



---

**Original Research Article**

**Volume 14 Issue 3**

**May – June 2025**

---

**A STUDY TO APPRAISE THE OUTCOME OF STRATEGIC INTERVENTION ON  
PRACTICE OF WARM CHAIN AMONG MOTHERS ADMITTED IN SELECTED  
HOSPITAL OF INDORE, MADHYA PRADESH**

**Mrs. Johncy Rani R**

Ph.D. Scholar, Malwanchal University

**Objectives :**

- Assess the practice of warm chain among mothers.
- Evaluate the effect of planned intervention on practice of warm chain among mothers.

**HYPOTHESES:**

H<sub>1</sub>: There is a significant difference in the mean score of practice of warm chain among experimental and control group.

**Research Methodology :** A quantitative approach was adopted. the researcher adopted quasi experimental post test non equivalent control group design. After the post test an information booklet regarding warm chain is distributed to the control group. Independent variable: planned intervention on practice of warm chain. Dependent variable: practice of warm chain. The study was conducted in antenatal and postnatal wards of Index Hospital, Indore, Madhya Pradesh. It is a 900 bedded multi-specialty hospital. Population of present study are mothers and their neonates. Sample for the present study are 124 mothers and their neonates admitted in Index Hospital, who fulfilled the criteria for sample selection. Consecutive sampling technique was adopted to select the sample.

**Result :** The finding of the present study is discussed below in relation to the finding of other study, which the investigator has reviewed. The present study reveals that among mothers 51.95 of participants are in between 23-28 years and 15.6 % of participants are <23 years. The findings are supported by a similar study conducted on the

32

effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge of mothers on prevention of hypothermia among newborns in Selected Hospitals of Belgaum, Karnataka, which shows that majority of the mothers (70%) belonged to the age group of 20 to 25 years. In the current study 43.7% in experimental group and 40.62% in control group are home makers. 29% participants in experimental group and 24.2% participants in control group belong to nuclear family. The findings are consistent with a similar study conducted on effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme (PTP) on knowledge regarding prevention of neonatal hypothermia among postnatal mothers, which shows that Majority of mothers 45(75%) were house wives, Majority of mothers 42(70%) belonged to nuclear family. In the present study 61.3% cases of mothers and 45.2% of control group are primi parous. It is consistent with another study on determinants of hypothermia on neonates admitted to the intensive care unit of public hospitals of Central Zone, Tigray, Ethiopia, in which 45 (51.1%) cases of mothers and 79 (44.9%) controls of mothers were primi parous. The present study shows that 96.7% of the participants in experimental group and 83.09% of participants in control group had good practice of warm chain. The findings are consistent with a similar study conducted on Mother's knowledge and practice regarding neonatal hypothermia at a selected provincial hospital in Rwanda. Only 42 (26.1%) of the mothers had inadequate practice, and a large number 119 (73.9%) had adequate practice. The current study reveals that 16.12% of participants in experimental group and 42.42 % of participants in control group had cold extremities (sign of mild hypothermia). This finding is consistent with another study on neonatal hypothermia and associated factors within six hours of delivery in eastern part of Ethiopia. Which shows that Majority of the hypothermic newborns, 150(56.2%), were mildly hypothermic. The present study reveals that 6.35 % of participants in the control group had mild hypothermia. It is inconsistent with a study on prevalence of neonatal hypothermia and its associated factors in East Africa, in which the prevalence of hypothermia was ranged from 13% to 79%.

**Conclusion :** Appraise the outcome of strategic intervention on practice of warm chain has significantly improved the practice of warm chain and reduces the neonatal hypothermia. There is significant difference in the practice of warm chain and occurrence of hypothermia among both groups. Findings of the present study call for the immediate attention of health care professional to educate the mothers regarding

warm chain and improve the quality of life of newborn.

**Reference:**

1. World Health Organization. Thermal protection of the newborn: a practical guide. Geneva: WHO; 1997.
2. Lunze K, Bloom DE, Jamison DT, Hamer DH. The global burden of neonatal hypothermia: systematic review of a major challenge for newborn survival. *BMC Med.* 2013;11:24.
3. Mullany LC. Neonatal hypothermia in low-resource settings. *Semin Perinatol.* 2010;34(6):426-33.
4. Demissie BW, Abera BB, Chichiabellu TY, Astawesegn FH. Neonatal hypothermia and associated factors within six hours of delivery in Eastern Ethiopia: a cross-sectional study. *BMC Pediatr.* 2018;18:252.
5. Ayaz S, Tiwari R, Singh A. Effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge and practice regarding prevention of neonatal hypothermia among postnatal mothers. *Int J Nurs Educ.* 2016;8(2):45-50.