

A Study to assess the Knowledge Regarding Benefits of Breastfeeding among Primi-Mothers in Selected Hospital, Surat

Alka Tajne¹, Swetal Gamit², Zinal Gamit³, Nikita Ganvit⁴,
Sonali Ganvit⁵, Hetal Jadav⁶

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Abstract

In this study non-experimental descriptive survey design was used to assess the knowledge of primi mothers regarding benefits of breastfeeding. The sample 100 primi mothers were selected through non-probability convenient sampling technique. The instrument used for generating necessary data was self-structured knowledge questionnaires.

The obtained data was analyzed by using both descriptive and inferential statistical in terms of Mean, Median, Range, Standard Deviation and Chi square value.

In the overall content area result showed that 0% of primi mother had inadequate knowledge of benefits of breastfeeding. There was a moderate knowledge 72%. There was a adequate knowledge 28%.

Keywords: Assess; Knowledge; Benefits of breastfeeding; Primi-mothers; Hospital.

INTRODUCTION

Motherhood is the kinship relation between Man offspring and the mother. Breastfeeding provides a unique bounding experience for mother and child. It stimulates most of these nses and close body contact allows the baby

to recognize its mother's smell.¹ The baby can feel and hear the sound of heart beats which is similar to the intrauterine environment. The world health organization reports that in addition to more successful breastfeeding, skin to skin contact between a mother and her newborn baby immediately after delivery also reduces crying improve mother to infant interaction and keeps baby warm.²

World Health Organization (WHO) considered that breastfeeding as important source of nutrition for infants in the first 6 months of life, and emphasized on mothers practice breastfeeding as an only source of feeding.³ Between 6 months and 2 years of child age, Suggested that mothers can use supplemental food to feed their children along with breastfeeding.⁴

Author's Affiliation: ¹Principal, ²⁻⁶Ph.D Nursing, Vibrant Nursing College, Masma, Surat 394540, Gujarat, India.

Corresponding Author: Alka Tajne, Principal, Vibrant Nursing College, Masma, Surat 394540, Gujarat, India.

E-mail: alkatajne@gmail.com

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To assess knowledge regarding benefits of breastfeeding among primi-mothers in selected hospital, Surat City.

To find out association between knowledge score with selected socio demographic

Assumption

Primi-mothers may have some knowledge regarding benefits of breastfeeding.

Conceptual Frame Work

A conceptual framework includes or more formal theories as well as other concepts and

empirical finding from the literature. It is used to show relationship among these ideas and how they relate to research study.

There search has adopted Von Bertalanefy open system model for conceptual framework. The researcher applied Von Bertalanefy open system model in order to assess the knowledge regarding benefits of breastfeeding among primi-mothers. This involved interaction between the researcher and the primi-mothers.

In this study model consists of three phases;

Input

Throughput

Output

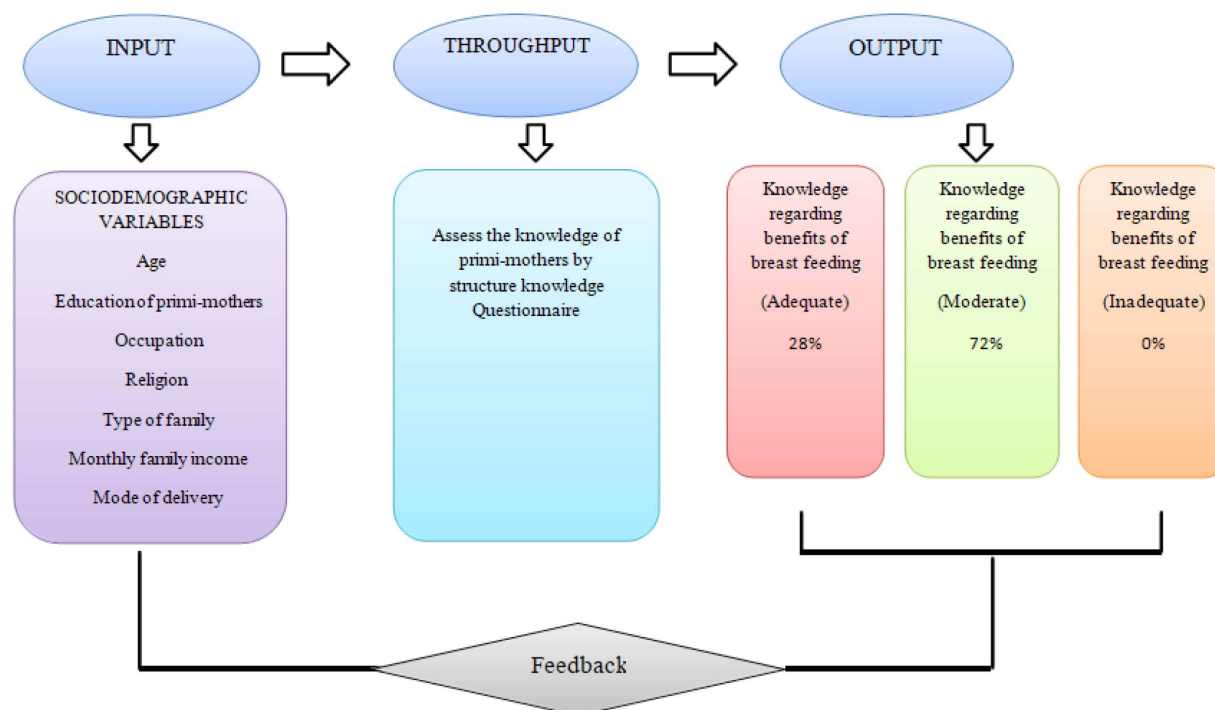


Fig. 1: Conceptual frame work based on Von Bertalanefy open system model

METHODOLOGY

Methodology of research indicates the general pattern for organizing the procedure for empirical together with the method of obtaining valid and reliable data for problem under investigation. It also refers to the techniques used to structure a study and together and analysis information in a systemic manner.⁵

This chapter describes the methodology used in this study to assess the knowledge regarding

neonatal care among primi-mother at selected hospital, Surat.

This phase of the study deals with the research design, variables, setting of the study, population, sample, criteria for sample selection, sample size, sampling technique, development and description of the tool, content validity, reliability of the tool, pilot study, procedure for data collection a plan for data analysis.⁶

Research Approach

Quantitative research approach

Research Design

Non experimental Descriptive Survey

Variable

Research variables are the qualities, properties or characteristics that are observed or measured in a natural without manipulating and establishing cause and effect relationship.

Demographic variable:

In present study demographic variable s includes age, religion, education, occupation, type of family, Income (monthly), type of delivery.

Research variable:

The level of knowledge regarding benefits of breastfeeding among 100 primi mothers in selected New civil hospital, Surat.

Setting of the Study

The pilot study was conducted in Gandhi Hospital, Surat. The Main study was conducted in New civil Hospital, Surat.

Population

In this study population is 100 primi-mothers.

Sampling Technique

Non-Probability convenient sampling technique was used in this study.

Delimitation

This study is delimited to primi-mothers only.

This study is delimited to those who are admitted in the postnatal ward of hospital during the time of data collection.

This study is delimited to 100 samples.

Sampling Criteria

The criteria for sample selection were based on practical concern, Design and the people's ability to participate in the study. The study had two criteria namely inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Inclusion criteria:

1. Primi-mothers.
2. Primi-mothers available in the hospital at the time of data collection.
3. Primi-mothers who understand Gujarati and English language.
4. Primi-mothers who are admitted in postnatal ward.

Exclusion criteria:

1. Multipara women.
2. Mothers who were not willing to participate.
3. Primi-mothers who are critically ill.

Major Findings of the Study

The data were analyzed and interpreted in terms of objectives of the study. Descriptive and Inferential statistics were utilized for the data analysis. After analysis the data major findings of the study were as

he mean, median, mode standard deviation of the knowledge score of primi-mothers.

Overall mean is 18.01, median is 18, mode is 19 and standard deviation is 4.528785.

The level of knowledge regarding benefits of breastfeeding among primi-mothers. 0% has inadequate knowledge, 72% has moderate knowledge and 28% has adequate knowledge.

It was evident that the obtain chi square value for knowledge of primi-mother on benefits of breastfeeding with their socio demographic variables like age was found to be adequate at the level of chi square [$X^2 = 3.76665$] at $df=6$ statistically significant at $p<0.05$ level, religion was found to be adequate at the level of chi square [$X^2 = 0.5105$] at $df=2$ statistically significant at $p<0.05$, education was found to be adequate at the level of chi square [$X^2= 21.1786$] at $df=15.51$ statistically significant at $p<0.05$ level, occupation was found to be adequate at the level of chi square [$X^2 = 4.45023$] at $df=4$ statistically significant at $p<0.05$ level, Type of family was found to be adequate at the level of chi square [$X^2 = 12.79$] at $df= 4$ statistically significant at $p<0.05$ level, monthly income was found to be adequate at the level of chi square [$X^2 = 5.8203$] at $df=12.59$ statistically significant at $p<0.05$ level, Type of delivery was found to be adequate at the level of chi square [$X^2 = 6.8627112$] at $df=1$ statistically significant at $p<0.05$ level.

Percentage distribution of knowledge score regarding benefits of breastfeeding in primi-mothers.

Score	Frequency	Prcentage	Level of Knowledge
1-10	0	0%	Inadequate
11-20	72	72%	Moderate
21-30	28	28%	Adequate

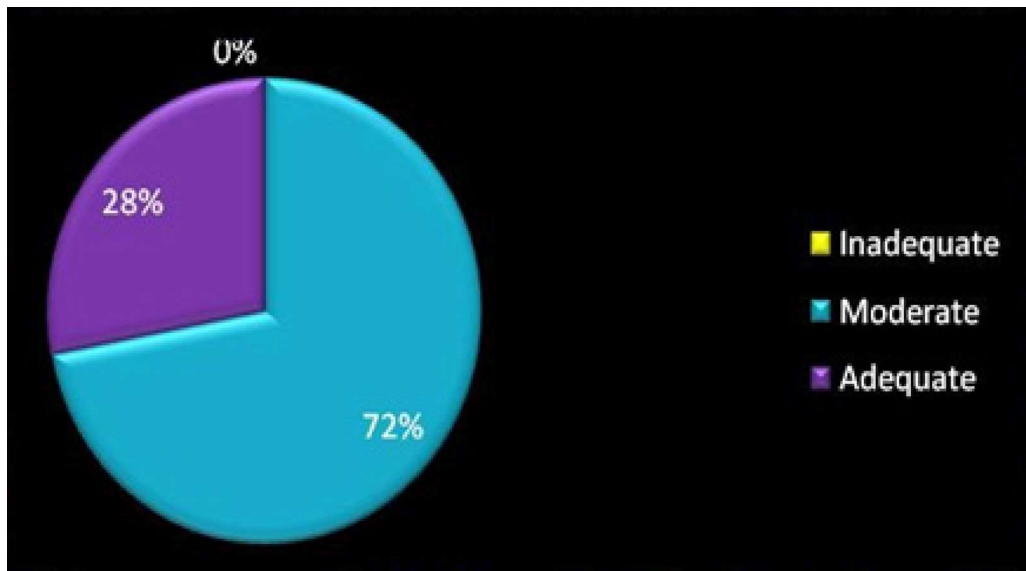


Fig. 2: Pie graph showing knowledge score regarding benefits of breastfeeding among Primi-mother

DISCUSSION

The purpose of the discussion is to interpret and described the result of research findings.

Discussion of the study has been based on the objectives of study.

To assess the level of knowledge of primi-mother on benefits of breastfeeding.

Sample size was 100. Inadequate 0-10 (0%) of the primi-mother have poor knowledge regarding benefits of breastfeeding. Moderate 11-20 (72%) of the primi-mother have average knowledge regarding benefits of breastfeeding. Adequate 21-30 (28%) of the primi-mother have good knowledge regarding benefits of breastfeeding.

To find out the association between level of knowledge regarding benefits of breastfeeding among primi-mother with in selected demographic variables.

It was evident that the obtain chi square value for knowledge of primi-mother on benefits of breastfeeding with their socio demographic variables.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion was drawn based on the findings of the study. The present study concluded that the assessment of the knowledge regarding benefits of breastfeeding among the primi mother in study

0% inadequate knowledge score. 72% moderate knowledge score. 28% adequate knowledge score regarding benefits of breastfeeding.

Recommendation for Further Study

On the basis of findings of the study the following recommendations are made:

The similar study can be replicated with larger sample with different demographic characteristics.

The similar study can be done in different settings.

The comparative study can be conducted to determine the knowledge of different age groups on benefits of breastfeeding among primi-mothers.

The similar study can be conducted by using experimental group and control group.

The similar study can be conducted by using different modalities.

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