



# A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SAFE MOTHERHOOD PROGRAMME AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHER AT SMVMCH, PUDUCHERRY.

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## ABSTRACT:

Globally 800 women still die every day of preventable causes related to pregnancy out of which 20% is contributed by India, currently estimated to be 212 per 1,00,000 live births. Hence, in 2014 “Every Mother and Every Newborn” and in 2016, “The Global Strategy” were launched to implement the 2030 agenda of Sustainable Developmental Goal (SDG)-3 to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. India’s Safe Motherhood Scheme, also known as the Janani Suraksha Yojna, is one of the world’s largest conditional cash transfer programs. The program was established with an aim to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutionalized delivery of children. **Objectives:**1) To assess the level of knowledge regarding safe motherhood programme among antenatal mother. 2) To find out the association between the levels of knowledge regarding safe motherhood programme among antenatal mother with their selected demographic variables. **Research methodology:** The quantitative approach were adopted for this study. The descriptive design were used. The convenient sampling technique were used for selection of the sample. The sample size were 50 antenatal mothers. By using Structured knowledge questionnaire were used to collect the data. Data analysis were done by descriptive and statistical inferences. **Result:** The major findings of the study shows that majority 31 (62%) of them had moderate knowledge, 18 (36%) of them had inadequate knowledge and 1 (2%) of them had adequate knowledge regarding safe motherhood among antenatal mothers. **Conclusion:** The study findings concluded most of the mother having moderate knowledge regarding safe motherhood and there is significance association between education, socio economic status and sources of information regarding safe motherhood among antenatal mothers at  $p < 0.05$ .

**Key words-** Safe-Motherhood Programe, Antenatal Mother, Assess and Knowledge

## INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy and childbirth are essential for existence of the entire human race but the complications involved in pregnancies often have a negative impact on mothers mentally, physically and emotionally. If a woman dies during childbirth the risk of death for children under five year doubles or even triples as seen in studies conducted in developing countries. Girls in particular are more affected. Thus, maternal death is a misfortune twofold.

To prevent maternal mortality, morbidity and related adverse consequences the International Health Community including the World Bank, WHO, United Nations Population Fund and agencies in 45 other countries launched the “Safe Motherhood Initiative” in 1987 at a conference held in Kenya. This initiative enlisted four pillars of safe motherhood which included antenatal care, clean and safe delivery, essential obstetric care and post natal care including family planning.

Since the launch of this initiative a fall in the maternal mortality rate was observed by nearly 44% over the past 25 years in 2015. The infant mortality rate reduced from an estimated rate of 64.8 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 30.5 deaths per 1000 live births in 2016. There was also a decline in the number of under-five deaths from 12.7 million in 1990 to 5.9 million in 2015. Similar significant declines were observed in the maternal, infant and under 5 mortality rates in India as well.

Globally 800 women still die every day of preventable causes related to pregnancy out of which 20% is contributed by India, currently estimated to be 212 per 1,00,000 live births. Hence, in 2014 “Every Mother and Every Newborn” and in 2016, “The Global Strategy” were launched to implement the 2030 agenda of Sustainable Developmental Goal (SDG)-3 to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

## NEED FOR THE STUDY

In India, improvements in maternal health have lagged behind achievements in general health status. The maternal mortality rate is 500/100,000 live births, and most of these deaths are from preventable conditions such as toxemia, hemorrhage, anemia, sepsis, illegal abortion, and fetal malposition. Only a third of deliveries are attended by trained personnel, and high-risk pregnant women are not referred to appropriate facilities. 53% of pregnant women are not immunized, making neonatal tetanus a major contributor to infant mortality. Safe motherhood in India calls for a number of interventions in the health sector, including 1) the universal availability of trained medical personnel who can refer high-risk mothers and perform routine deliveries under aseptic conditions; 2) the provision of disposable delivery kits to all pregnant women; 3) the training of all members of the health delivery team to recognize high-risk mothers in the prenatal, intranatal, and postnatal periods; 4) the availability of graded expertise of manpower and logistics at the different levels of the health care system; 5) accessibility to pregnancy termination so as to avert deaths from illegal abortion; 6) strict monitoring and implementation of the National Nutritional-Anemia Prophylaxis Program; and 7) expansion of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme into all areas of the country. The Child Development Scheme seeks to provide a high coverage of pregnant women with tetanus toxoid and folic acid tablets and to reduce the incidence of low birth weight and infant mortality. In India 94% of births proceed

normally and do not require intervention. It is essential, however, that the remaining 6% of pregnancies be identified and given priority care.

## STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SAFE MOTHERHOOD PROGRAMME AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHER AT SMVMCH, PUDUCHERRY.

## OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding safe motherhood programme among Antenatal mother.
2. To find out the Association between the level of knowledge regarding safe motherhood programme among antenatal mother with their selected demographic variables.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The quantitative approach were adopted for this study. The descriptive design were used. The convenient sampling technique were used for selection of the sample. The sample size were 50 antenatal mothers. By using Structured knowledge questionnaire were used to collect the data. Data analysis were done by descriptive and statistical inferences

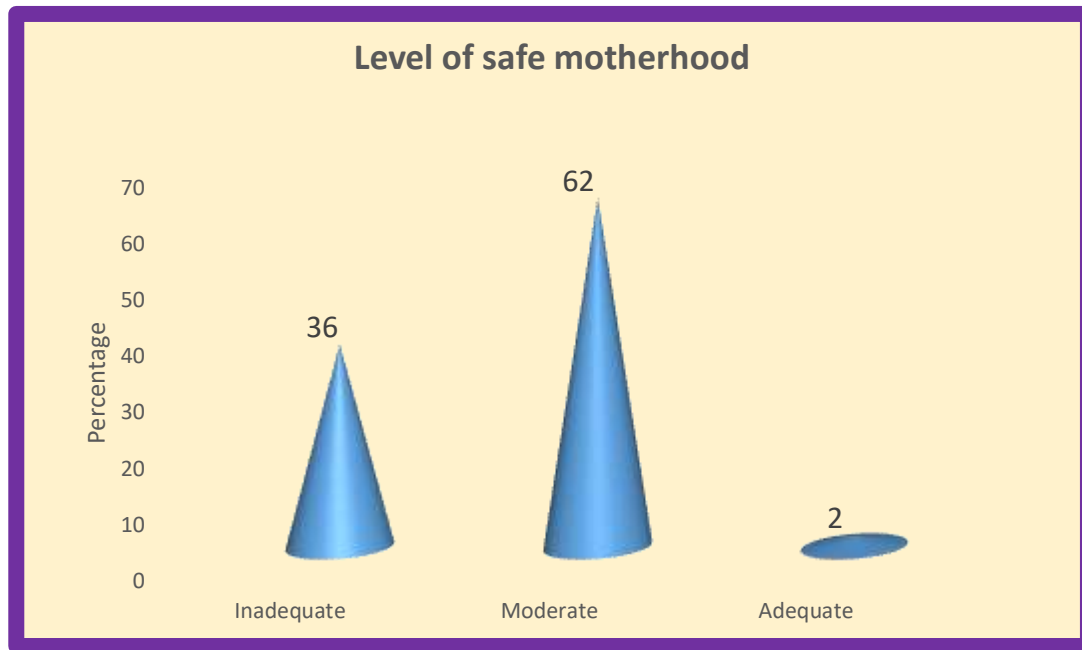
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

**Table-1: Depicted Level of knowledge regarding safe motherhood among antenatal mother at SMVMCH.**

Level of knowledge regarding safe motherhood Programe	Frequency and percentage distribution	
	F	%
Inadequate	18	36
Moderate	31	62
Adequate	1	2
Overall	50	100

**Table-1** depicted the level of knowledge regarding safe motherhood indicate that inadequate knowledge 36%, moderate knowledge 62% and adequate knowledge 2%.

**Figure 1: simple pyramid diagram showing level of knowledge regarding safe motherhood among antenatal mother at smvmch.**



**Table-2: Area wise Mean, SD and mean% of level of safe motherhood among antenatal mother at SMVMCH.**

Level of knowledge safe mother hood	Max. score	Range	Mean	SD	Mean%
Overall	20	16-7	11.36	2.36	56.8

**Table-2**, depicted the area wise distribution of mean 11.36 with SD 2.36 and the mean percentage were 56.8% regarding safe motherhood programme among antenatal mothers.

## CONCLUSION

The study findings concluded that most of the mother having moderate knowledge regarding safe motherhood and there is significance association between education, socio economic status and sources of information regarding safe motherhood among antenatal mothers at  $p < 0.05$ .

## NURSING IMPLICATION

The findings of the study have implications for various areas of nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

## NURSING EDUCATION

- Nurse educator should take the initiative to conduct education programme on safe motherhood among antenatal mothers.

- Improving educational opportunities for women will help them to learn and in turn, empower them to make independent decisions.
- Nurse educator should take the initiative to teach safe motherhood practices which will help them into safer pregnancy outcomes.

#### **NURSING PRACTICE**

- The study results may help the nursing personnel to understand the importance of safe motherhood among antenatal mothers.
- Implement frequent Mass Education and Awareness Programme in order to promote safe motherhood among antenatal mothers in OPD

#### **NURSING ADMINISTRATION**

- In-service education can be arranged to the staff nurses regarding importance of safe motherhood among antenatal mothers
- Incorporate the findings of the study to plan training program for all health care Personnel on safe motherhood.

#### **NURSING RESEARCH:**

- This research findings can be utilized for the development of research-based protocols and polices in safe motherhood among antenatal mothers.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- Same study can be conducted with large samples.
- Same study can be conducted in community area.
- Same study can be conducted with the fourth year students
- Same study replicated with public person

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