

Effectiveness of antenatal IEC Package On Knowledge and Attitude of Antenatal Mother's Spouses

Chandbibi Pathan¹, Seeta Devi², Tejashri Ligade³

¹MSc Nursing students, ²Asst. Professor, ³Tutor, Symbiosis College of Nursing (SCON) Symbiosis International (Deemed University), Pune

Abstract

Background: In a family, a spouse is the most important and liable family member to take care of the family members. He is the one who might take care of his wife in pregnancy period. Therefore, he must be knowledgeable regarding antenatal care of his wife in pregnancy, but in India, alas! There is no much involvement of husband in taking care of an antenatal women during pregnancy. Moreover, pregnant woman is a care taker of a family and they are majorly neglected, it is happening since decades due to lack of respect for a daughter-in-law in family. **OBJECTIVES:** 1. to evaluate the knowledge of pregnant woman's spouse about antenatal care. 2. To assess the attitude of antenatal mother's spouse regarding Antenatal care. 3. To assess effectiveness of antenatal care on IEC package the knowledge and attitude among the spouse of antenatal mother. **Methodology:** In this study researchers have adopted pre experimental one group Pre- test post-test design. It evaluates and assess the effectiveness of knowledge and attitude of antenatal care IEC package among antenatal mother's spouses. The researchers also described the association among level of knowledge as well as attitude using personal characteristics included in this study was age, religion, education, family income and no of children. The sample size is 100. Non probability purposive sample technique is used in present study. **RESULT:** In this section the main conclusions of the present study have been discuss as follows. The posttest knowledge score showed at higher level than the pretest score. The mean post test score was greater than the mean pretest score. Thecalculated t-test statistic value and Corresponding p-value are small and the posttest attitude score was greater than the mean pretest score. **Conclusion:** It indicates that the IEC package was effective method for enlightening the knowledge and attitude of mother's spouses about antenatal care.

Keywords: Antenatal IEC package, effectiveness, knowledge and attitude, spouses of antenatal mother.

Introduction

The WHO has taken a keen interest and delivered recommendations to increase excellence of antenatal care and to decrease the complications in pregnancies. They focused on safe deliveries and provided provision for extensive antenatal care.^{1,2}

Care during pregnancy for primi mothers is challenging task for mother and even for her family members.³ The women one who is in pregnancy, high for many obstetrical complications. These complication can be prevented by applicable care and treatment during pregnancy by identifying the symptoms at an early stages of pregnancy. Nevertheless, the objective of antenatal care is to provide structured education to women and their family members about prenatal care, which includes early antenatal registration, regular antenatal visits, antenatal diet, antenatal physical activities and identification of warning sign of pregnancy. ⁵ There are some of the pregnancy related complications such as anaemia, preeclampsia and eclampsia, breeched presentation, and some other infections can threaten

Corresponding author:

Dr. Seeta Devi

Asst.Professor, Symbiosis College of Nursing (SCON)
Symbiosis International (Deemed University),
Seanapati Bapat Road, Pune 411004
sitadevi@scon.edu.in, Phone No: 9665536533

the life of the mother as well as the foetus. Effective interventions are required to prevent and treat such complications.⁶

Husband is a key person in the family and he is the responsible figure to take of his children, wife and other family members. As per Indian culture, husband is always there to protect and safeguard the family. There are many studies revealed that, husband who took care of woman during pregnancy, prevented complications during pregnancy and maternal mortality rate was also less.⁷ The maternal mortality ratio is a measure of the risk of death a woman faces every time she becomes pregnant.⁷ Norms value tradition, these are the essential factors in Indian culture. Though for women. Reproductive and child health also important factor. Males are not involved much more in it, but though they have more authority in mother and child related decision. In household pattern female has limited roles taking care of the family and rearing children. where each and every ANC mother and New-born obtains excellent care during the prenatal period, during childbirth and the postnatal period. Reproductive health care, pregnancy care (ANC) delivers significant health-care functions, with health promotion, screening and analysis, and illness prevention. It documented that by executing appropriate evidence-based practices, ANC can save lives.⁸

Problem Statement:

“A study to assess effectiveness of antenatal care IEC package on the knowledge and attitude of antenatal mother’s spouse attending the selected hospital of Pune city.”

Objectives:

1. To evaluate the awareness of antenatal mother’s spouse regarding Antenatal care.

2. To assess the attitude of antenatal mother’s spouse regarding Antenatal care.

3. To assess effectiveness of antenatal care on IEC package the knowledge and attitude among the spouse of antenatal mother.

Materials and Methods

In this study researchers have adopted pre experimental one group Pre- test post-test design. Knowledge and practice regarding antenatal care is taken as dependent variables. Antenatal care on IEC package as independent variables. This study was conducted in ANC clinics of selected hospitals in Pune city. In this study the target population was spouses of antenatal mother. 100 women were selected by using non probability test. Antenatal mother’s spouses who attended, willing to take part in data collection included in this study. Thus a questionnaire is constructed to assess the knowledge and attitude of antenatal mother spouses. The questionnaire consisted of three sections , part I consisted of demographic variables such as age, religion, , education, no.of children , family income, part II consisted of a self-structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge on IEC package and part III consisted of a self-structured questionnaire to assess the attitude on IEC package. Tool validity and reliability was done. . In order to establish the reliability of the tool inter rated method was used. The score were calculated and the reliability was established by Cohen’s Kappa 0.86. i

Results

Table 1: Distribution of participants based on age , educational qualification , occupation, income and religion:

Table 1 : Distribution of participants based on type of the family and other obstetrical information :

S.No	Demographic Variables	f	%
1	Types of family		
a	Joint family	56	56
b	Nuclear family	44	44

Table 1 : Distribution of participants based on type of the family and other obstetrical information :

2	Gestational age		
a	1-3 month	14	14
b	4-6month	46	46
c	7-9month	40	40
3	Initiation of ANC visit		
a	1st trimester	63	63
b	2nd trimester	17	17
c	3rd trimester	20	20
4	Number of antenatal visits		
a	0-1	33	33
b	2-4	38	38
c	More than 4	29	29
5	Number of children		
a	< 1	33	33
b	>1	25	25
c	one child	42	42
6	Is the present pregnancy planned ?		
a	Yes	40	40
b	No	60	60

Table 2: Distribution of participants based on knowledge regarding antenatal care

n=100

Level of Knowledge	Pre test		Post Test	
	f	%	f	%
Good Knowledge (11-15)	16	16	78	78
Average Knowledge (6-10)	61	61	19	19
Poor Knowledge (1-5)	23	23	3	3
Mean	8.04		12.07	
SD	2.96		2.79	

Table 3: Distribution of participants based on attitude regarding antenatal care n=100

Attitude	Pre Test		Post Test	
	f	%	f	%
Positive Attitude (34-75)	31	31	71	71
Negative Attitude (1-33)	69	69	29	29
Mean	28.49		33.36	
SD	9.09		6.04	

Table 3: Effectiveness of IEC regarding knowledge on antenatal care among antenatal mother's spouses.

n=100

Level of Knowledge	Pre test	Post Test	t-value	p-value	Remark
Mean	8.04	12.07	9.621305	<0.00001	significant
SD	2.96	2.79			

Table 4: Effectiveness of IEC regarding attitude on antenatal care among antenatal mother's spouse n=100

Level of Attitude	Pre test	Post Test	t-value	p-value	Remark
Mean	28.49	33.36	4.559696	0.00001	significant
SD	9.09	6.04			

Discussion

In pre-test majority 61(61%) of the spouses had average knowledge, and 23(23%) had poor knowledge regarding antenatal care. Whereas in post-test, majority 78 (78%) mother's spouse had good knowledge, while 19(19%) had average knowledge regarding antenatal care. A similar results found in a study conducted by Barun Bhai Eram U, et al ⁹, in pre-test 63% had good knowledge, 32(31%) had positive and 69(69%) of husbands had negative attitude regarding antenatal care.

Where as in post-test majority 71(71%) has positive attitude and 78 % of husbands had good knowledge about the antenatal care. In another study also similar outcome was shown, Mean knowledge regarding antenatal care has increased from 33.36% to 42 %, this study was conducted by Shora T et al ¹⁰. In the current study, in pretest mean values attitude has increased from 28.49 to 33.36 among the spouses.

The mean post-test knowledge score 12 ± 2 of mothers was significantly higher than their pre-test

knowledge score 8 ± 3 . The calculated t-test statistic value is 9.6, matching p-value was 0.000, which is small (less than 0.05), and the null hypothesis is rejected, it shows that the IEC was effective method for improving the knowledge of antenatal care among mother's spouse.

Conclusion

Majority of the mother's spouse had average knowledge and attitude score before the administration of the IEC package. After administering IEC package it was showed improved the scores. Statistical findings showed that the IEC package was effective in improving the knowledge and attitude of the mother spouse's regarding antenatal care.

Conflict of Interest – Nil

Source of Funding- Self

Ethical Clearance – Ethical clearance was obtained from ethical committee of Symbiosis College of Nursing.

References

1. Kaye DK, Kakaire O, Nakimuli A, Osinde MO, Mbalinda SN, Kakande N. Male involvement during pregnancy and childbirth: Men's perceptions, practices and experiences during the care for women who developed childbirth complications in Mulago Hospital, Uganda. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2014;14(1):54. doi:10.1186/1471-2393-14-54
2. Lewis S, Lee A, Simkhada P. The role of husbands in maternal health and safe childbirth in rural Nepal: A qualitative study. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2015;15(1):162. doi:10.1186/s12884-015-0599-8
3. Jungari S, Paswan B. What he knows about her and how it affects her? Husband's knowledge of pregnancy complications and maternal health care utilization among tribal population in Maharashtra, India. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2019;19(1):1-12. doi:10.1186/s12884-019-2214-x
4. Rahman AE, Perkins J, Islam S, et al. Knowledge and involvement of husbands in maternal and newborn health in rural Bangladesh. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2018;18(1):247. doi:10.1186/s12884-018-1882-2
5. Kaur A, Singh J, Kaur H, Kaur H, Devgun P, Gupta VK. Knowledge and practices regarding antenatal care among mothers of infants in an urban area of Amritsar, Punjab. *Int J Community Med Public Heal*. 2018;5(10):4263. doi:10.18203/2394-6040.ijcmph20183868
6. Chakrabarti S, Sarkar D. Awareness and involvement of male spouse in various aspects of antenatal care: observation in a rural area of West Bengal. *Int J Community Med Public Heal*. 2017;4(4):1179. doi:10.18203/2394-6040.ijcmph20171345
7. Emelonye A, Pitkäaho T, Aregbesola A, Vehviläinen-Julkunen K. Spouses' perspective of their participation and role in childbirth pain relief. *Ann Med Health Sci Res*. 2016;6(6):367. doi:10.4103/amhsr.amhsr_12_16
8. Patel B, Gurmeet P, Sinalkar D, Pandya K, Mahen A, Singh N. A study on knowledge and practices of antenatal care among pregnant women attending antenatal clinic at a Tertiary Care Hospital of Pune, Maharashtra. *Med J Dr DY Patil Univ*. 2016;9(3):354. doi:10.4103/0975-2870.182507
9. Eram U, Anees A, Tamanna Z. Knowledge Regarding Antenatal Care Services in Mothers (15-49 Years) in Rural Areas of Aligarh. *Int J Sci Study*. 2016;67(9):67. doi:10.17354/ijss/2016/617
10. Shora T, Verma A, Jan R, Gupta R. Knowledge regarding antenatal care services, its utilization, and delivery practices in mothers (aged 15-49 years) in a rural area of North India. *Trop J Med Res*. 2015;18(2):89. doi:10.4103/1119-0388.158401