

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF HUSBANDS OF PRIMIGRAVIDAE ON ANTENATAL CARE ATTENDING ANTENATAL CLINIC IN MAHILA HOSPITAL, SANGANERI GATE JAIPUR. WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP INFORMATION BOOKLET

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ABSTRACT

Introduction : Pregnancy and childbirth are special events in men's lives and indeed in the lives of their families. Although pregnancy is not a disease but a normal physiological process, however, it is associated with certain risk of health and survival, both for women and the infant she bears. Hence, provision of information and adequate knowledge may help father to adopt and maintain healthy practice and life styles which will help the mother to bring forth a healthy baby.

Materials and methods : The Descriptive survey approach with non experimental descriptive and interventional design was used in this study. Non probability, Convenient Purposive sampling technique was used to select the samples. 100 primigravidae's husbands attending antenatal clinic at mahila hospital, snaganeri gate, jaipur were included in the study. The data was collected and organised for data analysis.

Results : The mean knowledge score obtained by the husbands of primigravidae was 27.78 and median score was 27 and standard deviation was 6.12 and mean percentage(55.5%), so this indicates that husbands of primigravidae has average knowledge on selected aspects of antenatal care. In the area wise analysis, it was observed that maximum score of knowledge was 84% in the area of antenatal registration and antenatal visits, and the minimum 35% in the area of immunization.

Conclusion : Study findings revealed that majority of primigravidae's husband had inadequate knowledge regarding many aspects of antenatal care. so information booklet is an effective mean to enhance their knowledge about antenatal care.

Keywords : Primigravidae, husband, antenatal care, antenatal clinic, Information booklet.

INTRODUCTION:

Pregnancy, including birth, is perhaps the most emotional and dramatic experience in a women's life and it involves all the family members because "conception is beginning not only a growing fetus but also family's new form with an additional member and with changed relationship"

Pregnancy is a period of great anabolic activity when the most rapid rate of growth takes place. It is a condition in which fetal growth is accompanied by extensive changes in maternal body composition and metabolism.

Safe motherhood is a state of well being in which a woman approaches childbirth with confidence in her abilities to give birth and mature her newborn. Services to make motherhood safe include care by skilled health personnel during and after child birth, health education for woman, their families and

decision makers.

Once, the father used to be the forgotten person in the child bearing process, this view has changed, and the father of today is expected to fulfil the role of providing as well as nurturing, caring and become an involved parent. The expectant father faces psychologic stress as he makes the transition from non-parent to parent. The stressor most frequently identified by expectant father include concern over the changing relationship with their partner.

In all societies, the family is the central nucleus for the people, for their lives, their dreams and their health. A male in his role as father forms the backbone of the family. Pregnancy is associated with changes. These changes not only involve physical and physiological changes but also incorporates psychological, environmental, spiritual aspects of changes,

which can be disturbing and distressing. At least half of the world's population comprises of women and sooner or later almost all of them undergo the primigravida phase of life. The partners main role in pregnancy is to nurture and respond to the pregnant women's feeling of vulnerability. The partner must also deal with the reality of the pregnancy. The partners support indicates involvement in the pregnancy and preparation for attachment to the child. Birth partners need to be kept informed, supported, and included in all activities in which the mother desires their participation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

1. To assess the knowledge of husbands of primigravidae on antenatal care by knowledge score.
2. To determine the association between selected demographic variables such as age, religion, education status, occupation, income, type of family, type of marriage, duration of marital life, preference for place of delivery, source of information and the knowledge of husbands of primigravidae on antenatal care.
3. To develop an information booklet for husbands of primigravidae on antenatal care.

HYPOTHESIS:

H_1 : There will be a significant association between the selected demographic variables such as age, religion education status, occupation, income, type of family, type of marriage, duration of martial life, preference for place of delivery, source of information and the knowledge of husbands of primigravidae on antenatal care.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Development of information booklet:-

Preparation of information booklet was done in English and Hindi. According to the review of literature, knowledge score obtained by husbands of primigravidae during pilot study and expert's opinion, the information booklet was prepared containing brief and precise information on antenatal care.

Data collection procedure:

Formal administrative permission was taken from the concerned authority (Medical Superintendent, Mahila hospital) to conduct the final study. The data for the study were collected from 19-10-2012 to 15-11-2012 according to the research design.

The total sample of the main study consisted of 100 primigravidae's husbands who met the inclusion criteria for the study. Before collecting data consent was obtained and

purpose of study was explained to the participants. Each day around 5-6 primigravidae's husbands were taken and around 30-40 minutes were given to each sample to complete the questionnaire. A descriptive survey approach was adopted with non probability convenient & purposive sampling technique. The tool used for data collection was structured knowledge questionnaire. Data obtained were analysed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Data related to personal background were analysed in terms of frequency and percentage distribution. Chi-square χ^2 test was applied to interpret the significant association.

The prepared information booklets were distributed to the participants as their knowledge was inadequate about antenatal care.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS:

Distribution of over all knowledge score of husbands of primigravidae on selected aspects of antenatal care:

N=100

Maximum score	Range of score	Mean score	Median score	SD	Mean %
50	41-13	27.78	27	6.12	55.5

Table represents the overall mean knowledge score obtained by the husbands of primigravidae was 27.78 and median score was 27 with standard deviation 6.12 and the mean percentage 55.5%. So this indicates that husbands of primigravidae has average knowledge on selected aspects of antenatal care.

- v In the area wise analysis, it was observed that maximum score of knowledge was 84% in the area of antenatal registration and antenatal visits, and the minimum 35% in the area of immunization.
- v There is a significant association between the knowledge level of husbands of primigravidae and selected demographic variables like age group of participants, Education of the participants, Income of the participants, source of information from relatives and cinema.
- v There is no significant association between the knowledge level of husbands of primigravidae and demographic variables like Religion, Type of family and Type of marriage, duration of marital life, preference for delivery, and source of information from radio, newspaper, friends, health personnel.

CONCLUSION:

Husbands have special needs for support and encouragement during pregnancy may be as important as those of mothers-to-be. The study revealed that majority of husbands of primigravidae belonged to 25-29 years age group. Husbands had inadequate exposure to reproductive matters and involvement in meeting the wives needs during pregnancy. This gave husbands entry in involvement in antenatal care of their wives and shape their early transition to fatherhood.

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