

A Study To Assess The Level Of Knowledge Regarding Polyhydramnios Among Antenatal Mothers

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Abstract

Purpose: A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding polyhydramnios among Antenatal mother in government hospital at Kumbakonam,Thanjavur District.

Methods: A descriptive design was adopted for the study. 50 antenatal mothers were selected by using purposive sampling technique. Data were collected by survey method and instructed to complete questionnaire. Questions were related to baseline data of antenatal mothers and structured questionnaire on polyhydramnios among antenatal mothers.

Result: The study results shown that knowledge of polyhydramnios shows, that 40% of antenatal mothers had inadequate knowledge, 54% of antenatal mothers had moderately adequate knowledge, 6% of antenatal mothers antenatal mothers had adequate knowledge on polyhydramnios.

Conclusion: The findings of the study revealed that polyhydramnios education to be helpful to improve the knowledge and awareness among antenatal mothers.

Keywords: Polyhydramnios, Antenatal mother, knowledge

Date of Submission: 06-10-2018

Date of acceptance: 21-10-2018

I. INTRODUCTION

Antenatal period is before birth during or relating to pregnancy is called the Antenatal. The ante natal mothers given the systemic supervision of women during pregnancy are called Ante natal care. The supervision should be regular and periodic in continuum that starts before pregnancy and ends at delivery.

Polyhydramnios is a medical condition describing an excess of amniotic fluid in the amniotic sac. Polyhydramnios is a state of liquor aminio exceeds 2,000 ml excessive accumulation of liquor amnio causing discomfort to the patient and / or when an imaging help is needed to substantiate the clinical diagnosis of the lie and presentation of the fetus.

The world wide polyhydramnios rate is 1-2% cases.

In respectively fatality rate in (3-30%) per natal mortality is (9-44%)

The maternal mortality rate is 12.4 deaths in 1 lack deliveries.

In Tamil nadu polyhydramnios rate is 0.2 – 1.6 of all pregnancies.

Mild (66%) moderate (22%) and severe cases (12%) of the cases respectively

In perinatal mortality rate 1.97 per 1000 people. Increases 4.12 per 1000 peoples with polyhydramnios 56.5 per 1000 peoples.

The fetal anomalies like gastro intestinal (40%) central nervous system (26%)

Women, in India play a vital role in producing and rearing the responsible citizens of the nation. The present and the future of any country depend on the efficiency of the women in the family. A pregnant woman is responsible to support the health of her unborn baby. The growing fetus depends entirely on the mothers health for all its need.[1] Polyhydramnios is a relatively common obstetrical complication. Major causes include maternal diabetes chromosomal disorders immunologic disease, congenital abnormalities, multiple gestations and idiopathic reasons. Basically, lack of knowledge and awareness regarding polyhydramnios among pregnant women. Thus the investigator has planned to conduct a study to assess the knowledge regarding the polyhydramnios among ante natal mothers.

1.1 Statement of Problem

A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding Polyhydramnios among antenatal mothers in government head quarters Hospital at Kumbakonam, Thanjavur district.

1.2 Objective

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding polyhydramnios among antenatal mothers.
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge on polyhydramnios among antenatal mothers with their selected demographic variables.

1.3 Hypothesis

H₁ – There is a significant difference between the level of knowledge regarding polyhydramnios among antenatal mothers with their selected demographic variables.

1.4 Assumptions

- Antenatal mothers may not have adequate knowledge about polyhydramnios, causes, symptoms, diagnosis, management and prevention of polyhydramnios
- Responses of antenatal mothers to the questionnaire might be reveal their knowledge about polyhydramnios.

II. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Approach and Design

The research approach was quantitative research approach and focused non-experimental research descriptive research design

2.2 Setting and Participants

The study was conducted at Government head quarters hospital, Kumbakonam among 50 antenatal mothers. Purposive sampling technique was used to collect primary data.

2.3 Instruments

The structured questionnaire was developed by the investigator according to the internal an external environment of the study settings. Seven sub areas were determined to assess the knowledge regarding polyhydramnios: polyhydramnios, causes of polyhydramnios symptoms of polyhydramnios, diagnosis, management, prevention and complication of polyhydramnios. The total numbers of questions were 25. Each correct answer was given a score of one and wrong answer zero. Level of knowledge was accessed as good (19-25), average (13-18) and poor (0-12).

2.4 Data collection

Data were collected by structured questionnaire includes demographic data, knowledge questionnaire. Written permission was obtained from the superintendent of hospital to conduct the study. Purpose of the study was explained and written informed consent was obtained from each participant before conducting the study. Personal information's maintain the privacy and confidentiality.

2.5 Data analysis

The collected data were analyzed according to the objective of the study by using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and inferential statistics such as paired “t” test and chi-square test.

III. RESULTS

3.1 Socio-demographic characteristics

Among 50 antenatal mothers majority of the participants (41%) were in the age group of 20-23 years. Maximum proportion of the subject (90%) was Hindu. (44%) of the subject had primary education. (56%) of the subject occupation is housewife. (55%) of the subject monthly income below Rs.5,000. Majority of the subject (65%) belong to rural area. Majority of subject (70%) percentage belonged to joint family type. Maximum proportions of the subject (50%) were live in ketch house. (65%) of the subject had non-vegetarian. (65%) of the subject had no previous knowledge regarding polyhydramnios. (52%) of the subject had source of knowledge through newspaper / TV.

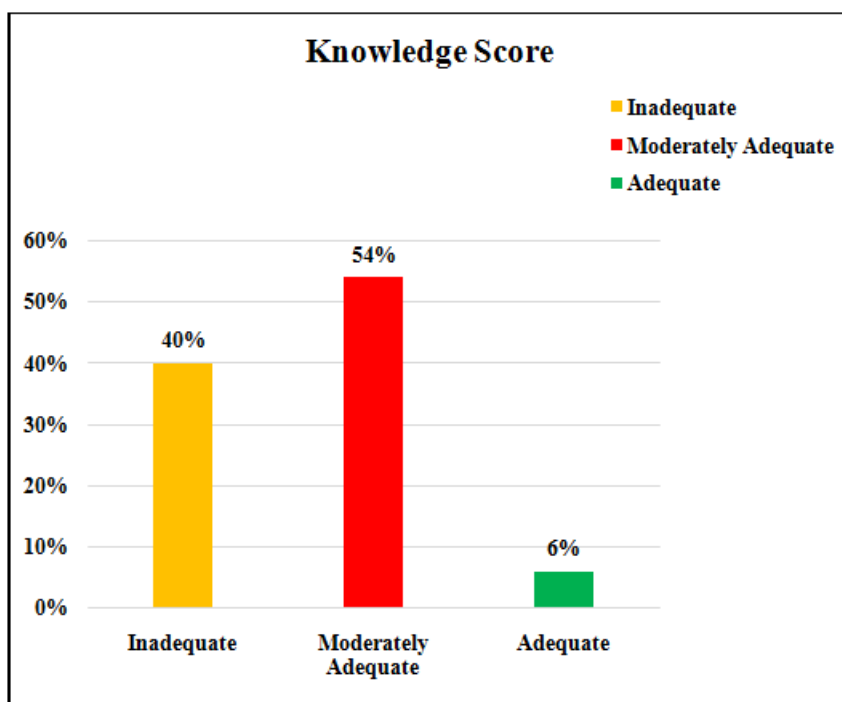
Table 1: Distribution of percentage of demographic variables on polyhydramnios among antenatal mothers.

(n = 50)

S.No	Variables	F	%
1.	Age (in years)		
	20-23	20	40%
	23-26	13	26%
	26-29	10	20%
	29-32	7	14%
2.	Religion		
	Hindu	42	84%
	Muslim	2	4%
	Christian	6	12%
3.	Educational Status		
	Illiterate	9	18%
	Primary level	15	30%
	Higher secondary level	14	28%
	Degree / Diploma / Professional	12	24%
4.	Occupation		
	Self employed	17	34%
	Govt. employee	2	4%
	Private employee	5	10%
	Others	26	52%
5.	Monthly Income (in Rs.)		
	Below 5000	22	44%
	5000-10000	22	44%
	Above 10000	6	12%
6.	Residential area		
	Urban	15	30%
	Rural	34	68%
	Slum	1	2%
7.	Family type		
	Nuclear family	21	42%
	Joint family	29	58%
8.	Types of house		
	Katcha house	20	40%
	Pacca house	16	32%
	Hut house	14	28%
9.	Food pattern		
	Vegetarian	14	28%
	Non-vegetarian	36	72%
10.	Previous knowledge		
	Yes	18	36%
	No	32	64%
11.	Source of knowledge		
	Friends / doctors / nurse	12	67%
	Newspaper / T.V	6	33%

a. Level of knowledge on polyhydramnios

In the pre-test results shown that, 40% of the participants had inadequate knowledge of polyhydramnios, as well as 6% of them shown adequate knowledge. However 54% of antenatal mothers had moderate knowledge regarding polyhydramnios, it might be because of source of information like mass media and health professional.



b. Association between the levels of knowledge with selected socio-demographic variables

The study reveals that there was significant association between pre-test level of knowledge and selected socio-demographic variables Such as age, religion, educational status, occupation ($p < 0.05$). In the other demographic variables like monthly income, residential area, family type, type of house, food pattern, previous knowledge, source of knowledge there is no significant association between them and the pre-test level of knowledge ($P > 0.05$).

IV. CONCLUSION

The study concluded that knowledge regarding polyhydramnios among antenatal mothers knowledge was inadequate. The knowledge of Antenatal mother regarding Polyhydramnios is significantly influenced by Past history of Polyhydramnios. Thus it is recommended to conduct such health education programme in large scale to increase the antenatal mother's knowledge regarding polyhydramnios

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Dr.S.Rajina Rani. "A Study To Assess The Level Of Knowledge Regarding Polyhydramnios Among Antenatal Mothers." IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS). vol. 23 no. 10, 2018, pp. 35-38.