

**A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Specific Components  
Of New Born Care Among the Postnatal Mother In Postnatal Wards  
Of Govt. G. G. Hospital, Jamnagar  
In Gujarat State”**

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**ABSTRACT**

**INTRODUCTION:** Children are the future of the nation. Only healthy citizen can build up a healthy nation. Hence, the focus of every mother safeguards the New born health. The Mother has an important role to play in the life of her infant. To appreciate the place of the mother in rearing her child, the Word of Sir Johnson Spencer, the Author of Famous “One Thousand Family Survey” is worth recalling. He said “In the study of these families and attempting to correlate their environment with the Health of the Children, there emerged one dominating factor. The Capacity of mother, if she failed, her children suffer. If she coped with life skillfully and with pluck, she was safeguard to their health, so the mother presented as the custodian of the Child Health. Over 80% Newborn requires neonatal care which is provided by their mother under supervision of basic health professionals. The basic care of birth is provision of warmth, maintenance of asepsis and promotion of breast feeding the newest component of the global child survival Programme, to reduce neonatal mortality and morbidity.

**OBJECTIVES:** To assess the knowledge regarding specific components- Kangaroo Mother Care, Immunization, Breast Feeding, Thermoregulation, Umbilical Cord Care of new born care among postnatal mothers.

**METHODS:** A non-experimental descriptive survey approach was used for this study. The study was conducted on 90 postnatal mothers who are admitted in postnatal wards of Govt. G. G. Hospital, Jamnagar in Gujarat state. Investigators had 40 knowledge questionnaires.

**RESULTS:** Majority of respondents (48.89%) were in the age group of 25-30 years, (58.89%) were had taken primary education, (63.33%) were came from rural area, (67.78%) were lived as joint family, (57.78%) of mothers were house wife, (46.67%) of mothers belongs to below 5000 monthly income group, (70.00%) practiced from Hindu religious.

**CONCLUSION:** The findings of this study highlights the need is to educate the postnatal mothers regarding newborn care among postnatal mothers and to provide information regarding newborn care among postnatal mothers through health worker.

**Key words:**

## **INTRODUCTION:**

“To bring up a child in the way he should go, travel that way yourself once in a while.”

- **Josh Billings.**

Children are the future of the nation. Only healthy citizen can build up a healthy nation. Hence, the focus of every mother safeguards the New born health.

The Mother has an important role to play in the life of her infant. To appreciate the place of the mother in rearing her child, the Word of **Sir Johnson Spencer**, the Author of Famous “**One Thousand Family Survey**” is worth recalling. He said “In the study of these families and attempting to correlate their environment with the Health of the Children, there emerged one dominating factor. The Capacity of mother, if she failed, her children suffer. If she coped with life skillfully and with pluck, she was safeguard to their health, so the mother presented as the custodian of the Child Health.

“**Rooming in Technique**” is an arrangement in a hospital where by a new born infant is kept in the mother’s hospital room instead of in a nursery.” **Parul Datta (2014)**<sup>11</sup>

Over 80% Newborn requires neonatal care which is provided by their mother under supervision of basic health professionals. The basic care of birth is provision of warmth, maintenance of asepsis and promotion of breast feeding the newest component of the global child survival Programme, to reduce neonatal mortality and morbidity.

The birth of a baby is one of life’s most wondrous moments. New born babies have amazing abilities, yet they are completely dependent on others for every aspect – feeding,

warmth and comfort. Despite the improvements in child survival over the past 25 years, there is still virtually no effective health care system for newborns in many developing countries.

Nearly 27 million babies are born in India each year, this account for 20% of global births of these, 1.0 million die before completing the first four weeks of life, this accounts for nearly 25% of the total 3.9 million neonatal deaths worldwide. Almost 60% of deliveries occur at home and only 46.6% of these are attended by skilled birth attendants. It is documented that states with higher institutional births (Kerala) have lower neonatal mortality as compared with lower institutional birth (UP).

About 0.76 million neonates die every year in India, the highest for any country in the world. The neonatal mortality rate (NMR) of the country did decline from 52 per 1000 live births in 1990 to 29 per 1000 live births in 2012 (SRS 2012) but threat of decline has been slow, and lags behind that of infant and under-five child mortality rates. The slower decline has led to increasing contribution of neonatal mortality to infant mortality. With the current infant and under-five child mortality rates of 42 and 52 per 1000 live births respectively (SRS 2012), about 70% of infant deaths and more than half of under-five child deaths occur in the neonatal period, the first 4 weeks of life.

It is necessary to assess the knowledge of mothers who are going to take care of newborn babies. Because, for a new born most frequent care taker is their own mother and it is mother's knowledge and practices that the shapes the future of the new born. Thus the present study was undertaken to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding newborn care, find out the practices of mothers regarding newborn care.

## **MATERIALS & METHODS:**

In this study, Non-experimental descriptive survey research design is used for this study. Sample is the representative part of the population, in this study samples 90 postnatal mothers who were selected as a sample by using simple random sampling technique. The tool for data collection was consists of two parts. The first part was demographic variables such as Name, Age, Educational qualification, Types of residential area, Type of Family, Occupation, Monthly income of family and Religion. The second part was A structured knowledge questionnaire was developed to assess the knowledge regarding selected components of new born care among postnatal mothers. Data is analyzed by using descriptive and interferential statistics such as median, frequencies and chi-square test.

## RESULTS:

**Table:1 Mean Knowledge score and mean knowledge percentage score of knowledge of selected sample on specific components of new born care.**

Sr. no.	Components	Percentage (%)	Mean knowledge score	Mean Knowledge percentage score
1	Kangaroo mother care	25.00%	3.97	39.77%
2	Immunization	20.00%	3.83	47.97%
3	Breast feeding	22.50%	5.17	57.53%
4	Thermoregulation	22.50%	5.64	62.71%
5	Umbilical cord care	10.00%	1.93	48.33%

**Table: 2 Total Mean knowledge Score & Standard Deviation of knowledge scores of postnatal mothers regarding specific components of new born care.**

[n=90]

TOTAL KNOWLEDGE SCORE	TOTAL MEAN KNOWLEDGE SCORE	TOTAL MEAN KNOWLEDGE PERCENTAGE SCORE	S.D	S.E
1854	20.6	51.05%	5.280	2.17

Absolutely it shows that, Range of 95% confidence limits is 16.26 to 24.94(i.e.  $\bar{x} \pm 2SE$ ),so mean score of knowledge of“ Specific Components Of New Born Care among the postnatal mothers admitted In Postnatal ward of Govt. G.G. Hospital Jamnagar, Gujarat State.” of universe may be within this range and is statistically significance.

## DISCUSSION:

Pramuditha Madhvi and Rachitha Wickremasinghe (2014) conducted a study to assess the knowledge and practices on thermoregulationof neonates among postnatal mothers in Srilanka and they had concluded that Going through the study findings it can clearly see that mothers have a relatively good knowledge regarding thermoregulation of neonates except the area of

“Kangaroo Care”; As compare to this study the present study was also conducted to assess only the knowledge on thermoregulation of neonates it was found that there is deficit knowledge regarding thermoregulation; The mean knowledge score of thermoregulation is 5.64 as well as Kangaroo Mother Care which is 3.97.

Mohamed Asif Padiyath, Vishnu Bhat (2010) was conducted a study to assess the knowledge and attitude of newborn care among 100 postnatal mothers in a tertiary care hospital at south India. The study concludes that awareness and attitude of postnatal mothers towards neonatal care including cord care has lots of lacunae especially in those who belong to the lower socio-economic status. The present study was conducted among 90 postnatal mothers and it was found that there is need to improvements because the total knowledge score is 20.6 and the highest mean knowledge score among the selected components is 62.71 which are of thermoregulation.

Dr. Urmila K. V, (February 2018) conducted a descriptive study to assess the knowledge about KMC among postnatal mothers in a tertiary care center and concluded that at recruitment (95.4%) mothers didn't know about KMC as compare to this study the present study concludes that there is also deficit of knowledge regarding KMC and the mean knowledge score is very low which is 3.97 (39.77%).

## **CONCLUSION:**

The study undertaken to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Specific Components Of New Born Care Among the Postnatal Mother In Postnatal Wards Of Govt. G. G. Hospital, Jamnagar In Gujarat State”. The overall findings reveal that the Mean knowledge score is 20.6 and Mean knowledge percentage score about knowledge of samples on specific components of new born care is 51.05%. So it can be concluded as the Mean knowledge percentage score is just nearer to 50%, improvement of knowledge regarding specific components of newborn care is needed. The knowledge comparison of samples based on their age, educational status, and residential area were done. Among that the maximum knowledge score were of 18-24 years age group i.e. 39 with the Mean knowledge percentage score 74.18%, higher secondary (9-12 std.) samples with 13 and 54.51% and samples from rural with 57 and 52.96% respectively. According to the specific component of new born care the mean knowledge score and mean knowledge percentage score of KMC is 3.97 (39.77%), Immunization is 3.83 (47.91%), Thermoregulation is

5.64 (62.71), Breast feeding is 5.17 (57.53%) and Umbilical cord care is 1.93 (48.53%) respectively.

**Conflict of interest:** The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest statement.

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