International Journal of Advanced Research in Commerce, Management & Social Science (IJARCMSS)
ISSN : 2581-7930, GIF : 0.9063, CIF : 2.965 , Volume 02, No. 03, July - September, 2019, pp 150-152

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ANAEMIA AMONG REGISTERED MOTHERS ATTENDING ANTENATAL CLINIC IN MAHILA HOSPITAL, SANGANERI GATE, JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Anaemia in pregnancy is one of the most important public health problems not only in India but also in most of the south East Asian countries. About 4-16% of maternal death is due to anaemia. In India incidence of anaemia in pregnancy has been noted as high as 40-80%.Anaemia in pregnancy is present in very high percentage of pregnant women in India according to WHO. The study was descriptive research approach carried out on 200 registered mothers in Mahila Chikitsalay, Sanganeri Gate, Jaipur. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the samples for the present study. The result revealed that fair level of awareness (>50% -75%) score detained by 70% respondents.

Keywords: *Knowledge, Anaemia, Pregnancy, Registered Mothers, Antenatal Clinic.*

Introduction

Anaemia during pregnancy is a global public health challenges facing the world today specially in the developing countries. Anaemia in pregnancy is an important contributor to maternal mortality/ morbidity as well as low birth weight which tune might contribute to increase percentage for infant mortality. Many epidemic studies in the past have reported the problem in high magnitude. This review was conducted to identify the persistence of the problem in the south Asian countries. During the five years irrespective of iron supplementation as a measure to tackle this problem. Anaemia in pregnancy is present in very high percentage of pregnant women in India according to WHO, the prevalence of anaemia in pregnancy in south east Asia is around 56%. In India incidence of anaemia in pregnancy has been noted as high as 40-80%. Anaemia in pregnancy is one of the most important public health problems not only in India but also in most of the south East Asian countries. About 4-16% of maternal death is due to anaemia.

Need and Significance of the Study

Anaemia is a global problem. Its prevalence in India about 60%, it may increase to 80% during pregnancy. It directly or indirectly contribute to a significant proportion (about 40%) of maternal death, over 90% of anaemia is due to red cell iron deficiency associated with depleted iron store and deficiency intake. Data from NFHS-2 has shown that 1.95 of ever married adolescence girl have severe anaemia. 4.55 have mild to moderate anaemia. In India 22,000 women die every year due to severe anaemia. WHO in 2009 reported that 35-75% of pregnant women in developing countries, 18% of women from industrialised countries are anaemic. However, many of these women are already anaemic at the time of conception, with an estimated prevalence of anaemia of 43% in no pregnant women in developing countries and of 12 % of women in wealtheir region. In India, the incidence of anaemia among pregnant women is alarmingly high. 500 million women in the world are iron deficient. In India, 13 million out of 22 million pregnant women suffer from anaemia whereas the incidence of anaemia ranges between 22-30% in the middle income group.

It was estimates by National Family health survey (NFHS-3 2005-06) that the prevalence of anaemia founded to be 70% in pregnant as compared to the report of NFHS-2 (1998-99) there has been an increased trend.

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Statement of the Problem

"A study to assess the knowledge regarding anaemia among registered mothers attending antenatal clinic in Mahila Hospital Sanganeri Gate, Jaipur Rajasthan"

Type of Study

It is a Non experimental descriptive research approach**.**

Objectives

- To find out the level of knowledge regarding anaemia among registered mothers attending antenatal clinic
- To find out the association between knowledge regarding anaemia among registered mothers attending antenatal clinic and selected demographic variables.

Review of Literature

The review of literature related to the topic of this study is grouped under the following headline:

Studies related to:

- Determinant and prevalence of anaemia
- Cause and associated risk factor
- Clinical features
- Prevention and management
- Perception and compliance iron supplement
- Related to infection, infestation and their relation to anaemia in pregnancy
- Knowledge of mother regarding anaemia

Anita Kocher et al (2005) conducted a study to determine the prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women. The subject were 1248 pregnant women from seven states; Himachal Pradesh, Hariyana, Assam, Odisha, Kerala, Tamilnadu in south and Madhyapradesh. The result shown that total of 84% pregnant and 92.2% lactating women were anaemic with severe anaemia in 9.2 & 7.3% respectively; 39.2 & 27 % in M.P.

Pamela Dewan (Temve) 1994 conducted a study on prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age group in Rajapur. The study involves sample size of 420 women of age 15-44 year. The study concluded that there was no association found between Hb status with education of women, occupation and knowledge of women. No relationship was observed between type of family and Hb status of women.

Hein NN, Kim S (2001) conducted a study to assess effectiveness of nutritional education and iron supplementation on prevention of anaemia among antenatal mothers of Columbia. The sample were 42 pregnant women subjected to a nutritional education program along with administration of a supplement consisting of 60mg elemental iron, 400micro folic acid and 70mg Vit-C. the result reveal that 94.4% of women did not show anaemia at the end of pregnancy. The study concludes that nutritional education and iron supplementation are effective on prevention of anaemia.

Sandeep Kumar Ray et al (1998) conducted a study to compare prevalence of anaemia and haemoglobin level in Brajilian pregnant women before and after flour fortification with iron. The subjects were 12119 women distributed in two groups: before fortification and after fortification. Statistical analysis was carried out using chi square test, t-test and logistic regression, with a significant level of 5%. The result indicated that prevalence of anaemia felt from 25-20% after fortification ($P<0.001$) and the logistic regression analysis show that group, geographic reason, marital status, trimester of pregnancy, initial nutritional status and prior pregnancy were associated with anaemia ($P<0.005$). the study concluded that prevalence of anaemia decrease after fortification.

Ajeej Marjan Khatak et al (1992) conduct a study on 130 antenatal mother to determine the prevalence of anaemia among registered antenatal mothers in antenatal OPD with a view to develop an evaluate and management of iron deficiency anaemia in pregnancy in terms of knowledge and practice of mother. The study concluded that planned health teaching program was effective in terms of enhancing the knowledge as well as improving the practices of antenatal mothers regarding prevention and management of iron deficiency anaemia in pregnancy.

Methodology

Hypothesis

H_1: There will be a significant association between knowledge regarding anaemia among registered mothers and selected demographic variables.

Setting of the study:

The study was conducted in Mahila Hospital Sanganeri Gate, Jaipur Rajasthan.

Sample and Sampling Technique

The sample of the study comprised of 200 registered mothers and non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the samples for the present study.

Data Collection

The data was collected through the tool which is prepared by the investigator. The sample consists of the 200 registered mothers.

The tool used for the data collection was interview schedule, which has two sections:

Section A

Item on demographic variables like age, religion, living, mother educational status, monthly income, time of registration, level of haemoglobin, any health education program attended previously, and source of information related to anaemia.

Section B

Items on knowledge among registered mothers regarding anaemia.

Interpretation and Conclusion

The statistical test carried out for analysis were percentage, mean, median, standard deviation and ANOVA (analysis of variance and t-test). The result revealed that fair level of awareness (>50% - 75%) score detained by 70% respondents.

There was a significant relationship between knowledge score and selected variables like age, religion, type of mother education and participation in anaemia awareness programme. The finding of the study revealed that the awareness regarding sign & symptoms, diagnosis and treatment, prevention was comparatively less. It indicate that there is a great need of in-depth education of the mother, regarding various aspects of anaemia. And thus prevent increase of this disease.

Recommendations

Based upon the findings of the study, following recommendations were made for further study:

- Similar studies can be replicated on a large sample, in order to validate the finding and making generalization.
- A comparative study can be done in the rural and urban area of the Jaipur city.
- An experimental study can be conducted using control and experimental group.
- An experimental study can be conducted to find out the effectiveness protocol regarding anaemia.
- The same study can be conducted in different government hospital and private hospital settings.

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