



A study to assess knowledge regarding care of new born baby among mother admitted in selected hospital in Aurangabad

Nikita Kavitkar¹, Namrata Thakare²

¹ M. Sc Nursing Child Health Nursing, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India

² M. Sc Nursing Obstetrical & Gynaecological Nursing, Tutor of ACON, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Statement: A Study to Assess Knowledge Regarding Care Of New Born Baby Among Mother Admitted in Selected Hospital in Aurangabad.

Objectives: To assess the knowledge regarding care of new born baby among mother's and to associate the level of knowledge with socio demographic variable of mother.

Methodology: Descriptive approach was used with survey design Population was 100 school going children, purposive sampling technique was used for data collection.

Result: In the present study 78% people had average knowledge and 22% had good knowledge about new born care.

Keywords: descriptive study, knowledge regarding care of new born baby among mother

Introduction

The birth of a baby is one of life's most wondrous moments. Few experiences can compare with this event. Newborn babies have amazing abilities, yet they are completely dependent on others for every aspect - feeding, warmth, and comfort. In the first hour or two after birth, most babies are in an alert, wide awake phase. This offers a wonderful opportunity for parents to get to know their new baby. A baby will often turn to the familiar sound of the mother's voice. A baby's focus of vision is best at about 8 to 12 inches - just the distance from the baby cradled in a mother's arms to her face^[1]. Newborn care is of immense importance for the development and healthy life of a baby. The newborn care takes place immediately following birth, in the transition period, and during the postnatal period. This care may be shared with the parents in the maternity unit of a hospital or in an alternative birth centre or assumed by parents in the home^[2].

Newborn undergo physiological changes at the moment of birth, as they are released from a warm, snug, dark liquid-filled environment that has met all of their basic needs, into a chilly, unbounded, brightly lit, gravity-based outside world. Within minutes after being plunged into this strange environment, a newborn's body must initiate respirations and accommodate a circulatory system to extra-uterine oxygenation. How well the newborn makes these major adjustments depends on his or her genetic composition, the competency of the recent intrauterine environment, the care received during the labour and birth period, and the care received during the labour and birth period, and the care received during the newborn or neonatal period from birth through the first 28 days of life^[3].

Most babies breath and cry at birth with no help. The care you give immediately after birth is simple but important. Remember that the baby has just come

From the mother's uterus. It was warm and quiet in the uterus and the amniotic fluid and wall of the uterus gently touched the baby. So nurse should be gentle with the baby and keep the baby warm. Skin-to-skin contact with the mother keeps the baby at the perfect temperature^[4]. The immediate care of your newborn is imperative for their short-term health, and there are many factors which should be kept in mind immediately after a mother has her child. A newborn's body temperature, their breathing, the amount of feed required by them are all essential health factors of your baby^[5]. The first hour after birth has a major influence in the survival, future health, and wellbeing of newly born infant. The health workers have an important role at this time. The care they give during this period is critical in helping to prevent complications and insuring infant survival^[6].

Problem Statement

A Study to Assess Knowledge Regarding Care Of New Born Baby Among Mother Admitted in Selected Hospital in Aurangabad.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding care of new born baby among mother's admitted in selected hospital in city.
2. To associate the level of knowledge with socio demographic variable of mother.

Inclusion criteria

- Primigravida mother's who are willing to participate in the study
- Primi mother's available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria

Primi mothers who has received previous training regarding new born care.

Description of the Tool

Tool was divided into two parts, parts A and parts B

Parts A: Demographic data of Primi mothers which consisted of 06 questions.

Parts B: Semi- structured questionnaire consists of 20 questions related to knowledge regarding new born care

among Primi mothers.

Results

Part A: Demographic data of primi mothers.

Section No 1: Frequency and Percentages of Socio-Demographic Variables of Primi mothers.

Table 1

Variables	No. of respondents	Percentage
Age		
Below 20 years	30	60%
20-25 years	10	20%
25-30 years	07	14%
30 and Above	03	06%
Religion		
Hindu	20	40%
Islam	12	24%
Christian	08	16%
Other	10	20%
Type of Family		
Joint	18	36%
Nuclear	32	64%
Mother Education		
Primary	24	48%
Secondary	11	22%
Graduate	08	16%
Illiteracy	07	14%
Mothers Occupation		
Housewife	19	38%
Private Job	10	20%
Govt. servant	08	16%
Other	13	26%
Previous knowledge		
Yes	31	62%
No	19	38%

Section II: Frequency & Percentage Distribution of Knowledge regarding new born care among Primi mother

Above mentioned 00(00%) mothers had poor knowledge, 39(78%) had adequate knowledge, 11(22%) had good knowledge about new born care.

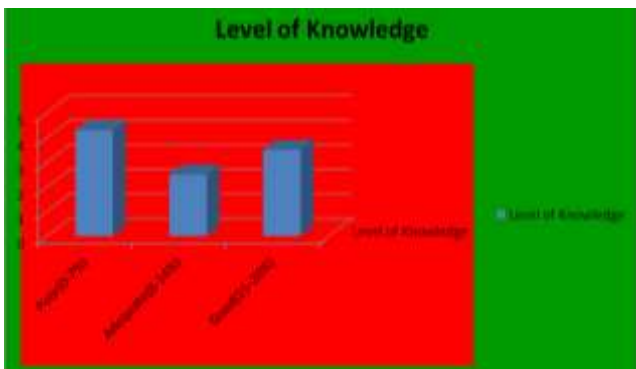


Fig 1

Section III: Mean and Standard Deviation of knowledge regarding care of new born baby among Primi mothers.

Table 2

Sr. NO.	Level	Minimum statement	Maximum statement	Mean	S.D.
1	Knowledge	19	20	603	3.08

Section IV: Association between the levels of knowledge regarding newborn care and socio-demographic variables.

Table 3: Association between the levels of knowledge regarding newborn care and socio-demographic variables.

Demographic data	Poor (0-7)		Average (8-14)		Good (15-20)		Chi-Square	P-value	
	F	%	F	%	F	%			
Age	Below 20yrs	0	00%	23	46%	07	14%	34.64	7.82 S
	20-25	0	00%	08	16%	02	04%		
	25-30	0	00%	15	30%	02	04%		
	30 & Above	0	00%	03	06%	00	00%		
Religion	Hindu	0	00%	15	30%	05	10%	6.64	7.82 NS
	Islam	0	00%	08	16%	04	08%		
	Christian	0	00%	07	14%	01	01%		

	Other	0	00%	08	16%	02	04%		
Type of Family	Joint	0	00%	23	46%	09	18%	8.72	3.84 S
	Nuclear	0	00%	16	32%	02	04%		
Mother's Education	Primary	0	00%	21	42%	03	06%	14.8	7.82 S
	Secondary	0	00%	07	14%	04	08%		
	Graduate	0	00%	06	12%	02	04%		
	Illiteracy	0	00%	05	10%	02	04%		
Mother's Occupation	Housewife	0	00%	17	34%	03	06%	5.52	7.82 NS
	Private employee	0	00%	07	14%	03	06%		
	Govt. servant	0	00%	06	12%	02	04%		
	Other	0	00%	09	18%	04	08%		
Previous Knowledge	Yes	0	00%	26	52%	05	10%	2.88	3.84 NS

Above mentioned table revealed that all the demographic variables are found significant with level of knowledge regarding new born care.

Implications

The finding of the study has implication not only related to the field of nursing but also other allied areas. In pediatric team nurse plays a vital role in the knowledge regarding care of newborn baby.

Therefore this study has an important implication in:

1. Nursing education
2. Nursing administration
3. Nursing research

1. Nursing Education

Nurses should enhance their professional knowledge. The finding of study can be used bring about awareness among mother's regarding need for parenthood preparation health information can be imparted through various methods like lecture cum demonstration, mass media, pamphlets, ppt, and displays etc. Nurses have to position themselves in all areas of community. Hence, nurses should take keep interest in preparing different teaching strategies suitable for the mother's in hospital. Nurses should organize school-based awareness programmers regarding preparation for primi mother's for care of newborn baby. Have to arrange health talk in the hospital to give more information regarding need for care of newborn baby to primi mothers

2. Nursing Administration

The nurse administrator should take interest in providing information about care of newborn baby among primi mothers in selected hospital. The administrator is the backbone to provide facilities to reduce complications of newborn. The nurse administrator should create awareness programmed mother's regarding care of newborn preparation in order to prevent complication to improve good physical wellbeing. The nurse administrator should organize in service programmed regarding care of newborn baby preparation. Organization of such programmed requires efficient team work, planning for man power, money, material, and method and minute to conduct successful education at hospital level

3. Nursing Research

Research is the systemic attempt to obtain answer to meaning full questions about phenomenon or events through the application of scientific procedure. Rethinking and revolution of previous nursing procedures and knowledge should be done, to keep the knowledge up- to- date. The study finding would health to expand the scientific body of

knowledge upon which further researchers can be conducted. It is helpful in research purpose reviewing more literature regarding for care of newborn and doing research in more relatively, finding new ideas and solutions to improve attitude of people regarding care of newborn baby.

Recommendation

1. Replication of the study could be done with a larger sample to validate and generalize the findings.
2. The study can be conducted to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programmed on Newborn care.
3. The study can be carried out in a different setting with a different Hospital.

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