



# A Study To Assess The Knowledge On Newborn Care Among The Primigravida Women At Selected Hospitals In Greater Noida

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## **Abstract:**

Care of new born is directly indirectly influenced by mothers knowledge ,hence mother should increase there knowledge regarding new born care, which ultimately will influence there ability ,skill in care of new born. Mother craft skill, family eduction , the kind of care during pregnancy, adequate safe delivery, prevention of hypothermia of newborn, and infection prevention ,promotion of breastfeeding practice ,home care of small babies, early recognition of a sick baby and prompt seeking of care are important points about which a mother should have enough knowledge. A descriptive research methodology was adopted in this study and 100 women came for ANC checkup in OPD in selected hospitals of Greater Noida. Convenience sampling technique was adopted for data collection. The information was gathered via a knowledge questioner. 81 % had inadequate knowledge 14% had moderate knowledge and 5% had adequate knowledge about new born care.

**Key words-** Newborn, primigravida, knowledge

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Motherhood can be defined as “the biological process of giving birth” to exercising control over responsibility for one’s young. The important task of motherhood is to fulfill the physical, emotional, social, intellectual and moral needs of children. There is no doubt that a mother plays an important role in this regard<sup>1</sup>. According to WHO, In 2018, an estimated 0.6 million newborns died in India due to preterm birth, neonatal infections, intrapartum-related complications/ birth asphyxia and congenital malformations.

Eighty per cent of these deaths were preventable<sup>8</sup>. In the first month many babies dies in all countries every year as per the reports reflected by UNICEF approx 2.6 million baby death reported with in a month<sup>11</sup>. New born care is care which is provided as soon after birth of baby which includes so many aspects likes cord care, eye care, immunization , breadstfeeding<sup>6</sup>. Care of new born is directly indirectly influenced by mothers knowledge ,hence mother should increase there knowledge regarding new born care, which ultimately will influence there ability ,skill in care of new born<sup>11</sup>. Family life education and mother craft skills, care during pregnancy, safe delivery, prevention of hypothermia and infections, promotion of breast feeding, home care of small babies, early recognition of a sick baby and prompt seeking of care are important points about which a mother should have enough knowledge<sup>10</sup>.

The nation will be shaped and moulded into a healthier and a stronger one, if its children are strong and healthy. Parental education enables particularly the mothers to acquire greater knowledge and learn better child care. Care of children has always traditionally been the forte of mothers irrespective of education, income and social class differences. Many studies has been carried out in developing countries but only

focuses on new born care practices<sup>12</sup>. Hence the research has interest in doing research in this area to assess the knowledge of primigravida mothers about new born care.

## OBJECTIVES

1. To determine the knowledge of primigravida women regarding newborn care as measured by structured knowledge questionnaire.
2. To find the association between the pre-test knowledge score of primigravida women on new born care with their selected variables such as age, education, occupation, income, type of family

## VARIABLES

### Independent variables

Age, marital status, educational status, occupational status, socioeconomic status, employment status and prenatal characteristics such as gravida.

### Outcome variables

Average/mean scores for self structured questionnaires, chi square finding for selected socio demographic variables, average/mean scores for socio-demographic variables.

## RESEARCH SETTING

Antenatal wards and outpatients obstetrics and gynecology department of selected hospitals in Greater Noida

## POPULATION

### Target population:

Women of reproductive age group

### Accessible population:

All primi gravida women who are attending the obstetrics and gynecology department (OPD) or admitted in the ward.

## SAMPLE

The sample of current study includes women who are in reproductive age group or primi gravida attending the OPD or IPD.

## SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Non-probability convenience sampling techniques

## SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATION

100 subjects are needed to have a confidence level of 95% that the real value is within 5% of precision (plus and minus) of the previously reported value of 15% prevalence of aggression.

## CRITERIA OF SAMPLE SELECTION

### INCLUSION CRITERIA

Primigravida women 35 and above weeks of gestation . Those who can speak Hindi or English  
Primigravida women who are willing to participate in the study

### EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Multiparous women

## DESCRIPTION OF DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

Tool I- Demographic Performa and clinical characteristics It is developed by the researcher considered socio-demographic characteristic.

Tool II- Structured questionnaires for assessing the knowledge regarding newborn care

## VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE TOOL

The content validity of the tool was established by five experts from field of obstetrics and gynecology. The overall content validity index of the instrument was appropriate which shows high value of scale content validity item/ average. The internal consistency of the tool was obtained by establishing cronbach's (0.845) and found to be reliable.

## RESULT

Table1 – Assessment of level of knowledge on newborn care among primigravida mothers.

Fig1-Percentage distribution of level of knowledge on new born care among primigravida mothers

Table 2.- Percentage distribution of sociodemographic characteristics.

Table 3-Association between the level of knowledge on newborn care among primigravida mothers and with their demographic variables

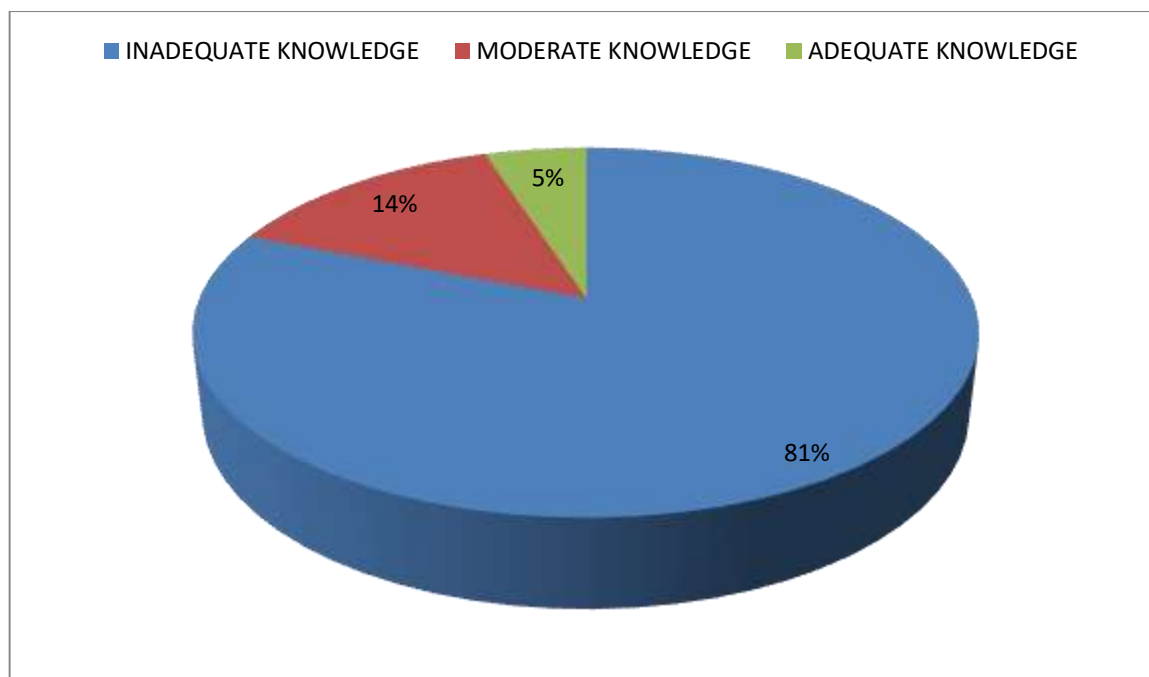
**Table 1.** – Assessment of level of knowledge on newborn care among primigravida mothers.

KNOWLEDGE LEVEL	SCORING	FREQUENCY &PERCENTAGE	
		n	%
Adequate knowledge	< 50%	5	5%
Inadequate knowledge	50% - 75%	81	81%
Moderate knowledge	75% >	14	14%

**Table 1.-** Depicts that womens having adequate knowledge 5(5%),Inadequate knowledge 81(81%),moderate knowledge 14 (14%) on new born care

**Fig 1**.-Percentage distribution of level of knowledge on new born care among primigravida mothers

N=100



**Fig 1.**-Among 100 women primigravida mothers 81 % had inadequate knowledge about new born care ,14% had moderate knowledge about new born care, 5 % had adequate knowledge about new born care.

**Table 2**- Frequency distribution of socio demographic characteristics

N=100

DEMOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES	Frequency	Percentage
	n	%
<b>Age in Years</b>		
20-25	88	88%
25-30	12	12%
<b>Education</b>		
Primary	55	55%
Higher Education	36	36%
Graduation	9	9%
<b>Employement</b>		
Unemployed	43	43%
Unskilled	14	14%
Semiskilled	1	1%
skilled	26	26%
Clerical	5	5%
Semi Professional	11	11%
<b>Type of Family</b>		
Nuclear	57	57%
Joint	31	31%
Extented	12	12%

<b>Income</b>		
1590-4726	1	1%
4727-7877	77	77%
7878-11816	16	16%
15754-31506	6	6%
<b>Religion</b>		
Hindu	93	93%
Chritian	1	1%
Others	6	6%

**Table 2-**Depicts that maximum age group were of 20- 25 year age group 88(88%).Among education level maximum were of primary schooling,44 (44%) were unemployed, maximum 57 (57%) were belonging to nuclear family, income ranging from 4,727-7877 were 77(77%), maximum were Hindu 93(93%).



**Table3** -Association between level of knowledge of newborn of primigravida mother with there demographic variables

DEMOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE						Chi square test	Df p value	N=10 0
	Poor		Average		Good				
	n	%	n	%	n	%			
<b>Age in Years</b>									
20-25	66	75	20	22	2	2.3	X <sup>2</sup> =1.696	P=0.428	
25-30	11	91.7	1	8.3	0	0			
<b>Education</b>									
Primary	52	94.5	3	5.5	0	0	X <sup>2</sup> =42.093	P=0.01	
Higher Education	23	63.9	13	36.1	0	0			
Graduation	2	22.2	5	55.6	2	22.2			
<b>Employment</b>									
Unemployed	36	83.7	7	16.3	0	0	X <sup>2</sup> =25.895	P=0.004	
Unskilled	9	64.3	5	35.7	0	0			
Semiskilled	1	100	0	0	0	0			
skilled	23	88.5	3	11.5	0	0			
Clerical	2	40	3	60	0	0			
Semi Professional	6	54.5	3	27.3	2	18.2			
<b>Type of Family</b>									
Nuclear	44	77.2	11	19.3	2	3.5	X <sup>2</sup> =2.13	P=0.712	
Joint	23	74.2	8	25.8	0	0			
Extented	10	83.3	2	16.7	0	0			

Income								
1590-4726	1	100	0	0	0	0	X <sup>2</sup> =2.968	P=0.813
4727-7877	61	79.2	15	19.5	1	1.3		
7878-11816	11	68.8	4	25	1	6.3		
15754-31506	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0		
Religion								
Hindu	71	76.3	20	21.5	2	2.2	X <sup>2</sup> =5.581	P=0.233
Chritian	0	0	1	100	0	0		
Others	6	100	0	0	0	0		

**Table 3-** Depicts association between level of knowledge with socio-demographic variables knowledge among 100 Primigravida .Bases on chi-square test statistics maternal socio-demographic characteristics such as women's age ,education employment . Womens education and employment found to be statically highly significant (P=0.001). Also more age, income type of family has no association (P>0.005).

## DISCUSSION

Present study depicts that among 100 women primigravida mothers 81% had inadequate knowledge about new born care , 14% had moderate knowledge about new born care, 5% had adequate knowledge about new born care. Which had similar results with other study conducted by Bai et al in JK hospital Kota in yr 2019 depicts that 40 (40.00%) had inadequate knowledge score, 32 (32.0%) had moderately adequate knowledge score and 28 (28.0%) had adequate knowledge score regarding new born care.<sup>1</sup> Another study conducted by Shivaleela et al conducted study in Ethipoiain 2019 studied the knowledge regarding essential newborn care. The final result of the study suggest that about 25% of mothers had good knowledge, 64% mothers had moderate knowledge and 11% of mothers had poor knowledge related to essential new born care and knowledge of primipara mothers towards essential new born care has lots of lacunae especially in those who belong to the lower socioeconomic and educational status.<sup>7</sup> Socio-demographic characteristics such as women's age ,education employment . Women education and employment found to be statically highly significant (P=0.001) in this study. Also age, income type of family has no association (P>0.005). this was supported by study conducted by Manesh etl in Gujart in yr 2022 supported the study educational level was significant. Socio-demographic variables like the mother's age , employment status, family monthly income, marital status, family type, parity are not significant at that level.<sup>9</sup> Another study by Mamta et al assessed the knowledge, practices and attitude of primigravida mother on newborn care. Another study by Ahmed et al conducted study in Bareilly in yr 2019 examined postnatal mother knowledge of newborn care practices. They suggested a lack of education, but there was also a significant association between sociodemographic factors and inadequate maternal knowledge.<sup>16</sup>

## CONCLUSION

81 % had inadequate knowledge 14% had moderate knowledge and 5% had adequate knowledge about new born care. Socio-demographic characteristics such employment status, education of women associated with having adequate knowledge about new born care where as type of family, religion, income had no relation with knowledge of newborn care. At end of interview booklet were distributed among the primigravida mother

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