



A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding complication of late pregnancy among nursing students in selected Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing Mandi Goindgarh, Punjab with view to develop Information Booklet.

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Abstract

A descriptive study was conducted among 100 Nursing students at Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab. Descriptive Research design was used to assess the knowledge regarding complication of late pregnancy among the Nursing students. Data was collected through socio demographic profile and knowledge questionnaire. The collected data was analysed and interpreted by descriptive and inferential statistics. The results shows that Majority of the nursing students i.e., 62% had moderate knowledge regarding complications of late pregnancy, 30% had inadequate knowledge and only 8% had adequate knowledge regarding complications of late pregnancy. The study concludes that the nursing students are in need of awareness on complications of late pregnancy.

Introduction

Compared with olden days modern women are much serious about their carrier. And they are postponing the pregnancy as it will break their continuity in the carrier. They are planning marriage or pregnancy after marriage until achieving required position in the carrier. Science is also advanced and methods dealing with problems of late pregnancy are now available. Even though compared with pregnancies in twenties, pregnancies in elderly women are undoubtedly risky. A study was conducted on Finnish university students to assess the actual and desired number of children, and compare the economic and educational situations of students with and without children. The study population consisted of Finnish undergraduate students of 35 years. Study concluded that University students are seldom parents, though they are at the ideal age for childbearing and the majority desire to have children. The risk of unintended childlessness exists, when pregnancies are postponed because of unfinished studies (Virtala A., Kunttu K. 2006). A survey study was conducted to investigate university student's intention and attitude towards future parenthood and their awareness regarding female fertility. Result showed that females and males had largely positive attitude

towards parenthood and wanted to have children. About half of women intended to have children after the age of 35 years and were not sufficiently aware of the age related decline of female fertility in the late 30s (Lampic C, Svanberg S. et. al. 2012).

Objectives of study

1. To assess the knowledge of nursing students regarding complications of late pregnancy.
2. To findout the association between the knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.
3. To prepare and distribute information booklet.

Methodology

A descriptive research approach was adopted for conducting research study among 100 Nursing students who fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to allocate samples. Ethical permission granted from Institutional ethical committee. Data was collected through demographic proforma, and knowledge questionnaire in the month of August 2021.

Findings of the study

Findings related to sample characteristics of Nursing students:

The baseline data of the students indicate that majority of the nursing students 46% were between the age of 20-21 years, 43% were between 22-23 years of age, 9% were between 24-25 years of age and only 2% were above 25 years of age. In respect of gender that 88% of the nursing students were females and only 12% were males. Religion shows that 71% of the nursing students were Christians, 21% were Hindus, and 8% of the nursing students were Muslims. In respect shows that 37% of nursing students family monthly income was 10001- 15000 Rupees, 26% of the nursing students family income was 5001-10000 Rupees, 25% of the nursing students family income was above 15001 Rupees, and 12% of the nursing students family income was below 5000 Rupees. According to the care of elderly primi shows that 88% of the nursing students were never care elderly primi during their clinical postings, and only 12% of the nursing students were cared elderly primi during their clinical postings. In respect of source of information shows that 34% of the nursing students had no information regarding complication of late pregnancy, 24% had through academic learning, 12% through mass media and clinical experience, 10% through health professionals, 8% got information from the family and friends.

Table 1 Assessment of knowledge level of nursing students

N=100

Variable	Maximum Score	Min Score obtained	Max Score obtained	Respondents knowledge		
				Mean	SD	Mean %
Knowledge	30	6	26	12.46	4.17	41.53

Figure 1 Bar diagram depicting knowledge level of the Nursing students

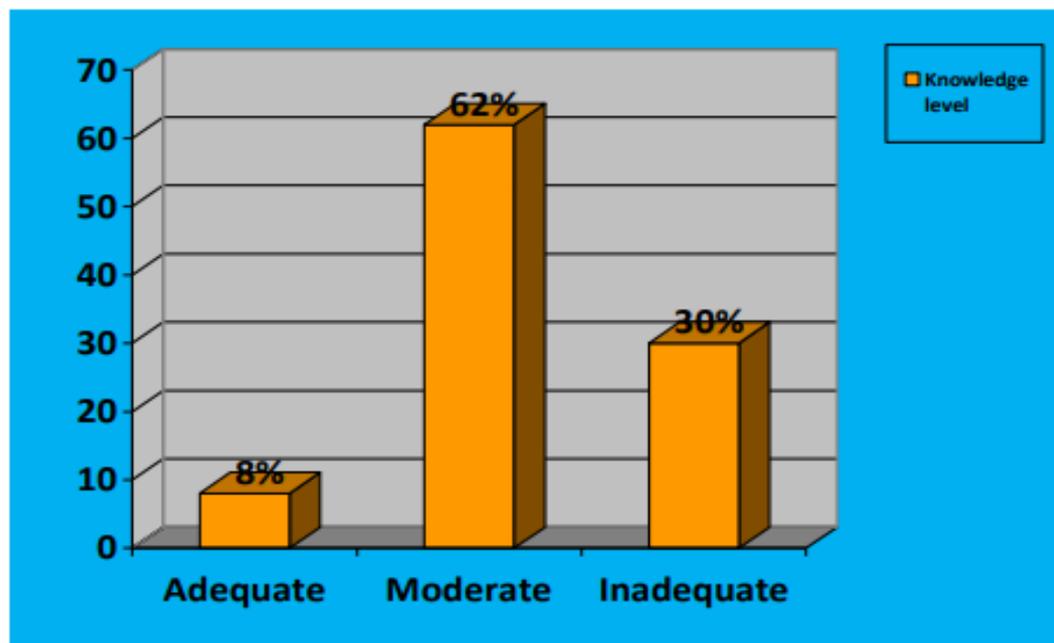


Table 1 & Fig 1 reveals that, the 62% of the nursing students had moderate knowledge regarding complications of late pregnancy, 30% had inadequate knowledge and only 8% had adequate knowledge regarding complications of late pregnancy.

Table 2 Association between the knowledge scores and the selected demographic variables

N=100

Demographic variables		≤Median	> Median	Chi-square value (X ²)	Remarks
Age in years	20-21	22	24	1.45	NS
	22-23	26	17		
	24-25	5	4		
	Above 25	1	1		
Gender	Male	8	4	0.63	NS
	Female	48	40		
Religion	Hindu	15	6	0.37	NS
	Muslim	5	3		
	Christian	46	25		
	Others	0	0		
Family monthly income	< 5000	7	5	0.52	NS
	5001-10000	14	12		
	10001-15000	19	18		
	Above 15001	15	10		
Care of elderly primi	Yes	5	7	0.22	NS
	No	43	45		
Source of information	Family & friends	5	3	2.12	NS
	Mass media	7	5		
	Academics	14	10		
	Health	6	4		
	Clinical experience	4	8		
	No information	22	12		

NS- Not significant.

In Table 2 Chi-square test was applied to analyse the association between the knowledge scores and the selected demographic variables. The study findings show that, there is no association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

A comparative study was conducted in POFs Hospital, WahCantt, to compare the complications, delivery mode and fetal outcome between elderly primigravidae and young primigravidae. Result showed that among the complications during pregnancy, pregnancy induced hypertension was commonest complication in elderly primigravidas.

A prospective study was conducted in Ethiopia at Saint Paul's and Tikur Anbessa Teaching Hospital. The result showed that pregnancy at old age was more likely to be complicated by hypertension.

Limitations of the study

The study sample was confined only to Nursing students in selected Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing. A self structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge regarding complications of late pregnancy among Nursing students. The responses were restricted only limited samples in a limited time available for data collection.

Conclusion

In context of assessing knowledge of Nursing students regarding complications of late pregnancy is that obstetric problems and pregnancy outcome is very high in the elderly primigravida than younger primigravida.

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