



STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM: “A STUDY TO ASSESS AND EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DFMC CHART ON PRENATAL ATTACHMENT IN TERM OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE AMONG PRIME MOTHERS ATTENDING AN OPD IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT MEERUT.”

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INTRODUCTION

Prenatal attachment is very essential for the growth and development of the fetus. DFMC chart is helping the primi mother for improving the bonding between fetus and mother. So the knowledge of DFMC chart is helping to maintain the attachment it also helps to maintain the attitude of primi mother towards the fetus.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To prepare and validate the DFMC chart on prenatal attachment
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge and attitude score and after implementation of DFMC chart on prenatal attachment in an experimental group.
3. To compare the posttest knowledge and attitude score regarding prenatal attachment among primi mothers in experimental and control groups.
4. To find out the association of post knowledge and attitude and score of primi mothers regarding DFMC chart on prenatal attachment with selected demographic variable in experimental group.

METHODOLOGY

An evaluative research approach was used in the study to determine the effectiveness of DFMC chart on prenatal attachment in term of knowledge and attitude among Prime mothers attending an OPD in selected hospital at Meerut. The research design selected for the study was Quasi-experimental nonequivalent control group pre-test post-test design. 40 primi mothers (20 in experimental and 20 in control group) were selected in hospital setting by non-probability purposive sampling technique. Structured knowledge questionnaire tools, attitude scale were used to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding DFMC chart among primi mothers attending an OPD. Data was collected and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

This study revealed that maximum of the sample in experimental group and control group were from the age group of 21-23 years (35%) and (40%) respectively. As per the qualification status in experimental group maximum samples belongs to intermediate i.e. 8(40%) and in control group maximum sample belong to intermediate i.e. 7(35%). As per the occupation in experimental group 11(55%) were from housewife and in control group 13(65%) were also from housewife. As per the monthly income majority 10(50%) were from > 20000rs and in control also were from >20000rs i.e. 11(55%). As per the religion majority were from Muslim in experimental i.e. 11(55%) and Hindu in control group i.e. 11(55%). As per the type of family majority were from in experimental and control group i.e. 9(45%) and 11(55%) respectively.

The study revealed that the mean post-test knowledge score of primi mothers in experimental group (24.23) is significantly higher than then mean posttest knowledge score of control group (8). The mean difference between the posttest knowledge score of both the group was found to be (6). Then unpaired t' value (23.87) and the df (38) was found to be statically significant at 0.05 level of significance.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that primi mothers attending an OPD were having deficit knowledge regarding prenatal attachment and DFMC chart was found to be an effective method to improve the knowledge of primi mother.