



International Journal of Midwifery and Nursing Practice

E-ISSN: 2663-0435
P-ISSN: 2663-0427
IJMNP 2018; 1(1): 03-05
Received: 06-02-2018
Accepted: 10-03-2018

Shaily Anand Bikai
M.Sc. Clinical Instructor,
Bharti Vidyapeeth Collage of
Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra,
India

Sonal Bongane
M.Sc. Clinical Instructor,
Bharti Vidyapeeth Collage of
Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra,
India

Trupti Shinde
M.Sc. Clinical Instructor,
Bharti Vidyapeeth Collage of
Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra,
India

Apeksha Sonule
M.Sc. Clinical Instructor,
Bharti Vidyapeeth Collage of
Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra,
India

Correspondence
Shaily Anand Bikai
M.Sc. Clinical Instructor,
Bharti Vidyapeeth Collage of
Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra,
India

An exploratory study to assess the knowledge regarding antenatal care among the pregnant mothers in Bharati Vidyapeeth Medical Foundation and Research Centre, Pune city

Shaily Anand Bikai, Sonal Bongane, Trupti Shinde and Apeksha Sonule

Abstract

The maternal health status was noted to be lower as compared to other developed countries. Promotion of maternal and child health has been one of the most important components of family welfare programme. For sustainable growth and development of country, there is need to improve care in the country & Safe motherhood by providing good antenatal care and it is very important to reduce maternal mortality ratio and infant mortality rate and to achieve millennium development goal.

An exploratory study to assess the knowledge regarding antenatal care among the pregnant mothers in Bharati Vidyapeeth Medical Foundation and Research Centre, Pune city. With the Objective:-

1. To assess the knowledge regarding antenatal care of pregnant mother's.
2. To associate finding's with selected demographic variables.

One Research methodology: The study design non-experimental, Research and approach use was 60 samples Non-probability convenient sampling technique were use and selected from Bharati Vidyapeeth Medical Foundation and Research Centre, Pune City. Pilot study was conducted from 27/2/18 to 28/2/18 Finding Result was conducted from 17/3/18 to 21/3/18, Final study was conducted from February 26th to march 13th. Majority 29 (48.67%) of the mothers fall in the age group of 24 – 29 years and 5 (8.33%) mother were above 35 years. Majority 35 (58.30%) of the mothers were educated up to higher secondary level and 2 (3.3%) of the mothers were educated up to post-Graduation level. Majority of the mothers 42 (70%) were house makers. Majority of the mothers 32 (53.4%) were primi-gravida. Majority of the mothers 26 (43.4%) were of the gestational age 36-40 weeks. All the sample finding are 50 -50% equal to joint ant nuclear family.

Majority of the antenatal mothers 36 (60%) were having knowledge score of 8-12 which was considered as average knowledge. 5 (8.4%) antenatal mothers were having knowledge score of 12-17 which was considered as good knowledge. 19 (31.6%) antenatal mothers were having score of 00 – 07 which was considered as poor knowledge. According to this findings Study shows that antenatal mother whose having poor knowledge need to improve their knowledge regarding antenatal care.

There is no any association between selected findings with the demographic data.

Keywords: Pregnant mothers, knowledge, antenatal care

1. Introduction

The maternal health status was noted to be lower as compared to other developed countries. Promotion of maternal and child health has been one of the most important components of family welfare programme. For sustainable growth and development of country, there is need to improve care in the country & Safe motherhood by providing good antenatal care and it is very important to reduce maternal mortality ratio and infant mortality rate and to achieve millennium development goal.

The aims of antenatal care is to optimize maternal and fetal health, to offer women's maternal and fetal screening, to make medical or social intervention available to women which were indicated, to improve women's experience of pregnancy and birth and to prepare a women for safe motherhood whatever their risk status is.

To improve maternal health, barriers that limit access to quality maternal health services must be identified and addressed at all level of the health system. Health knowledge is an important element to enable women to be aware of their health status and the importance of appropriate antenatal care.

The study was conducted to determine the level of knowledge, attitude and practice related to antenatal care among the pregnant women and to assess the awareness about their own

health during pregnancy. The meaning of being a mother is virtually endless. A mother is a protector, disciplinarian and a friend. A mother is a selfless, loving human who sacrifice many of their wants and needs for the wants and needs of their children. A mother works hard to make sure their child is equipped with the knowledge, skills and abilities to make it as a competent human being. Being a mother is perhaps the hardest, most rewarding job, a woman will ever experience [1].

2. Methodology

Research methodology refers to the systematic way of solving a research problem. It indicates the general pattern for organizing the procedure for empirical study together with the method for obtaining valid and reliable data for problem under investigation.

This chapter deals with the methodology adopted for the present study such as research approach, research design, variables, setting, and population, sampling process, development and selection of tools, description of tool, ethical consideration, pilot study, data collection procedure

and plan for data analysis. Pilot study was conducted from 27/2/18 to 28/2/18 Finding Result was conducted from 17/3/18 to 21/3/18, Final study was conducted from February 26th to march 13th. In the findings majority 29 (48.67%) of the mothers fall in the age group of 24 – 29 years and 5 (8.33%) mother were above 35 years. Majority 35 (58.30%) of the mothers were educated up to higher secondary level and 2 (3.3%) of the mothers were educated up to post-Graduation level. Majority of the mothers 42 (70%) were house makers. Majority of the mothers 32 (53.4%) were primi-gravida. Majority of the mothers 26 (43.4%) were of the gestational age 36-40 weeks. All the sample finding are 50 -50% equal to joint and nuclear family.

Present study is aimed to assess the knowledge regarding antenatal care among the pregnant mothers in Bharati Vidyapeeth Medical Foundation and Research Centre, Pune city.

3. Result

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of the antenatal mothers according to the demographic variables, n = 60

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age		
	a) 18 - 23 years	11	18%
	b) 24 – 29 years	29	48.67%
	c) 30 – 35 years	15	25%
	d) Above 35 years	05	8.33%
2	Education		
	a) High school:-	23	38.4%
	b) Higher secondary:-	35	58.30%
	c) Post- Graduation:-	2	3.3%
3	Occupation		
	a) House wife	42	70%
	b) Job	16	26.6%
	c) business	1	1.8%
	d) Domestic work If yes, specify the type of job/place.	1	1.6%
4	Gravida		
	a) Primi-gravida	32	53.4%
	b) Multi-gravida	28	46.6%
5	Weeks of gestation		
	a) 18-23 weeks	8	13.3%
	b) 24-29 weeks	17	28.3%
	c) 30-35weeks	9	15%
	d) 36-40 weeks	26	43.4%
6	Family type		
	a) Nuclear Family	30	50%
	b) Joint Family	30	50%

TABLE NO: 1The data provided in the above table shows that in the categories of age, majority 29 (48.67%) of the mothers fall in the age group of 24 – 29 years, 30-35 years 15 (25%), 18-23 11 (18%) and 5 (8.33%) of the mothers were above 35yrs. Majority 35 (58.30%) of the mothers were educated up to higher secondary level, high school 23 (38.4%) and 2 (3.3%) of the mothers were educated up to post-Graduation level. Majority of the mothers 42 (70%) were house makers, job 16 (26.6%), business 1 (1.8%) and 1 (1.6%) were doing domestic work. Majority of the mothers 32 (53.4%) were primi-gravida and 28 (46.6%) of the mothers were multi-gravida. Majority of the mothers 26 (43.4%) were of the gestational age 36-40 weeks, 24-29 weeks 17 (28.3%), 30-35 weeks 9 (15%) and 18-23 weeks

and mothers 8 (13.3%). Nuclear family 30 and joint family 30 family type (50-50%) all the samples finding are equal to joint ant nuclear family.

Table 2: Frequency percentage of knowledge score, n=60

S. No.	Knowledge score	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Good knowledge	05	8.4%
2.	Average knowledge	36	60%
3.	Poor knowledge	19	31.6%

Table No.2-Majority of antenatal mothers 8.4% had good knowledge, 60% had average knowledge and 31.6% had a poor knowledge regarding antenatal care. In this study, age is associates with the knowledge of mother

as per value of P is less than.
So there is no any association found with demographic data.

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation of knowledge assessed.

S. No.	Mean	Standard deviation N=60
1	18.307	0.9734v

Table No.3- Mean is 18.30 and standard deviation is 0.9734.

Table 4: Association of the research findings with selected demographic variables.

Demographic Data	Degree of association	Table value	P-value
Age	0	6	0.97
Gravida	0	1	0.01
Gestational week	0	6	0.97
Education	0	4	0.95
Job	0	6	0.97
Family	0	2	0.9

The data presented in table -4 shows that x2 value of the selected demographic variables are smaller than t-value which shows that there is no association between the selected demographic variables and knowledge of mothers regarding antenatal care.

4. Discussion

The finding of the study has been discussed with the reference of the objectives and hypothesis. The finding of the study shows that assess the knowledge regarding antenatal care of pregnant mother’s.

A study was conducted in selected in OPD IN Bharati Vidyapeeth research centre regarding assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers. The sample consisted of 60 mothers were selected in OPD in Bharati hospital pune city. The structured questionnaires were given to the subjects for 20 minutes.

The above findings are supported by this literature it shows that this study is similar to Dunkley (2014) stated, by preparing partners with antenatal education they too progress through the birth and antenatal experience empowered, able to offer support which is important for the transitions into parenthood.

Studies have shown that many of the women are fearing that they have breast cancer which is during second & third trimester, but because there is progressive breast enlargement and also enlargement of the mammary glands & there is also increase in the levels of luteal & placental hormones during pregnancy which promote proliferation of the lactiferous ducts and lobule-alveolar tissue, that is why palpation of the breast reveals a generalized course nodularity.

Antenatal health care utilization has gigantic significance for the health of pregnant women. Unfortunately, there has been no progress reported in the proportion of women seeking antenatal care since last two decades. According to the findings of NNS18, 2011 only 62% women got ANC. The data of NNS clearly pointed out that there is a huge disparity is observed in rural & urban areas, whereas 81.4% in urban areas and 53.7% sought antenatal care in rural areas. Provincial data depicted those women who sought care during pregnancy was 66.5%, 61.6%, 55.7% and 47.1% in Panjab, Sindh, KPK and Baluchistan respectively. The trend for consultation for the purpose of antenatal care was

also examined across the Pakistan. It was found that majority of pregnant women in Panjab and Sindh got.

5. Conclusion

Majority of antenatal mothers 60% had average knowledge, 8.4% had good knowledge and 31.6% had a poor knowledge regarding antenatal care. On the basis of findings of the present study the following conclusion can be drawn most antenatal mothers were having good knowledge but still mothers there are some mothers whose knowledge level are average and poor. It shows that antenatal care during pregnancy is still limited and it requires greater attention commitment from health professional. Most mothers want information about antenatal care.

6. Recommendation

Similar study can be under taken for large samples so that results can be generalize.

1. The same study can be done with a non-experimental research approach having a control group.
2. A comparative study can be conducted using two different teaching strategies to educate the mothers regarding antenatal care.
3. The study can be done in a large sample size to confirm the results of the study.
4. The comparative between Antenatal diet and Antenatal care study can be conducted.
5. An evaluating study can be done to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme of mother knowledge regarding antenatal care.

7. Reference

1. World Bank. Safe Motherhood - A Review. The Safe Motherhood Initiatives, 1987-2005 World Bank Report. New York: Family Care International, 2007.
2. United Nations. The Millennium Development Goals Report 2011. New York: United Nations, 2011.
3. International Institute for Population Sciences and Macro International, National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), 2005-06, 1. India; 2007. Available from: <http://www.measuredhs.com/pubs/pdf/FRIND3/01Chapter01.pdf>. [Last accessed on 2016 May 03].
4. WHO. UNICEF UNFPA, the World Bank. Trends in Maternal Mortality 1990 to 2008. Geneva: WHO Press, 2010.
5. Planning Commission. Government of India. Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017). New Delhi. SAGE Publications, India Pvt Ltd, 2013.
6. World Health Organization (WHO). Provision of effective antenatal care: standards for maternal and neonatal care. Geneva, Switzerland, 2006.