variables.

Objective of study

- To assess the knowledge of antenatal mother regarding warning signs during pregnancy.

Research Methodology

Research Approach

Descriptive approach was used in this study

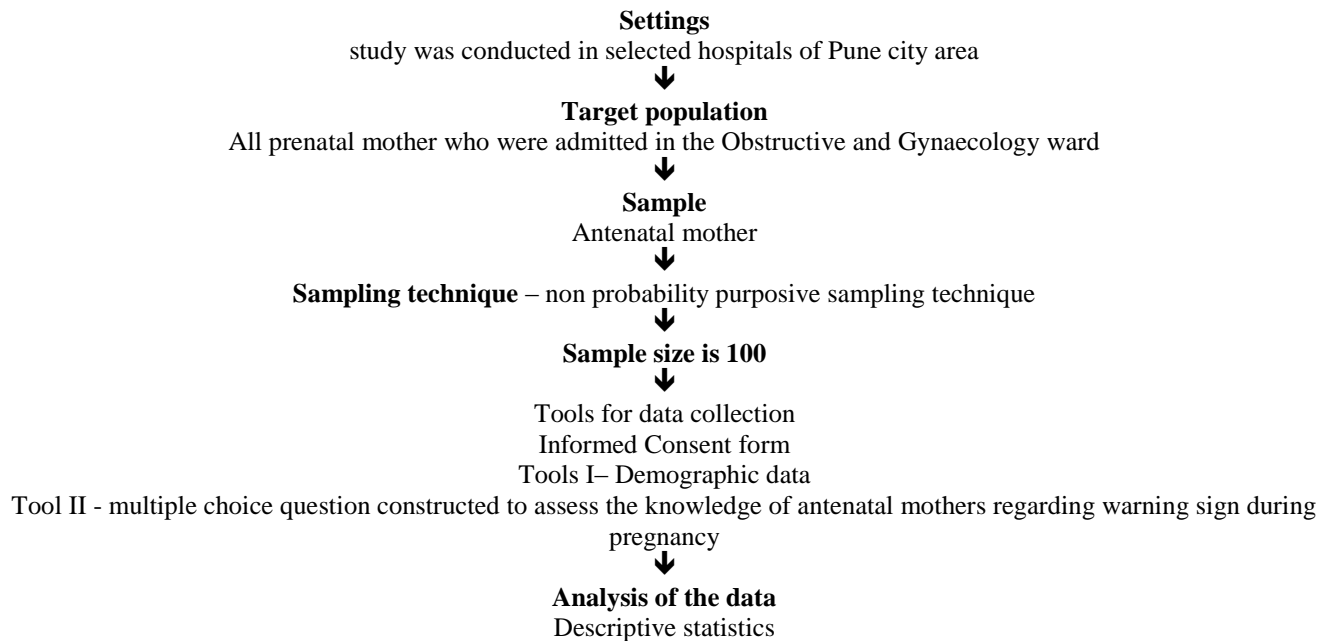


Fig 1: Schematic representation of the Research methodology

Data collecting process

- The data collecting process was as follows
- Ethical permission from the college
- Permission from the hospital
- Explain the procedure to the sample in their level of understanding and language
- Giving the written consent
- Explaining them about confidentiality and anonymity of their details

- Giving time and proper place to fill in the tools
- Helping them where ever necessary

Data Analysis

Analysis is the process of categories, ordering, manipulation, and summarizing of data to obtain answer to research question. The purpose of the analysis is to reduce data to an intelligible and interpretable form so that the relation of research problem be studied and tested.

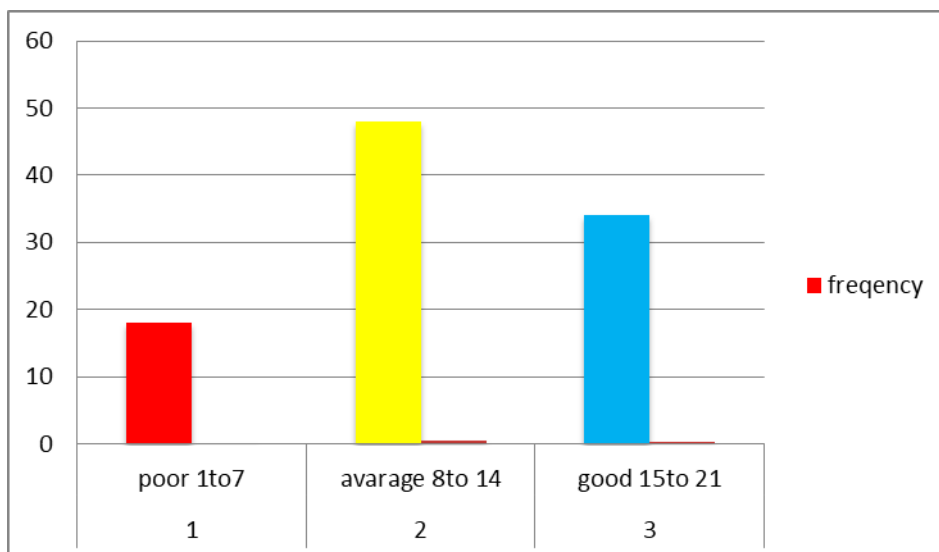


Table Shows: 48% women having average knowledge regarding warning signs during pregnancy, 34% women having good knowledge, and 18% womens having poor knowledge.

Conclusion

The following conclusions can be drawn from the study findings;

The researcher conducted a descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding warning signs during pregnancy among antenatal mothers in selected hospital of Pune city. The result of data analysis specified that is significant the antenatal mothers having some knowledge of warning signs.

References

1. Gita R. Being pregnant today, health Action. 1998, 17-8.
2. Gupta N. maternal mortality: Magnitude, causes and concerns. Journal of obstetrics & gynaec today. 2004; 9:555-8.
3. Division of reproductive Health. WHO safe motherhood maternal mortality: Switzerland (CH-1211), 1998.
4. Park K. Text book of preventive and social medicine. 17th ed. Jabalpur Banarsidas Bhanots, 2002.
5. The Journal of family welfare. 1997; 42(1):2:5.
6. Benatt R, Linda Brown K. Myles text book for Midwives. 12thed. Edinburgh: Churchil Living stone, 1993.
7. Mathai Improving M. Maternal and Child survival in India. Indian journal of Medical Resident. 2005; 121:624-7.
8. Department of family welfare service. Safe motherhood government of India. 1997-1999, 94-9.
9. Pal, Basker. Maternal mortality in pre-eclampsia. The journal of obstetric and Gynacology of India. 1997; 42(2):11-7.
10. Ramchandran L, Muthuswamy P. An assessment maternal mortality and its causes. The journal of family welfare. 1994; 40(3):51-8.