



Assessment of Knowledge Regarding Antenatal Care for Improved Maternal and Neonatal Outcomes, among Mothers in Maternity and Paediatric Hospital, Ar'ar Saudi Arabia

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Abstract

A non experimental descriptive survey study was undertaken on conveniently selected antenatal mothers in Maternity and Paediatric Hospital Ar'ar with an objective to assess the knowledge regarding antenatal care for improved maternal and neonatal outcomes among mothers and to find the association between knowledge of mothers with selected demographic variables with a view to provide an information pamphlet on antenatal care.

Introduction

“HEALTHY MOTHERS AND CHILDREN’S ARE THE REAL WEALTH OF SOCIETIES.” (WHO) Pregnancy and childbirth is a normal physiological phenomenon. Global evidences show that all pregnancies are at risk and complications during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postnatal period are difficult to predict. Safe motherhood is a priority program to restrain maternal & neonatal morbidity. Antenatal care (ANC) is a key strategy to improve maternal and infant health. Also, is a type of preventative care with the goal of providing regular check-ups that

allow doctors or midwives to treat and prevent potential health problems. This study was planned to assess the knowledge of mothers to improve the maternal and fetal outcome with a view to provide an information booklet.

Statement of the problem

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ANTENATAL CARE FOR IMPROVED MATERNAL AND NEONATAL OUTCOMES, AMONG MOTHERS IN MATERNITY AND PAEDIATRIC HOSPITAL, AR'AR .SAUDI ARABIA”.

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge regarding antenatal care for improved maternal and neonatal outcomes among mothers.
- To find the association between knowledge of mothers with selected demographic variables in Maternity and Paediatric Hospital.
- To provide an information pamphlet on antenatal care

Research design and approach

Research approach selected for this study was non experimental qualitative approach, Descriptive survey research.

Setting of the study

The study was conducted in Maternity and Paediatric Hospital, Ar'ar, Saudi Arabia.

Population

The populations of this study were all mothers admitted in antenatal ward and mothers attending in OPD.

Sampling Technique

Convenient sampling technique was used for this study.

Sample size

100 antenatal mothers

Tools used

Part I:

This tool consists of demographic variables age, education status, gravida, parity, antenatal checkups.

Part II

Structured Interview schedule with a structured questionnaire.

The structured interview schedule consists of 25 multiple choice questions regarding the antenatal care and its components. It includes questions regarding antenatal visits, registration for antenatal check-up, antenatal nutrition, exercise, investigations, screening, minor disorders & management, signs of labor and prevention of complications.

Results and Discussion

Part 111:

Table 1: Knowledge Level of Mothers Regarding Antenatal Care

Knowledge Level	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard Deviation
Adequate Knowledge	6	6%	17.33	0.57735
Moderately Adequate Knowledge	14	14%	12.28	2.13809
Inadequate Knowledge	80	80%	4.45	1.89737

- The knowledge level of mothers regarding antenatal care. It shows that 80% of the mothers have inadequate knowledge, 14% have moderately adequate knowledge and only 6% have adequate knowledge regarding antenatal care.
- The findings revealed that most of the mothers had inadequate knowledge regarding antenatal care

Table 2: Association of Knowledge with Demographic Variables of Mothers.

Sl. No.	Demographic Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Chi-square	Inference
1	Age	30.5	5.87714	0.000	Reject null hypothesis
2	Education	2.2	.78246	0.206	Accept null hypothesis
3	Gravidity	1.7	.78246	0.007	Reject null hypothesis
4	Parity	1.78	.76372	0.000	Reject null hypothesis
5	Antenatal follow-up	1.28	.45356	0.003	Reject null hypothesis

- The demographic variables such as age, Gravidity, Parity and antenatal follow-up have association with the knowledge of mothers regarding antenatal care.
- The variable educational status does not have any association with the knowledge scores of antenatal care.
- Thus, accept the hypothesis H_1 .

Conclusion

The findings of the study shows that 80% of mothers is having inadequate knowledge regarding antenatal care and all demographic variables is having association with knowledge level of mothers except for educational status.

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