



EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION ON PREVENTION OF TORCH INFECTIONS IN ANTENATAL MOTHERS

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ABSTRACT

TORCH stands for a group of infections, it can cause serious congenital anomalies, poor fetal outcome and subsequent reproductive failures. The research approach adopted for this study is quantitative approach. The design adopted for the study was quasi-experimental design with one group pretest post test design. the sample consists of the 60 antenatal mothers from selected Government Maternity Hospital,Tirupati. The pre test knowledge was assessed using structured interview schedule. the planned health education programme was given to the study participants on the same day. the post test knowledge was also assessed using the same questionnaire on day 07.The results shows that 3(5.00%) had inadequate knowledge, 25(41.70%) had moderate knowledge, 32(53.30%) had adequate knowledge.The calculated value (25.13).The result clearly showed that the planned health education programme had significant improvement in the knowledge regarding prevention of TORCH infections among antenatal mothers.

KEYWORDS: Evaluate , knowledge, STP, TORCH infections, Antenatal mothers.

INTRODUCTION: Pregnancy is the most fascinating and delicate experience for a women. Not only the health of the baby in the womb but also the woman's health is of equal importance to all her friends'well wishers and family members. Every pregnancy is unique experience for the women experiences will be new and uniquely different. Reproduction though it is considered to be an usual process in the life of a women, may be stressful and can lead to the threats in reproductive age group women unless, appropriate measures are taken in time, it may reach its peak and endanger the life of mothers. Some infections are more common than usual but all of them need to be prevented at best or at worst nipped in the bud for sure. The primary infections includes TORCH infections an Acronym of Toxoplasma, Other infections (like varicella, syphilis, hepatitis, etc...) Rubella, Cytomegalovirus and Herpes. The impact and diagnosis of the disease just mentioned have been touched upon as well as the vaccination.

TORCH is common in all socio-economic groups but congenital infections with significant impairment is seen at highest rate in population in which women in child bearing age have highest risk of acquiring primary infections. In addition to placental route, TORCH can be transmitted at delivery via the maternal genital tract, during the post partum period in breast milk and transfused blood products.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned health education programme on knowledge regarding prevention of TORCH infections during pregnancy among antenatal mothers.
2. To find out the association between knowledge scores regarding prevention of TORCH infections during pregnancy among antenatal mothers with their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Quasi experimental one group pre test post test design was adopted for this study. The present study was conducted in the selected Government Maternity Hospital, Tirupati. The structured interview schedule was adopted to assess their knowledge regarding prevention of TORCH infections among antenatal mothers. The structured interview schedule contains 35 multiple choice questions which covers definition, incidence, etiology, clinical manifestations, and its effects on mother and child, diagnosis, management, prevention of TORCH infections among antenatal mothers. Each correct answer carries one mark and wrong response carries 0 marks.

Score was interpreted as 0-17 Inadequate knowledge, 18-24 Moderate knowledge, 25-35 Adequate knowledge. reliability and validity of the structured interview schedule was established.

The health education programme planned for about 45 minutes which covers the sub topic of definition, incidence, etiology, clinical effects of mother and child, diagnosis, management, prevention of TORCH infections among antenatal mothers. it also includes the identification and management of the prevention of TORCH infections among antenatal mothers. It was validated. Pilot study was done and it was found feasible to carry out the study.

Prior permission was obtained from the Medical Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh. A brief introduction was given about the researcher. consent was taken from study sample. Antenatal mothers were made to sit comfortably, pretest data was collected by administration of pre tested structured interview schedule. 30-45 minutes time was taken to collect data from each study participant, after collection of pretest data, planned health education programme given on prevention of TORCH infections for a period of 30-45 minutes by utilizing AV aids. After planned health education programme antenatal mothers were requested to cooperate for post test data collection after one week. post test data was acquired after a period of seven days. data was analyzed with SPSS version 20.

FINDINGS

Data was analyzed as per the objectives of the study

Demographic profile of the antenatal mothers

Table-1 Distribution of demographic variable

Demographic Variables		No. of antenatal mothers	%
Age	20-24 yrs	34	56.70%
	25-29 yrs	20	33.30%
	30-34 yrs	06	10.00%
Educational status	Primary education	21	35.00%
	Secondary education	18	30.00%
	Graduate	19	31.70%
	Post graduate	2	3.30%
Religion	Hindu	40	66.70%
	Christian	7	11.70%
	Muslim	10	16.70%
	Others	3	5.00%
Income of the family/month	10,000 – 20,000	24	40.00%
	20,000 – 30,000	17	28.30%

	30,000 – 40,000	13	21.70%
	40,000 – 50,000	6	10.00%
Husband occupation	Farmer	19	31.70%
	Business	13	21.70%
	Service	16	26.70%
	Others	12	20.00%
Type of dietary pattern	Vegetarian	12	20.00%
	Non vegetarian	15	25.00%
	Mixed diet	33	55.00%
Gestational age	1-12 weeks	12	20.00%
	13-20 weeks	15	25.00%
	21-30 weeks	15	25.00%
	30-40 weeks	18	30.00%
Gravida	Primi	40	66.70%
	Multi	20	33.30%
Antenatal visits	Regular	48	80.00%
	Irregular	12	20.00%
Source of information	Multimedia	14	23.30%
	Peer group	9	15.00%
	Health team member	27	45.00%
	Family & others	10	16.70%

The Majority 34 (56.7%) belongs to the age group of 20-24 years, then all of them educated, most of the (66.7%), were Hindus, nearly one fourth of the sample monthly income of the family rupees 10000-20000/-.most (31.75) of the respondents husbands occupation was agriculture. more than of the women were consuming mixed diet. Considerable percentage (66.70%) of the sample were primies.As per the gestational age (20.00%) were 1-12 weeks 25% of them were 13-20 weeks and 30% of antenatal mothers were 21-30 weeks and remaining antenatal mothers were 30-40 weeks.

Table – 2 Distribution on level of overall knowledge scores on TORCH infections among antenatal mothers in pre test and post test

S.no	Level of Knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
		Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
1	Inadequate	53	88.30	3	5.00
2	Moderate	5	8.30	25	41.70
3	Adeqaute	2	3.30	32	53.30
	Total	60	100.00	60	100.00

Table 2 Reveals that in pre test out of 60 of the antenatal mothers 53(88.30%) of the had inadequate knowledge, 5(8.30%) of them had moderate knowledge, 2(3.30%) of mothers had adequate knowledge, where as in post test, more than half of the sample (53.30%) gained adequate knowledge. nearly 41.70% acquired moderate knowledge .

table – 3 Comparison of pre-test and post test mean and standard deviation and paired t test and pvalues of knowledge regarding prevention of TORCH infections among antenatal mothers

Paired Sample Statics: Mean, SD and t-value					
1		Mean	Std. Deviation	t-value	P value
	Pre test knowledge	15.67	3.38	25.135**	0.00
	Post test knowledge	25.28	4.30		

NS= not significant * = Significant at P<0.05 level

**=Significant at P< 0.01 level

Table -3 Revealed that posttest mean score (25.28) was significantly high than the pre test mean score (15.67) on knowledge regarding prevention of TORCH infections among antenatal mothers. Paired “t” test values was 25.135 and p value is 0.00, which is significant at 1 percent level. It indicates that the planned health education programme was significantly effective in improving the knowledge regarding prevention of TORCH infections among antenatal mothers.

Association between demographic variables with post test knowledge scores on prevention of TORCH infections among antenatal mothers

Significant association was found with age chi-square (10.458), p (0.03), sources of information (14.79), p (0.002), significant at 5 percent level, significant association found between husband occupation chi-square (36.88), p value (0.00), gestational age chi-square (27.635), p value (0.00) at 1 percent level no significant association was found between educational status, income, religion, gravida.

Discussion

The findings of the study revealed majority of the antenatal mothers 53(88.30%)

had inadequate knowledge, after implementation of the health education intervention more than half of the mothers (53%) obtained adequate awareness, Nearly half of the sample (41.70%) acquired moderate knowledge. Study findings are correlating with the finding of vinaanad where majority 75% gained average understanding about TORCH infections and also post test mean scores (21.14) are higher than pre test mean scores (12.30), Jessie angel Dayna where post test mean score (16.5) higher than the pretest mean score (6.66).

Conclusion

Planned health education programme on prevention of TORCH infections among was found to be effective in improving awareness of antenatal mothers on prevention of TORCH infections.

Acknowledgement

The authors are thankful to the antenatal mothers who are cooperating during data collection.

Source of support : None

Conflict of interest : None declared

Source of support in form : None

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