

Assess the Knowledge on Preparation of Parenthood Among Primigravida Mothers

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive study was conducted to assess the knowledge on preparation of parenthood among primigravida mothers in selected hospital, Coimbatore. The investigator selected 50 primigravida mothers who attended OPD and fulfilled the inclusion criteria by convenient sampling technique. The analysis findings indicated that, 64% of the primigravida mothers had moderate adequate knowledge regarding preparation of parenthood and there is a significant association between education statuses with the level of knowledge. The study concluded that, the education programs should be given to the eligible primigravida mothers to enhance their knowledge on preparation of parenthood.

KEYWORDS: Parenthood, Primigravida mother.

INTRODUCTION

"My dream is that every woman everywhere will know the joy of truly safe comfortable and satisfying birthing for herself and her baby"

Pregnancy, Childbirth, a new Baby:

Few experiences in life have as much impact on someone as becoming a parent. A new child brings new worries, new challenges and new stresses. Preparing for the transition to parenthood

includes changes in life roles and taking steps to manage such changes. New or expectant parents and others can prepare for parenthood by considering skills, talks, experiences and resources that can assist in becoming a parent. The birth of a child represents one of the most important events in the life of a family. Birth and subsequent care of the child or parenthood is a lifelong commitment requires parental intellectual and psychological maturity. The commencement of the first pregnancy something very important is happening in their lives. They will be very much motivated and will be hungry to satisfy their need to understand themselves and to gain the knowledge and skills required, in order to cope with the forthcoming experiences and responsibilities. Parenting is a process of role attainment and role transition that begins during pregnancy. The transition ends when the parent develops a sense of comfort and confidence in performing the parental role.

The investigator identified that, first time

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mothers had the stress of delivery, coping with labour pain, and infant care. First time expectant mother experiences lots of problems like fear, anxiety and knowledge deficit regarding parenting role. So, the investigator felt the need for assessing the knowledge of primi mother to increasing their understanding and coping behaviour as well as providing support. The researcher felt that, parenthood education can alleviate the fears, anxiety and knowledge deficit of primimother and lead them to a perfect childbearing and rearing experience. Therefore, the study was planned to assess the knowledge on preparation of parenthood among primigravida mothers.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the knowledge on preparation of parenthood among primigravida mothers in selected hospital, Coimbatore.

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge on preparation of parenthood among primigravida mothers.
- To associate the level of knowledge on preparation of parenthood among primigravida mothers with the selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H1 : There will be a significant association between the level of knowledge on preparation of parenthood among primigravida mothers with their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Quantitative descriptive research design was adopted for this study. The study was conducted at K.G. Hospital-OPD, Coimbatore. By using convenient sampling technique 50 primigravida mothers were selected. The structured questionnaire tool was used to collect the data consists of demographic and obstetrical variables, and knowledge on preparation of parenthood. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean, standard deviation and inferential statistics like chi-square test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic Variables: 26(52%) were in the age group between 22-25years, 22(44%) of them were in Hindu, 27(54%) were completed school studies, 38(76%) of primigravida mothers were unemployed, 26(54%) were having income > Rs. 10,000, 32(64%) them were from joint family, 35(70%) of primigravida mothers were from urban area.

Obstetrical Variables: 26(52%) of them were married at the age of <25years, 19(38%) of them were <40weeks of gestation, 44(88%) of them were between 1-4years of married life, 26(52%) of them were attained menarche at the age of 11-13 years, 41(82%) of them had no history of abortion, 45(90%) of them were had no past gynecological history, 23 (46%) of them were 'B' blood group.

Level of knowledge: Percentage distribution of knowledge score shows that, majority of the mothers 32(64%) had moderate adequate knowledge, 15

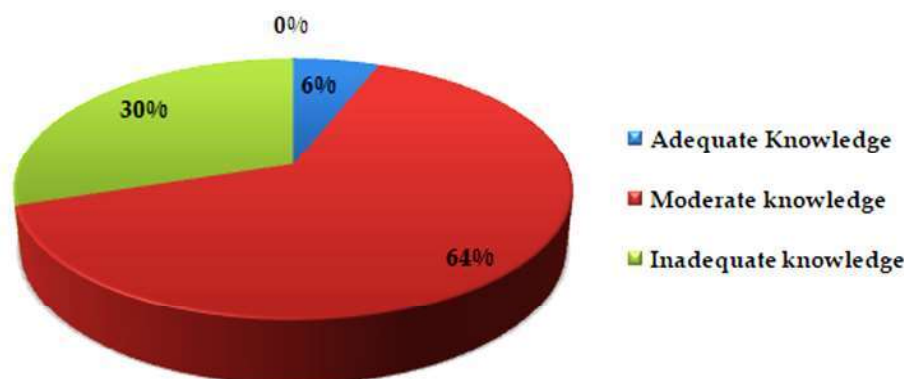


Fig. 1: Distribution of the Level of Knowledge on preparation of parenthood among primigravida mothers

Table 1: Association of the level of knowledge on preparation of parenthood among primigravida mothers with selected demographic variables.

n= 50

Demographic Variables	Level of Knowledge		Calculated Value of X2	Tabulated Value of X2 At 5% Level of significance
	Below Mean	Above Mean		
Age				
18-25 years	13	27	< 1	3.84
Above 26 years	4	6	NS	
Religion				
Hindu	13	19	< 1	
others	4	14	NS	
Education				
School education	8	7	3.57	
College education	9	26	S	
Occupation				
Employee	16	31	<1	
Unemployed	1	2	NS	
Monthly Income				
Below Rs.10,000	2	3	<1	
Above Rs.10,000	15	30	NS	
Types of Family				
Nuclear family	8	9	<1	
Joint family	8	25	NS	
Area of Living				
Urban	10	23	<1	
Rural	6	11	NS	

There is a significant association between the education statuses with knowledge on preparation of parenthood among primigravida mothers

(30%) mothers had inadequate knowledge, 3(6%) mothers had adequate knowledge on preparation of parenthood.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The study recommendations are as follows,

- A similar study can be conducted with large sample for better generalization.
- A comparative study can be done to assess knowledge on preparation of parenthood between primigravida mothers and multigravida mothers.
- A Similar study can be conducted among primiparturients from different culture back ground.

CONCLUSION

The present study was concluded on assessing the level of knowledge on preparation of parenthood among primigravida mothers. From analysis and results, it's concluded that, the majority of the primigravida mothers were moderate adequate knowledge. Thus education should be given to the eligible primigravida mothers to enhance their knowledge on preparation of parenthood.

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