



KNOWLEDGE OF ALARMING SIGN DURING PREGNANCY AMONG PREGNANT WOMAN AT SELECTED HOSPITAL IN INDORE, INDIA

¹Dr. Peter Jasper Youtham, ²Ms. N Kavitha

¹Research Guide, ²Ph.D. Scholar

Abstract

Background

The birth of a child that is a special time for parents, families and communities is also a time of great danger. In many developing countries, including India, maternal illness and death remain a major burden. Awareness of women's risk factors for pregnancy and childbirth is an important first step in proper and timely care.

Objective

- To assess the knowledge of alarming signs during pregnancy among women at selected hospital of Indore, M.P.

Methods

A community based cross sectional study design was employed. All are included in study; the number of households was determined using proportionate-to-population size then systematic random sampling technique to select 422 women who gave birth in Indore town. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data. Data was checked and entered into data sheet version 3.1 then exported to Statistical Package for Social Science version 23 for analysis. Univariate, bivariate and multivariable analysis with 95% CI was carried out. Women who spontaneously mentioned at least two danger signs of pregnancy from eight items were considered to have good knowledge of the obstetric danger signs.

Result

A total of 422 mothers were involved in the study. The mean age of the respondent was 25 with a standard deviation of 4.3 year. 59.5% of the respondents were found to have poor knowledge of obstetric danger signs. Majority of respondents mentioned vaginal bleeding (64.7%) as a danger sign of pregnancy. According to the result of the multivariable analysis, antenatal care was significantly associated with the knowledge of obstetric danger sign. Respondents who attended antenatal care were 1.26 times more likely to have good knowledge of obstetric danger signs than those who had no antenatal care [AOR = 1.26, 95%CI (1.08–1.85)]. Respondents who gave birth at health center were 3.57 time more likely to have good knowledge of obstetric danger signs than those who gave birth at home [AOR = 3.57, 95%CI (1.23–10.39)].

Conclusion

According to this study, the knowledge of obstetric danger signs was poor. Some of the factors associated with this knowledge were antenatal care attendance and place of delivery; therefore, it is recommended that mothers should have at least four antenatal visits; this may create good relationship with the providers and enhance their knowledge. In addition to this providing compassionate and respectful maternity care in health facility is also crucial steps to attract more women to health facilities, and to reduce home deliveries.

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