

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF ANTENATAL MOTHERS REGARDING ANTEPARTUM AND POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE AMONG HIGH RISK ANTENATAL MOTHER AT SMVMCH AT PUDUCHERRY.

Mrs.N.Valarmathi, Dr.R.Danasu, Dr.R. Priyadharshini, Mrs.K.Prasanya

Assistant professor, Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Nursing College, Puducherry

Principal, Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Nursing College, Puducherry.

Associate professor, Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Nursing College, Puducherry.

Assistant professor, Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing, Sri Manakula Vinayagar Nursing College, Puducherry

Abstract

Antepartum haemorrhage is an obstetrical emergency contributing to a significant amount of perinatal morbidity and mortality. Postpartum haemorrhage or Hemorrhage after delivery is the loss of greater than 500 ml of blood following vaginal delivery, or 1000 ml of blood following caesarean section. The main aim of the study to assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding antepartum and postpartum haemorrhage among high risk antenatal mother at SMVMCH at Puducherry. The research approach selected for the study is qualitative research approach was used. Through convenient sampling technique, 30 samples were selected, the Study includes all high risk antenatal mothers. Demographic variables were collected by using a structured interview schedule. The knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the antepartum and postpartum haemorrhage. The collected data were analysed based on the objectives using descriptive and inferential statistics. to assess the level of knowledge semi structured questionnaires was used and collected data was analyzed. the score was converted into percentage. Thus percentage of the knowledge score was categorized as follows. below 50% inadequate, 51 – 75%- moderate, above 75% - adequate. In part of frequency percentage wise distribution of antenatal mother according to their level of knowledge reveals that 20(66.6%) of antenatal mother were had adequate knowledge where lowest percentage 7 (23.3%) of the antenatal mother had moderate knowledge regarding antepartum haemorrhage and postpartum haemorrhage 3 (10%) of antenatal mothers were having adequate knowledge regarding antepartum haemorrhage. Item wise analysis of the findings on knowledge shows that antenatal mother had secured (60%) for the question Mention the potential problem for antepartum haemorrhage. (50%) for the question the effect of fetus due to antepartum haemorrhage. (37%) for the question the complications of postpartum haemorrhage.

KEYWORDS: Antepartum and Postpartum Hemorrhage

INTRODUCTION:

Antepartum haemorrhage is an obstetrical emergency contributing to a significant amount of perinatal morbidity and mortality. Antepartum haemorrhage is defined as bleeding from the Vagina after 20 weeks. It occurs in 2% of pregnancies and an important cause of fetal and maternal death.30% of maternal deaths are caused by antepartum haemorrhage of which 50% are associated with avoidable factors.

Postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) is an obstetrical emergency that can follow vaginal or caesarean delivery. It is a major cause of maternal morbidity, and one of the top three causes of maternal mortality in both high and low per capita income countries, although the absolute risk of death is much lower in high income countries (1 in 100,000 versus 1 in 1000 births in low income countries). Furthermore, haemorrhage is the leading cause of admission to the intensive care unit and the most preventable cause of maternal mortality.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding Antepartum and Postpartum haemorrhage among high risk antenatal mother at SMVMCH at Puducherry.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge on antepartum and postpartum hemorrhage among high risk antenatal mother.
2. To associate the knowledge on antepartum and postpartum hemorrhage among high risk antenatal mother with selected demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION**ASSESS:**

To assess the knowledge of antenatal mother regarding the antepartum and postpartum hemorrhage.

KNOWLEDGE:

Knowledge is the capacity of understanding subject information among the antenatal mother regarding antepartum and postpartum hemorrhage.

ANTENATAL MOTHER

In this study it refers to conceived mothers irrespective of gestational age and parity.

ANTEPARTUM HAEMORRHAGE:

In this study it refers to any bleeding from or into the genital tract after 28 weeks of gestation, which is manifested by hemorrhage, spotting and pallor.

POSTPARTUM HEMORRAGE

It refers to the amount of blood loss in excess of 500 ml following birth of baby. Any amount of bleeding from or in to the genital tract following birth of the baby up to the end of the puerperium which adversely affects the general condition of the patient evidenced by rise in pulse rate and falling blood pressure is called postpartum hemorrhage.

HIGH RISK ANTENATAL MOTHER

A high risk pregnancy is one in which some condition put the mother, the developing fetus, or birth at higher than normal risk for complications during or after the pregnancy and birth.

LIMITATION

1. Duration of the study is limitation to one month.
2. This study is conducted to high risk antenatal mother in antenatal OPD and antenatal ward at SMVMCH.

ASSUMPTION

1. The antenatal mothers have inadequate knowledge about antepartum and postpartum hemorrhage.
2. So the study is effective to improve the knowledge of antenatal mother to prevent further complications.

METHODOLOGY**RESEARCH APPROACH**

A qualitative research approach was considered as appropriate for the present study.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A descriptive design is appropriate for present study.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The study is conducted in SMVMC&H. The study setting is feasible & easily approachable. The hospital is inside the college campus and it is a 750 bedded hospitals. In this hospital 50 women's came to an OPD daily 10 patient admitted in OBS ward.

All types of investigation are carried out for antenatal mother in order to create awareness of antepartum and postpartum haemorrhage among antenatal mother so that selected SMVMCH as my setting.

THE POPULATION

The Population of the Study includes all high risk antenatal mothers at SMVMCH in Puducherry.

THE SAMPLE

In this study the sample is the high risk antenatal mother in SMVMCH.

SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size of present study includes 30 samples who are all attending antenatal OPD with high risk compliance.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Convenient sampling techniques was used to select the samples for this study.

SAMPLING CRITERIA

1. INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Women who are in antenatal periods.
- Mother who can understand tamil.
- Mother who are willing to participate.
- Mother who are available at time of data collection.
- High risk antenatal mother.

2. EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Normal antenatal mother.
- Mothers who are not available at time of data collection.
- Mother who are not willing to participate.

TOOLS FOR RESEARCH:

Structured interview questionnaire is selected for the present study.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOLS

- Since the subjective of the study was to assess and compare the knowledge at mothers with their demographic data, it was decided that the questionnaire would have two sections namely.
- Section –A-Demographic data.
- Section-B-structured interview questionnaire.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

Permission was obtained for the consent authorities data collection should take the individual interview for 30 antenatal mothers who were selected by convenient sampling technique structure interview questionnaire 30 selected and nearly 20-30 minutes.

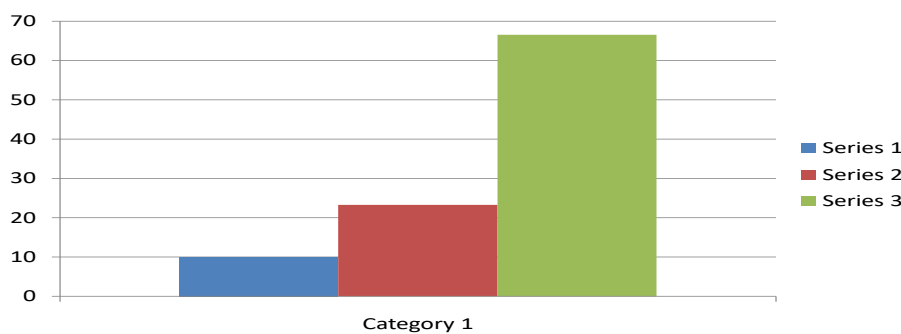
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

In related to distribution of selected demographic variables of mothers regarding in age 21 – 25 years 60% tears had highest score and in part of religion Hindu had highest percentage (83%) then the Muslim and in part of education the high school mothers had highest percentage (30%) then the degree and higher secondary.

To assess the level of knowledge semi structured questionnaires was used and collected data was analyzed. The score was converted into percentage.

In table represent distribution of antenatal mothers according their level of knowledge regarding antepartum and postpartum haemorrhage.

Level of knowledge	Number of sample	Percentage
In adequate	20	66.6%
Moderate	7	23.3%
Adequate	3	10%



In part of frequency percentage wise distribution of antenatal mother according to their level of knowledge reveals that 20(66.6%) of antenatal mother were had adequate knowledge where lowest percentage 7 (23.3%) of the antenatal mother had moderate knowledge regarding antepartum hemorrhage and postpartum haemorrhage 3 (10%) of antenatal mothers were having adequate knowledge regarding antepartum hemorrhage.

Item wise analysis of the findings on knowledge shows that antenatal mothers had more (90%) knowledge for the question for pregnancy means. They secured (77%) The important characteristics should be checked during bleeding per vagina. Item wise analysis of the finding on knowledge shows that antenatal mothers had secured (83%) knowledge for the question of Which one of the following activities should be avoided during bleeding for vagina.

DISCUSSION:**Assessment of the mean knowledge score of antenatal mothers regarding Antepartum and postpartum haemorrhage.**

The overall mean percentage knowledge score 128 was observed of the total score 2.5% reveals that antenatal mothers has average knowledge on Antepartum and postpartum haemorrhage.

Comparison between knowledge scores and demographic variables of antenatal mothers regarding Antepartum and postpartum haemorrhage.

Age wise comparison highest mean knowledge scores was is 55% was from the age group is 21 - 25 years and lowest mean score was 14% was obtained by antenatal mothers in the age of 31 – 35 years. Education wise comparison highest mean knowledge scores was 58% was from the education group high school and the lowest mean score of 51% was obtained by antenatal mothers. Pregnancy means 100% of the antenatal mother responded correctly to the item. In multi gravid had higher mean knowledge score when compared to primi gravid with 56. % and 52% respectively.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the present it can be concluded that 21 -25 years antenatal mothers had good mean score majority of them were Hindu and they got information through television. The study reveals that overall antenatal mothers had average knowledge on the important characteristics to be checked during bleeding per vagina and poor knowledge on the should take sleep in.

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