

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding iron deficiency anaemia and its prevention during pregnancy among antenatal mothers in a selected hospital at Hoshangabad district”

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Introduction:- Anaemia is the most common condition prevalent in most part of the world and a major cause of morbidity and mortality, especially in malaria endemic areas. In pregnancy, anaemia has a significant impact on the health of the fetus as well as of mothers. Womanhood is the period in a female's life after she passes through childhood and adolescence, generally age 18. Pregnancy comes with some cost, however, for the pregnant woman also needs to be a responsible woman to best support the health of her future child. The growing fetus depends entirely on its mother's healthy body for all needs.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Anaemia is the commonest haematological disorder which is responsible for 40-60% of maternal deaths in developing countries. There is high incidence in underdeveloped countries which increases maternal morbidity and mortality and perinatal mortality.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding iron deficiency anaemia and its prevention during pregnancy among antenatal mothers in a selected hospital at Hoshangabad district”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the demographic variables of antenatal mothers.
2. To assess the knowledge regarding iron deficiency anaemia and its prevention during pregnancy among antenatal mothers in a selected hospital at Hoshangabad district.

HYPOTHESIS

H₁: There will not be significant knowledge regarding prevention of iron deficiency anaemia among antenatal mothers.

ASSUMPTION

The antenatal mothers may have some knowledge regarding iron deficiency anaemia.

DELIMITATION

- 1) Study is limited for 30 samples.
- 2) Study is limited for antenatal mothers of selected hospitals in Hoshangabad.

Study is assessed only knowledge on iron deficiency anaemia, practice is not assessed

SETTINGS OF THE STUDY

Setting is the physical location and condition in which data collection takes place. This study is conducted in St. Joseph's Hospital, Hoshangabad.
Hospital, Hoshangabad.

SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size of the present study is 30 antenatal mothers.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The sampling technique used in this study was non probability convenient sampling.

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL

The structured Knowledge questionnaire consists of two parts.

Section A: It consists of demographic variables of the antenatal mothers to be participated in the study. The demographic variables include Age, Gravida, and Type of family, Educational status, Occupation, and Source of Previous knowledge about topic.

Section B: It consists of 20 questions on Knowledge regarding iron deficiency anaemia. Each correct answer has 1 mark and total 20 marks.

Findings of the study

Findings related to the demographic variables of the samples

- ❖ Distribution of samples according to their age shows that 63.3% samples were at age group of 18-27 years, 23.3% were 27-36 years, and 13.3% were 36-45 years.
- ❖ Distribution of samples according to Gravida shows that 63.3% were Primigravida and 36.6% were Multigravida.
- ❖ Distribution of samples according to type of family shows that 23.3% from nuclear, 73.3% from joint and 3.3% from extended family.
- ❖ Distribution of samples according to education shows that 10% were completed primary school, 30% were completed high school, 20% were completed higher secondary school and 40% were completed graduation & above.
- ❖ Distribution of samples according to occupation shows that 66.6% were house wives, 10% were coolie workers, 16.6% were private employees and 6.66% were government employees.
- ❖ Distribution of samples according to previous knowledge shows that 56.6% were having previous knowledge on topic and 43.3% were not having previous knowledge on topic.

- ❖ Distribution of samples according to source of previous knowledge on topic shows that 64.7% got knowledge from health workers, 17.6% got knowledge from relatives & friends, 5.8% from mass media & 11.7% got knowledge from self learning.

Findings related to the level of knowledge of samples regarding iron deficiency anaemia.

- ❖ 3.33% of antenatal mothers have excellent knowledge, 30% have good knowledge, 46.66% have average knowledge and 20% have poor knowledge regarding iron deficiency anaemia and its prevention.

CONCLUSION

A study to assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding iron deficiency anaemia and its prevention was conducted by GNM 3rd year students of St. Joseph's School of nursing. A descriptive survey approach was carried out in this study. A structural knowledge questionnaire is used to collect the data. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the 30 samples from antenatal mothers of St. Joseph's Hospital in Hoshangabad for the study. It was found that 3.33% of antenatal mothers have excellent knowledge, 30% have good knowledge, 46.66% have average knowledge and only 20% have poor knowledge regarding iron deficiency anaemia and its prevention.

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