



“A Study To Assess The Knowledge And Practices Regarding Implementation Of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) Among The Anms Working At Rural Areas In The State Of Maharashtra”.

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Abstract :

Aim :

The Aim of this study were to assess Knowledge and Practice regarding regarding implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) among the ANMs working at rural areas in the State of Maharashtra.

Research Methodology

The Community based Quantitative Descriptive cross-sectional survey research study conducted in selected rural areas in the State of Maharashtra . A total 150 ANMs working in PHCs and SCs selected by Simple Random Sampling. Data were collected by using Split Half method for structure questioner & Rater Inter-Rater method for observational check list .which have 28 structure questions and 66 statement of observational check list. Data were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The assessment of overall knowledge level about implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) among ANMs depicted that majority 112 (74.7%) ANMs had excellent knowledge and 31 (20.7%) ANMs had good knowledge. Remaining 7 (4.7%) ANMs had average knowledge. None of the ANMs were in Poor knowledge range. This shows that most of ANMs had adequate knowledge regarding implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) Practice level about implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) among ANMs depicted that All of ANMs 150 (100%) were practicing 167 excellently regarding implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS). None of ANMs were practicing well, averagely or poorly. The finding indicated that, mean Knowledge score 3.10 (77.5%) was seen regarding MCTS Software-Child Health Services. Followed by which 1.54 (77%) regarding Data Collection - Monthly recording. Mean Knowledge score 3 (75%) was found regarding MCTS SoftwareMaternal Health Services, 4.24 (70.7%)(75%) was found regarding MCTS Software- Maternal Health Services, 4.24 (70.7%)found regarding Concept of MCTS, 1.99 (66.4%) regarding Data Collection -Monthly reporting, 3.89 (64.8%) found regarding MCTS work plan and 1.88 (62.3%) was seen regarding MCTS Software the Pearson's table (r) table value was 0.159 at 0.05

level of significance with no of pairs being 150. The calculated 'r' value was 0.021, which was less than the (r) table value 0.159. The P value 0.803 ($p > 0.803$) which was more than 0.05 level of significance indicated that, there was no correlation between Knowledge and Practices regarding MCTS among ANM in selected rural area of Maharashtra.

RESEARCH ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION A moment of unimaginable joy is what a mother feels when a newborn is placed on her arms- a joy every mother should have the right to experience. But for many pregnant women in India this memory will never come to be, the moment of birth is often frightening. The major complications that account for nearly two-thirds of all maternal deaths are severe bleeding (mostly bleeding after childbirth), infections (usually after childbirth), high blood pressure during pregnancy (pre-eclampsia and eclampsia), complications from delivery and unsafe abortions.¹ The Government of India has been focusing on initiatives to improve maternal health indicators Much progress has been made in ending preventable maternal deaths in the past two decades: Globally the number of women and girls who die each year due to issues related to pregnancy and childbirth has dropped considerably, from 451,000 in 2000 to 295,000 in 2017, a 38 per cent decrease in 1985 WHO reported that 63-80% of maternal deaths due to direct obstetric causes and 88-98% of all maternal deaths could probably have been prevented with proper handling. to research reproductive behavior; and to assure every woman the right to safe motherhood the initiatives taken under the RCH program will be continued during the tenth Plan. Every effort will be made to ensure that the skill up gradation training which is critical for improving the content and quality of antenatal care is taken up and completed so that all the healthcare providers at primary secondary and tertiary care follow the protocol for screening all pregnant women for identification of those with problems. 2 ANM is the critical person in the screening of pregnant women; she will be given necessary skill upgradation training needed equipment and antenatal cards records to her findings. In order to ensure that the findings at antenatal screening are recorded accurately and reference back and forth becomes a standard practice it is essential to ensure that findings are recorded in a standard format in an antenatal card which is retained by the woman who takes it with her where ever gets referred to. During the Ninth Plan an antenatal card was designed and tested in some states. It is essential that these cards with suitable modification are printed and made available to all states for use. 2 In India, coordination between levels in the health care delivery system and fragmentation of care account for the poor quality of maternal health care. Mass illiteracy is another cause. Effective strategies for reducing the MMR are to place a high priority on maternal and child health (MCH) services and integrate vertical programs (e g family planning) related to MCH. Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS) is web based reporting software for name based tracking of health services to pregnant mothers and children and their follow up through health providers. It is being implemented by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MOHFW), New Delhi. As per the guidelines by Government of India, it has been rolled out in the state since January 2011. It has been declared as Mission Mode Project (MMP) by Central Govt. under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). It has been declared as Mission Mode Project (MMP) by Central Govt. under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). 3 To strengthen effective monitoring of mortality indicators IMR and MMR through tracking of health Services to pregnant women & children is the main objective of project. Tracking & monitoring of health services delivered to severe anemic & high risk mothers as well as low birth weight babies, monitoring of health services of 3 beneficiaries in view of fully protected mothers and fully protected child, generation of monthly action plans in the form of work plans at health facility and health worker level as per the beneficiaries allotted are the other objectives of this project. Pregnant woman registration & live birth registration is done by all Government health institutes under rural & urban area. All sub Centre's, primary health Centre's, rural /sub district hospitals, General hospitals, Woman Hospitals, District Hospitals, Government Medical College Hospitals as well as urban health posts, Maternity homes & hospitals under municipal corporation etc.³ Institutes are implementing MCTS in respective areas After registration of beneficiary (Pregnant Woman or Child) in MCTS 18 digit unique ID is generated by computer system and it will be sent to mobile number registered for that beneficiary in the form of information SMS. Any Government Health facility in the state can retrieve the records of beneficiary by using such MCTS ID in the system for updating of health services. With the use of MCTS Software, facility is provided to update the information of

beneficiary anywhere in the nation having access to the MCTS. Due services of pregnant woman and children for current as well as for next month are generated in the form of Work plans for health facility and health workers. Services in the field are being provided as per the work plan and services are recorded in the software to update the information of beneficiary. MCTS is a centralized web based application developed in co-ordination with NIC. MCTS was started on Dec-2009 and since then has come long way MCTS application is introduced for improving delivery of health care services to pregnant women and children up to five years of age through name based tracking of each beneficiary and monitoring service delivery. In July 2011 MCTS has been declared as the Mission Mode Project under NeGP (National e-Governance Plan) ANM will work closely with 4 the Anganwadi worker and will conduct maternal and child health clinics in Anganwadi on specified days in each village according to the advance tour Program. She will be the gatekeeper whose referrals will be at PHC/ CHC. In states where there are major gaps in ANMs there is need to strengthen the existing ANM schools so that lack trained ANMs does not come in the way of improving coverage. In order to cater to the increasing private sector involvement in deliveries some of the states have proposed investing in training of community midwives. 3

Objectives of the study

Primary Objective

- 1) To assess the knowledge and practices regarding implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) among the ANMs in rural areas.
- 2) Secondary Objectives 1) To correlate the knowledge with practices regarding implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) among ANMs in rural areas 2) To ascertain the association between knowledge and practices regarding implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) with selected demographic variables

Hypotheses

H01-There will be no significant correlation between knowledge with practices regarding implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS)

H1-There will be significant correlation between knowledge with practices regarding implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS)

H02-There will be no significant association between knowledge and practices regarding implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) with selected demographic variables.

H2-There will be significant association between knowledge and practices regarding implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) with selected demographic variables

Research Methodology

In this Study methodology refers to how the research was done and its logical sequence. The focus of this research was to assess the Knowledge and Practices regarding implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) among the ANMs working at rural areas in the State of Maharashtra The literature reviews have assisted the researcher to focus on the type of research method that will be most suitable for this area of Study.

Research Approach

It is concerned with objective or subjective assessment of the samples in order to find out the effect of one phenomenon over the others. It also highlights the variables that are observed in the study. It spells out the strategies that the researcher plans to gather information which is accurate and interpretable. The research approach used in this Study is Quantitative research approach. This enabled the researcher to Knowledge and Practices regarding implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) among the ANMs

Research Design

In this study Descriptive Cross Sectional survey design was used to assess the Knowledge and Practices regarding implementation of Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) among the ANMs due to the Importance of health informatics in health care delivery system and also a part of nursing practice. The Ministry of health and family welfare (MOHFW) and Government of India launch Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) that's why it is best phenomena for the study. With the help of descriptive cross sectional design researcher can explore more information regarding Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) and Maternal and Child Health provided by ANMs

In this study Structured Questionnaire used to assess the knowledge regarding Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) it was divided in two section that was I and II
 Section I : - Demographic Profile of the participants Includes 5 items related to the demographic research variables of respondents about Age, Education, Year of experience, Area of working, training on Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS)

Section II :- Structure Questionnaire :- To Knowledge related Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) include 28 questions Consists of knowledge related to Mother Child 79 Tracking System (MCTS) It further sub divided under following parts.

Part 1 - It includes 6 Knowledge regarding Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS)

Part 2 –Knowledge of ANMs regarding Data Collection

2.1: It includes 2 questions regarding Monthly recording

2.2: It includes 3 questions regarding Monthly reporting

2.3: It includes 6 questions regarding MCTS Work plan

Part 3. It includes 3 questions regarding Knowledge of ANMs regarding MCTS software

3.1: It includes 3 questions regarding Maternal Health Services

3.2: It includes 5 questions regarding Child Health Services Structured multiple choice questionnaire was formed with each question having only one right answer.

Each question was given score of 1 for right answer and 0 for the wrong answer.

Total score was 28 Assessment of knowledge scores were categorized into 4 categories as below:

Scoring grades

Below 40%:- Poor

41%-50% Average

51%-60%:- Good

61% and above: - Excellent

Research Tool -2

Observational Check List: - To assess Practices of ANMs regarding Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS)
 A checklist is a simple instrument consisting prepared list of expected items of performance or attributes which are checked by an evaluator for the presence or absence. Checklist is constructed by breaking a performance and quality of a product, which specifies the presence or absence of an attribute or trait which is then 'checked' by the trait or observer. It was most commonly used instrument for perform evaluation. The observer to note only whether a trait was present or not. If consist of a listening of steps, activities or behaviors the observer records when an incident occurs. The observer was judged certain behavior has taken place. In this study 'Practices' refer to the correct activity performed by the ANMs regarding Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) This will be evaluated by using the observational checklist. In this study researcher was observed the ANMs Practices regarding Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS) The Researcher developed Observational checklist which consist of 66 statements. That are further divided into three sub categories related to Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS)

It has two responses i.e. Yes and No. Evaluated by using the observational check list. One (1) Score was given for correct activity. Zero(0) score was given for wrong response activity.

Maximum score = 66 Techniques: - Observation

The practice was evaluated as per the following score:

Scoring grades

Below 40%:- Poor

41%-50%:- Average

51%-60%:- Good

61% and above: -Excellent

CONCLUSION

A brief summary of the study and its significant findings. It also includes the suggestions, limitations, personal experience, recommendations and implications, for the further study in nursing research, nursing administration, nursing services and nursing education. A mother needs to take good care of herself to rebuild her strength after child birth, various factors contribute to the high rate of maternal mortality and include a shortage of health care professionals, limited access to basic maternal health care, poverty, illiteracy, women's low social status, a poorly developed transportation system, a limited communication system, political conflict, if mother was dies; children lose their primary caregiver, communities are paid and unpaid labour. and countries forgot her contributions to economic and social development. A woman's death is more than a personal tragedy it represents an enormous cost to her nation, her community, and her family. Any social and economic investment that has been made in her life is lost. More than a decade of research has shown that small and affordable measures can significantly, reduce the health risks that women face when they become pregnant. Most maternal deaths could be prevented if women had access to appropriate health care during pregnancy, childbirth, and immediately afterwards. Effective monitoring and supervision of health care programs depend on complete, accurate, and timely flow of data.² ANM is the critical person in the screening of pregnant women; she will be given necessary skill upgradation and training needed for equipment and antenatal cards to record her findings. During the Ninth Plan an antenatal card was designed and tested 110 in some states. It is essential that these cards with suitable modification are printed and made available to all states for use. ANM will work closely with the Anganwadi worker and will conduct maternal and child health clinics in Anganwadi on specified days in each village according to the advance tour Program. She will be the gatekeeper whose referrals will be at PHC/ CHC. Effective monitoring and supervision of health care programs depend on complete, accurate, and timely flow of data MCTS was started on Dec-2009 and since then has come long way MCTS application is introduced for improving delivery of health care services to pregnant women and children up to five years of age through name based tracking of each beneficiary and monitoring service delivery. In July 2011 MCTS has been declared as the Mission Mode Project under NeGP (National e-Governance Plan) ANM will work closely with the Anganwadi worker and will conduct maternal and child health clinics in Anganwadi on specified days in each village according to the advance tour Program. ³ Considering above scenario researcher has selected the following topic for the study

RECOMMENDATIONS

On basis of the present study following recommendations are made: → A similar study can be done on a large sample. → A similar comparative study can be done. → Using the control group design, one can use a control group to undertake the study. → A detailed study can be done by including attitude along with knowledge and practice. . → More experimental studies may be needed to reinforce the relationships identified in this study.

CONCLUSION:

After the detail analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion. Result of the study indicated that, there was no significant correlation between Knowledge and Practices regarding Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS). The study also highlighted that, there was no significant association between the demographic variables and Knowledge and Practices of ANMs regarding Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS).. Hence, based on the above finding after the detail analysis, finding of the study indicated that the continuous in service training of the ANMs should be needed for upgradation of Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS). Practices of ANMs regarding Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS) and MCH practices. Finding indicated that, need of separate room and data entry operator at Every Health facility (PHC/SC) with separate computer system for data entry and free internet connectivity and need of refreshing courses for software handling.

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