

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

A study to assess the knowledge on institutional delivery among primi gravida mothers attending Gynae OPD at govt. Hospital Khanna, district Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab

¹Parneet Kaur, ²Prabhjot Singh, ³Sukhmanpreet Kaur

¹Ph. D Scholar, ²Ph. D Scholar & Associate Professor, ³Ph.D Scholar & Assistant Professor, Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, India

Correspondence:

Parneet Kaur

Ph. D Scholar, Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, India

Abstract

A descriptive research design with Non probability Purposive sampling technique was used to collect the data from 100 Primi gravida mothers attending Gynae OPD Govt. Hospital Khanna, District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab. Data was collected by using a structured interview schedule. The results were described by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Study result shows that the mean knowledge score was 39.53% and 82% of the mothers had inadequate knowledge regarding importance of institutional delivery. There was no association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables except educational status and place of residence ($P>0.05$).

Introduction

Institutional delivery is a delivery that takes place at any medical facility staffed by skilled delivery assistance. The health care providers including the large number of doctors and nurses, who claim to be promoters of health concentrate on making diagnosis and give therapeutic care to ill clients whereas the emphasis has been on freedom from disease and currently there is a shift in this trend i.e. increasing emphasis is on preventive and promotive aspects of health. The report on maternal mortality rate compiled by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the world bank revealed that more women die in India during child birth than any where else in the world. Among 5.36 lakh women who died during pregnancy or after child birth in 2005 globally, India accounted for 1.17 lakh. The MMR in India is 450 per 100,000 while in Bangladesh 570. Pakistan 320. china 45, Nepal 83 and in Sri Lanka 58 per 100,000 live births. Home births are still common in India accounting for almost for 60% of recent births.

Objectives of study

1. To assess the knowledge regarding Institutional delivery among primi gravida mothers.
2. To assess the knowledge regarding importance of Institutional deliveries among primigravida mothers.
3. To findout the association between knowledge regarding Institutional delivery among primigravida mothers with the selected socio-demographic variables.

Methodology

A descriptive research approach was adopted with sample of 100 primi gravida mothers attending Gynae OPD at Govt. Hospital Khanna, District Fatehgarh Sahib, Punjab. Structured knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale was used to collect the data from study samples.

Reliability of knowledge questionnaire found to be 0.89 reveal feasible to conduct the main study. Ethical permission granted from Institutional ethical committee. Data has been collected within 15 days time period in the month of October 2020.

Findings of study

Findings related to sample characteristics of primigravida mothers.

The baseline data of the primigravida mothers indicate that Majority of the respondents, 74% belong to the age group of 24-29 years, Educational status, 49% of the respondents are notice as higher secondary category, 29% of the respondents belong to secondary school category, 15% of the respondents are found to be Graduation & above category, 7% of the respondents identified as primary school category. Considering the occupational status, 57% of the respondents are found to be house wives , 25% of the respondents are private employees, Regarding Family income per month, 42% of the respondents have the income from Rs.10,001-15,000, Regarding the type of family, 68% of the respondents belong to nuclear family followed by 32% respondents belong to joint family. Majority of primi gravida mothers (76%) have not previous knowledge on institutional delivery before.

Table 1 Assessment of knowledge regarding institutional delivery

N=100

No	Knowledge Aspects	No. of questions	Maximum score	Knowledge Score		
				Mean	Mean (%)	SD
1	Concept of institutional delivery	23	23	8.56	37.22	2.56
2	Importance of institutional delivery	07	07	3.3	47.14	1.08
	Combined	30	30	11.86	39.53	2.75

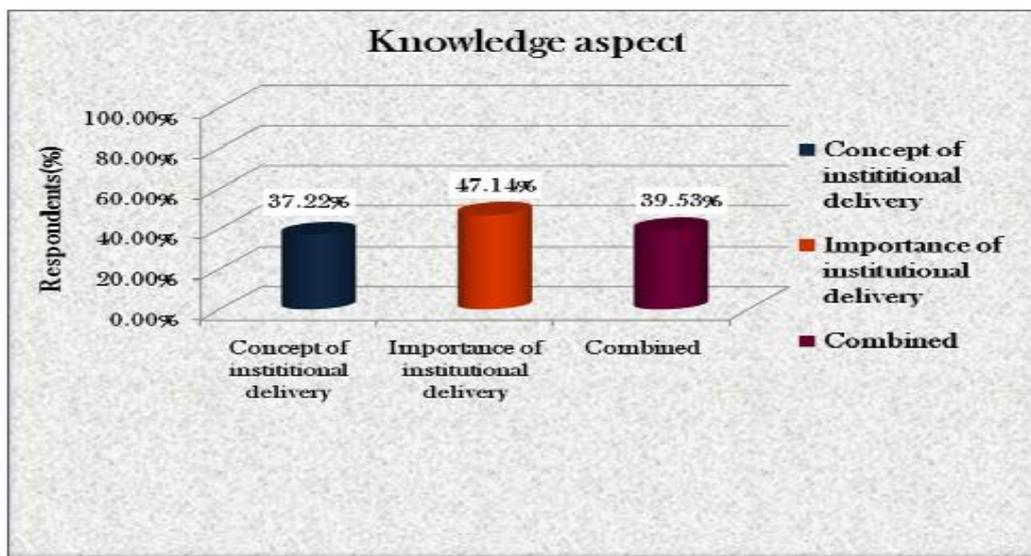


Fig 1 Knowledge Score Related to institutional delivery

Table 2 Association between knowledge levels of primi gravida mothers regarding institutional delivery and demographic variable

Demographic Variables	Category	Sample	Respondents Knowledge				χ^2 value	d f	Table Value
			\leq Median		\leq Median				
			N	%	N	%			
Age Group	18-23 years	15	11	73.33	04	26.67	2.7	3	7.82
	24-29 years	74	40	54.05	34	45.95			
	30-35 years	08	04	50	04	50			
	Above 35 years	03	01	33.33	02	66.67			
Educational status	Primary	07	05	71.43	02	28.57	11.05	3	7.82
	Secondary	29	22	75.86	07	24.14			
	Higher secondary	49	24	48.98	25	51.02			
	Graduation and above	15	04	26.67	11	73.33			
Occupation	House wives	57	32	56.14	25	43.86			
	Private employees	25	15	60	10	40	1.14	3	7.82
	Government employees	13	06	46.15	07	53.85	NS		
	Business	05	02	40	03	60			
Family income	\leq 5,000	11	07	63.64	04	36.36	1.32	3	7.82
	5001-10,000	34	17	50	17	50			
	10,001-15,000	42	23	54.76	19	45.24			
	>15,000	13	08	61.54	05	38.46			
Religion	Hindu	68	39	57.35	29	42.65	0.48	3	7.82
	Muslim	02	01	50	01	50			
	Christian	30	15	50	15	50			
	Others	0	0	0	0	0			
Type of family	Nuclear	68	35	51.47	33	48.53	1.07	1	3.84
	Joint	32	20	62.5	12	37.5	NS		
Place of residence	Urban	56	27	48.21	29	51.79	2.37	1	3.84
	Rural	44	28	63.64	16	36.36	NS		
Source of information	Neighbors/friends/family members	28	18	64.29	10	35.71	2.55	3	7.82
	Magazines/news paper/journals& book	32	18	56.25	14	43.75	NS		
	Radio/television/internet	27	14	51.85	13	48.15			
Previous knowledge on institutional delivery	Health personnel	13	05	38.46	08	61.54			
	Yes	24	4	45.83	13	54.17	18.74	1	3.84
No	76	51	59.21	31	40.79				
Combined		100	56	56	44	44			

* Significant at 5% Level,

NS : Non-significant at 5% Level

The current study shows significant association was found between knowledge score with the educational status (χ^2 8.13, $P>0.05$) and place of residence (χ^2 6.66, $P>0.05$). Hence for these findings H1 is accepted.

There was no significant association between knowledge with age group (χ^2 1.44, $p > 0.05$), occupation (χ^2 0.25, $p > 0.05$), family income (χ^2 0.89, $p > 0.05$), religion (χ^2 1.65, $p > 0.05$), type of family (χ^2 0.0019, $p > 0.05$), source of information (χ^2 2.77, $p > 0.05$) and previous knowledge on institutional delivery (χ^2 0.132, $p > 0.05$). Hence for these findings H_1 is rejected.

Similarly a cross-section observational descriptive study was conducted on factors influencing institutional care acceptance or refusal in Mexico. Variables with statistical significance related with institutional care acceptance or refusal were patient age ($P < 0.05$), marital status ($P < 0.001$), pregnancies number ($P < 0.001$), parity ($P < 0.01$), cesarean section number ($P < 0.001$) and previous knowledge on institutional delivery ($P < 0.001$).

Discussion

In knowledge level of the primi gravida mothers, 82% of the respondents have inadequate knowledge, followed by 18 of the respondents have moderate knowledge and none of the respondents have adequate knowledge regarding institutional delivery. The findings reveal that the mean knowledge score was 39.53% and SD was 2.75. In context of significant association was found between knowledge score with the educational status (χ^2 8.13, $P > 0.05$) and place of residence (χ^2 6.66, $P > 0.05$). Hence for these findings H_1 is accepted.

Limitations of study

The study sample was confined only to mothers attending Gynae OPD at Govt. Hospital Khanna, District Fatehgarh Sahib Punjab. Structured interview schedule was used to collect the information. Only limited samples were studied as there was limited time available for the data collection.

Conclusion

After detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion:

The data further shows the significant difference between the knowledge scores of both the groups. Hence the hypothesis under consideration is accepted. The data supports that there is a significant difference in pre and post-test knowledge scores among students regarding road safety measures and STP was effective in enhancing the knowledge scores of the students regarding road safety measures. Pilot study results and reliability of tools found feasible to continue to conduct main study.

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