

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge on Contraceptive Measures among Mothers at Vinayaka Mission's Medical College and Hospital, Karaikal.

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive study was conducted to assess the knowledge on contraceptive measures among mothers at Vinayaka Mission's Medical College and Hospital in OG OPD, karaikal. The objectives of this study was 1.to assess the knowledge on contraceptive measures among mothers 2. to find association between knowledge on contraceptive measures. The investigator has used structured knowledge questionnaire with 20 items to assess the knowledge on contraceptive measures among mothers and 10 marks to assess the practice of self care of mothers who are attending OG OPD at VMMC& H. Karaikal. The total score awarded is 30 marks.. The date obtained was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result shows 36% of mothers are having inadequate knowledge, 34% of mothers are having moderate knowledge and 30 % of mothers are having adequate knowledge. There are significant associations between levels of knowledge with demographic variables such as age, education, occupation.

INTRODUCTION

"If you educate a woman, you have educated a population".

All couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsible the number and spacing of their children to have the information, education, and means to do so. 11th July of every year is celebrated as world population day .Population explosion is a self created catastrophe, which the mankind has brought upon itself. The reason for population explosion are child marriage, poverty, lack of education about family planning, religious belief, housing problems, and lack of social security which lead to high birth rate. To overcome population explosion in India, it has been recognized that family welfare planning must become an important part of the overall development strategy and program of the country. India's 2001 census plus the country's population at 1,028 billion. India is estimated to increase its population by about 18 million every year, the size of Australia. India's population grow to 1.53 billion by 2050.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Child is the future citizen of the nation. Health of the child depends upon the health of the mother. Thus maternal care and maternal health is intimately associated with the child care and health. So protection and promotion of the health of the mothers and child is of prime importance for building a healthy and sound nation. One of the most serious problem

that India face today is over population. Our population today is more than china. In our country, a baby is born every one seconds i.e more than 86,400 children are born every day.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge on contraceptive measures among mothers at Vinayaka Mission's Medical College and Hospital at Karaikal.

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the knowledge on contraceptive measures among mothers.
- To find association between knowledge on contraceptive measures with selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research design used for his study was descriptive design. The study was conducted in outpatient department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Vinayaka Mission's Medical College Hospital in Karaikal. The target population of this study is reproductive age group mothers. 60 reproductive age group mothers who are attending OG OPD at Vinayaka mission's medical college hospital Karaikal were selected by simple random sampling based on inclusion criteria. The tool used for this study were structured knowledge questionnaire and data was collected using self administered questionnaire. The tool consisted of 2 parts. Part -I : Consist of demographic characteristics of mothers .Part- II : Consist of structured closed ended questionnaire to assess the knowledge of mothers. The possible vital scores for multiple choice questions on knowledge was a score of 20 and for expressed practice a score of 10 related to self care of mothers. A score "one mark was given for every correct answer and zero for wrong answer. After obtaining permission the data collection was started among mothers. The researcher initially established rapport with the study subjects. The oral consent was obtained from each subject before starting the data collection. The purpose was explained to each study subject and knowledge questionnaire and expressed practices questionnaire were administered to each sample separately and data was collected. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data collected from 60 samples were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results are presented under following sections.

Section A : Demographic variables of mothers.

Section B: Assess the level of knowledge on contraceptive measures .

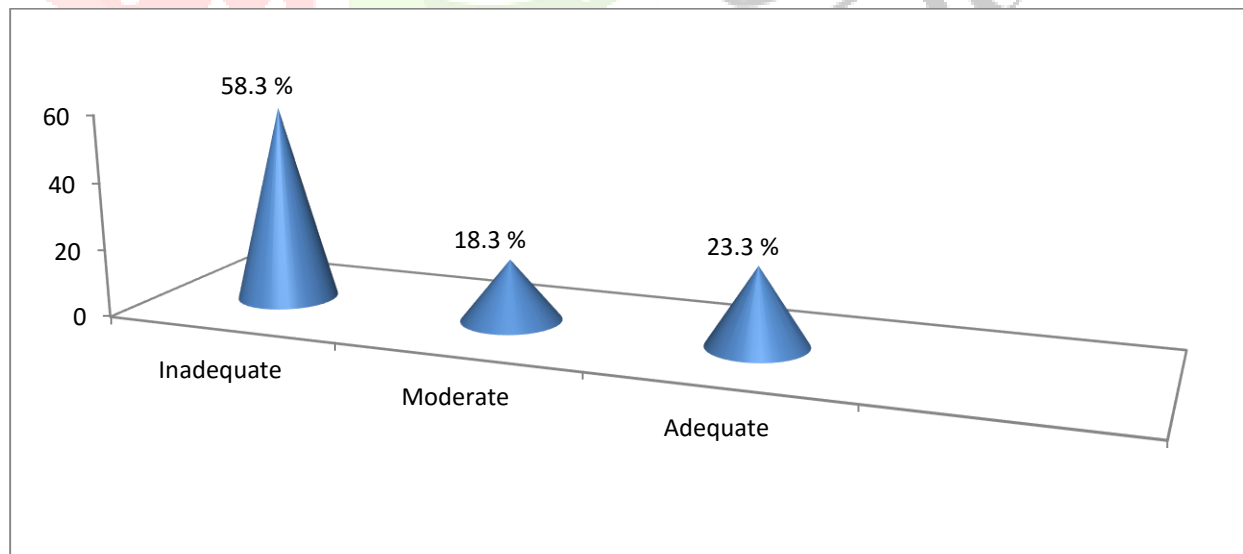
Section C: Association of knowledge regarding contraceptive measures with selected demographic variables.

- Highest percentage (35%) of mothers were in the age group of 26 – 30 years, 26% of mothers were in the age group of 21- 25 years.

- Highest percentage (45%) of mothers were in the Hindu 31.7% of mothers were in the Christian. The findings of the present study supported by cross-sectional study conducted in Delhi has reported that (98%) of women belongs to Hindu religion.
- Highest percentage (40%) of mothers were in the Nuclear family, 31.7% of mothers were in the joint family
- Highest percentage (41.7%) of mothers were in the Illiterate, 26.7% of mothers were in the primary school, 10% of mothers high school.
- Highest percentage (76.7%) of mothers were in the House wife, 23.3% of mothers were in the Employed
- Highest percentage (60%) of mothers were in the Primi, 40% of mothers were in the Multi.
- Highest percentage (45%) of mothers were in the Friends or relative, 28.3% of mothers were in the Health personnel, 26.7% of mothers Mass of information. The findings of the present study supported by Naqui. S, Hashim.N (2014) who has reported that (45%) of women get knowledge from mass media.

ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON CONTRACEPTIVE MEASURES AMONG MOTHER

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	NUMBER(60) (Frequency)	PERCENTAGE
1.	Inadequate	35	58.3%
2.	Moderate	11	18.3%
3.	Adequate	14	23.3%



The second objective of study was to find association between knowledge on contraceptive measures. There are statistically significant association between the level of knowledge, educational status and occupation. There are significant associations between levels of knowledge with demographic variables such as age, education, occupation. There is no

significance association between the level of knowledge regarding religion, type of family , para and source of information

.RECOMMENDATIONS

- A similar study can be conducted on a larger sample to generalize the findings
- A comparative study can be conducted on rural and urban PHC centre
- A follow up study can be conducted to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.
- A comparative study can be conducted to assess the knowledge among primi gravida and multi gravida mothers.

CONCLUSION

Contraceptive measures is one of the necessities in our day to day life. In this context the women have to know about how to practice certain contraceptive measures. Ready rani (2002) stated that in her report on emergency contraception stated about 15,000-20,000 women die from assessing from illegal abortion every year in India. Proper education, motivation, fertility regulation are the best way to prevent these complications. A woman should prefer to prevent unwanted pregnancy rather than having abortions.

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