



KNOWLEDGE REGARDING NEW BORN CARE AMONG THE PRIMIPARA MOTHERS ADMITTED IN POSTNATAL AT PGIMS ROHTAK.

Paediatrics

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ABSTRACT

Newborn babies constitute the foundation of a nation and no sensible government can afford to neglect their needs and rights. Healthy and sturdy babies are likely to evolve as physically and mentally strong adults with enhanced quality of human resource development. Neonatal deaths account for 64% of all infants' deaths in India optimal perinatal care with improved survival of infant is essential for effective fertility control and stabilization of population dynamic. The researcher conducted the study using quantitative approach and non- experimental design on 60 caregivers by purposive sampling technique. Structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of caregivers regarding newborn care. Descriptive and inferential statistics used to analyze the data. The mean value of test knowledge score was 13.66%. 65% of primipara mothers had inadequate knowledge, 26.66% had moderate knowledge and 8.33% had adequate knowledge regarding newborn care. Age, Type of family and Income of primipara mothers were found to be statistically significant and associated with the Knowledge of primipara mothers. There was no association between education, residence and occupation of mothers and knowledge of primipara mothers regarding newborn care. The investigator conclude that the knowledge of the primipara mothers not adequate. The information booklet will help in improving the knowledge of primipara mothers regarding newborn care.

KEYWORDS

knowledge, primipara mothers and information booklet.

INTRODUCTION

“Nation walks on the feet of little children” Jawaharlal Nehru
Children all our future and our most precious resources. Health of the future children's depends on the nurturing practice adopted by the family. The birth of the baby is one of life's most wondrous moment.³ The first few days of life is a period of transition occurring all of a sudden from foetal life (intra uterine environment) to a completely independent existence (extra Uterine life). The first month of a baby's life is a most critical period. Over 80 % of the new born babies require minimal care, which can be provided by the mother under the supervision of basic health supervisor. Mother is the primary health worker to provide newborn care.² Bonding or attachment is an affective bond between the mother and the neonate that is specific to them and from which both gain security. It is the first social relationship for the infant. The first four weeks of life constitute the “neonatal period”.⁴ The ideal basic needs for any new born includes breathing, warmth, cleanliness, and breast milk. Then all new born babies requires essential new born care to minimize the illness and maximize their growth and development. Clearly, essential care of new born will help to prevent many newborn emergencies.⁷ The World health Organisation (WHO) guidelines for essential newborn care encompasses cleanliness, thermal protection, initiation of breathing, early and exclusive breast feeding, eye care, immunization, management of illness and care of low birth.⁶ In the human life span, an individual faces the greatest risk of mortality during birth and the first 28 days of life the neonatal period. Each year, nearly four million new born die during this period –equivalent to around 10,000 per day. Three quarters of these deaths take place within one week of birth, and one to two million die during first day following birth. The National Neonatal-Perinatal Database (NNPD) is another milestone in the development of Neonatal Health care services in India. The National Neonatology Forum (NNF) first launched this initiative in 1995. This is first time when detailed information on individual babies from all centres was gathered. The report will be of considerable help to planners, researchers and healthcare providers, who are committed to improve neonatal health care services in the country. The aim of National Neonatal-Perinatal Database (NNPD) Network for providing programme-relevant insights into the current status of neonatal perinatal health. Earlier, most of these death occurred at home, went unrecorded and remained invisible to all but their families. Millions were suffered severe illness each year and are unknown numbers were affected with lifelong disabilities.¹⁰

New born health is closely related to that of their mothers, newborn have a unique need that must be addressed in the context of maternal and child health services.

Mother plays a key role in identifying minor developmental deviations and early evidence of disease process because she is constantly and

closely watching her baby, so she needs to have the basic knowledge and skills pertaining to child nutrition, immunization, environmental sanitation, personal hygiene and other common problems in children.²⁰

While considering the huge death rate in the newborn period, it is imperative that all efforts should be made to educate the health personnel and the public to improve newborn health. The National Neonatology Forum which is composing of neonatologist ,paediatricians, nurses and social scientist with the help of government, UNICEF, NGO has undertaken the mission of educating health personnel and public to improve newborn care.²⁵

Purpose Of The Study

The purpose of the study was to assess the knowledge of primipara mothers regarding newborn care and to give health education to improve the knowledge of primipara mothers.

OBJECTIVES

1. To determine the knowledge regarding new born care among the primipara mothers.
2. To find out the association between the knowledge with their selected demographic variables.
3. To develop an Information booklet for new born care.

HYPOTHESIS

Ho, There will be a significant association between the knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

1. **Assess-** Assess refers to find out the extent of knowledge of mothers regarding newborn care.
2. **Knowledge-** Awareness of primipara mothers regarding newborn care.
3. **Newborn:** It refers to the baby born after 37 weeks of gestation weighting more than 2500gm without any anomalies.
4. **Newborn Care-**It refers to the care given to the baby, born after 37 weeks of gestation weighting more than 2500gm without any anomalies. It comprises of Breast feeding, Thermal protection, Hygienic practices, Immunization, Eye care, Cord care and Skin care.
5. **Primipara-**It refers to a woman who has given birth to her first baby.
6. **Information Booklet-** It refers to a learning material prepared in Hindi /English language by the researcher to provide information regarding newborn care to primipara mothers.

DELIMITATIONS

The study is delimited to:

- The primipara mothers who admitted in postnatal ward in PGIMS, Rohtak, HARYANA.
- Mothers who can speak and understand Hindi and English.

- Mothers who wants to participate in the study.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

A conceptual framework is a group of concepts, and a set a set of propositions that spell out the relationship between them. Conceptual framework plays several interrelated roles in the progress of sciences. Their overall roles, purpose is to make scientific findings meaningful and generalizable (Christenson J Panula).

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH

A Quantitative approach was used to assess the knowledge of primipara mothers.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Non- experimental research design with one shot test design was used to assess primipara mothers who were admitted in PGIMS, ROHTAK, HARYANA.

VARIABLES

Dependant Variable:-

Knowledge of primipara mothers regarding newborn care.

Socio Demographic Variables:-

Age, Religion, Income, Occupation, Education, Type of family, residence

Research Setting

The study was conducted in PGIMS, Rohtak, HARYANA among primipara mothers.

Population

The population includes in this were who deliver a child in PGIMS, Rohtak, Haryana.

Target population: in this study target population is primipara mothers who were admitted in postnatal ward in PGIMS, Rohtak, Haryana.

Accessible population: in this study accessible population is primipara mothers who were admitted in PGIMS, Rohtak, Haryana.

Sample

This study includes 60 primipara mothers who were admitted in postnatal ward in PGIMS, Rohtak, Harayna.

Sample Size

In the present study there were 60 primipara mothers who fulfilled the study criteria

Sampling Technique

Data were collected by purposive sampling technique.

Description Of Tool

The following tools were used in order to obtain the data:

Section A-Section A-

This section was comprised of demographic variables, it includes seven(7)questions to collect the background data of the study. The items are sample Age, occupation of mother, Education of mother, monthly income, Type of family, Religion, residence.

Section B-

Structured questionnaire regarding knowledge. It consist of 30 multiple choice question to assess knowledge of primipara mothers on early new born care.

Scoring Procedure:

This section consisted 30 items. Each item has 4 options with one accurate answer. The score for correct response to each item was “one” and incorrect response was “Zero”. Thus for 30 items maximum obtainable scores 30 and minimum was zero. To find out the association with the selected demographic variables and knowledge score, respondents are categorized into three groups:

Inadequate Knowledge	0-15
Moderate Knowledge	16-23
Adequate Knowledge	24-30

RESULT

Table – 1: Knowledge Level OfThe Primipara Mothers. N=60

KNOWLEDGE LEVEL	PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE	
	FREQUENCY	%AGE
INADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE	39	65%
MODERATE KNOWLEDGE	16	26.66%
ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE	5	8.33%
TOTAL	60	100

Table no. 1 Data presented in the table depict that 65% of primipara mothers had inadequate knowledge and 26.66% had moderate knowledge and 8.33% had adequate knowledge

KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF PRIMIPARA MOTHERS

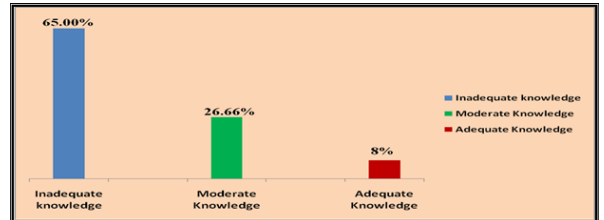


Figure 1 A Distribution Of Test Knowledge Score Of Samples Showing Their Knowledge Regarding Newborn Care

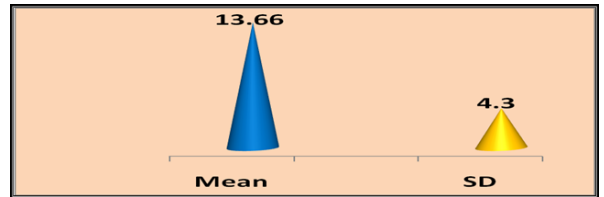


Figure 2 Represents That The Overall Mean Knowledge Score Of Primipara Mothers Is 13.66 With Standard Deviation Of 4.

The chi square test is used to determine the association between the knowledge and the selected demographic variables. Age, Type of family and Income of primipara mothers were found to be associated with the Knowledge of primipara mothers .There was no association between education, residence and occupation of mothers and knowledge of primipara mothers regarding newborn care. Hence there will be no significant relation between selected demographic variables and knowledge of primipara mothers regarding new born care.

CONCLUSION

The investigator conclude that the knowledge of the primipara mothers not adequate. These findings revealed that if the primipara mothers are given adequate and proper knowledge on newborn care, this can lead to an improved outcome in form of better newborn health. The information booklet will help in improving the knowledge of primipara mothers regarding newborn care.

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