IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

An Exploratory Study To Assess The Prevalence Of Low Birth Weight Babies And Risk Factors Among Postnatal Mothers In Selected Hospital Of Patiala (Punjab) .

Anamika Sharma, Assistant Professor, Awasthi Institute of Nursing, Nalagarh, Himachal Pradesh

Hardeep Kaur, Assistant Professor, RIMT University, Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab

Abstract:-Aim of the study to assess the prevalence of low birth weight babies and risk factors among postnatal mothers in selected hospital of Patiala (Punjab). An Exploratory research design,the study conduct on 100 Postnatal mothers of LBW babies in Rajindra Hospital Patiala.The inclusion criteria by using convenient sampling techniques under non probability sampling. The results showed that the 80 (80%) were moderate low birth weight , 17 (17%) were very low birth weight , and 2 (2%) were extreme low birth weight. The chi – square value were less than table value at the 0.05 So, the hypothesis H2 was rejected.

INTRODUCTION

"The children of today are the adults of tomorrow .They deserve to inherit a faster , fairer and healthier world . There is no task more important than safeguarding their environment''.

- Dr. GroHarlen Brundtland , Director General, WHO (2003)

Overall it is estimated that 15% to 20% of all births world wide are LBW , representing more than 20 million births a year . The goal is to achieve 30% reduction of the number of infants born with weight lower than 2500 g by the year 2025. Every year 1.1 million babies die from complications of preterm birth**.**

WHO (World Health Organization)

Birth weight of babies needs special attention as it is one of the major determinants of the future health of the babies.The average weight of a normal full term newborn infant is about 2.9kg with a variation of 2.5 to 3.9 kg (2500 -3000gm) or more. Low birth weight Is defined by world Health Organisation as a birth weight of a infant 2499 g or less , regardless of gestational age .Babies with birth weight ranging from 1500 gm to 2500 gm are 20 times more prone to neonatal mortality than babies with normal birth weight of 2500 gm or more . Babies with a birth weight of less than 1500 gm, which may be termed as Very Low Birth Weight (VLBW) are 200times more prone to neonatal death than normal birth weight babies. The extremely low birth weight (ELBW) which is less than 1000 g , preterm babies and small for gestational age .

(KN Siva Subramanian)

The risk factors that are contibute for low birth weight baby are maternal malnutrition, poor antenatal care or socio-economic conditions of the family.

The management of low birth weight babies often include care in the NICU, exclusive breast feeding, temperature control, kangaroo care, special feedings (nutrition and fluids) – sometimes with a tube into the stomach if baby cannot suck, infection control, home care and some other treatments for complications. Mother should also avoid alcohol, cigarettes and illicit drugs, which can contribute to poor fetal growth, among other complications.

Kangaroo Mother Care is a method of care of preterm infants, particularly those weighing less than 2 kg. It includes exclusive and frequent breastfeeding in addition to skin-to-skin contact and support for the mother-infant , and has been shown to reduce mortality in hospital-based studies in low- and middle-income countries.

NEED OF STUDY

Low birth weight is one of the most serious challenges in maternal and child health in both developed and developing countries. The lower birth weight; the lower is the survival chance .

The Hindu news paper reported that the current neonatal mortality rate (NMR) of 44 deaths per 1000 live births accounted for nearly two thirds of the global infant mortality and half of the global child mortality. The study also pointed out that undivided states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Bihar together accounted for over 50% of the number of neonatal deaths in India .

Moreover, the investigator from personal experience while working in hospital set up has much low birth weight baby delivery. The investigator also found that the prevalence of low birth weight babies is higher , so investigator felt that this study to assess the prevalence and risk factors among low birth weight babies .

PROBLEM STATEMENT

An exploratory study to assess the prevalence of low birth weight babies and risk factors among postnatal mothers in selected hospital of Patiala (punjab) **.**

OBJECTIVES

i) To assess the prevalence of low birth weight babies in selected hospitals of Punjab .
ii) To assess the level of risk factors for low birth weight babies among postnatal mothers in selected hospitals of Punjab .
iii) To identify the relationship between the low birth weight babies and its risk factor among postnatal mothers in selected hospital of Punjab .
iv) To find out the association between low birth weight babies and the selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H_1: There is a significant relationship between low birth weight and its risk factor among postnatal mothers in selected Hospital.

H_2 :There is a significant association between low birth and its selected demographic variables
H_3: There is a significant association between risk factors among postnatal mothers with their selected demo graphic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Research design: Exploratory research design
Research setting: Rajindra Hospital Patiala (Punjab)
Sample size: 100 Postnatal mothers of LBW babies in Rajindra Hospital Patiala
Sampling technique: Purposive non- probability sampling
Dependent variable: Dependent variable was the Prevalence of Low Birth Weight babies .
Independent variable: Independent variable was risk factors among Postnatal Mothers

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

Part 1: consist of 2 sections.

Section: A It deals with the demographic variables of the mothers such as, age of the mother, education status, occupation, type of family, Religion, monthly family income, area of residence, type of marriage, nutritional pattern , pregnancy type .

Section: B it deals with the demographic variables of the child.

Order of child , gender of neonate, gestational weeks,

Part: II : Electronic Weighing scale was used to detect the weight of the baby.

Part: III : Consists of questions related to risk factors of low birth weights which includes:-

Section I - Obstetrical factors

Section II - Antenatal factors

Section III - Nutritional factors

Section IV - Fetal factors

Population of the study consisted of postnatal mothers of low birth weight babies in Rajindra Hospital Patiala (Punjab).

The sample of study comprised of 100 postnatal mothers of low birth weight babies in Rajindra Hospital Patiala (Punjab) .

SCORING PROCEDURE

Tool II :- Classification of Low Birth Weight

Categories	Weight
Moderate Low Birth Weight	1500 – 2500 grams
Very Low Birth Weight	1000 – 1499 grams
Extreme Low Birth Weight	Less than 1000 grams

Tool III

Consist of four sections such as, obstetrical factors, antenatal factors, nutritional factors, fetal factors. Each section carries different score which is stated below in detailed. Yes/No type pattern of questions were prepared by the investigator on the risk factors of low birth weight. Each questions carries the maximum score of 1 and minimum score 0.

Section: I Obstetrical factors:

Total Number of questions - 6
Score key
Yes -1
No – 0
Total number of score - 6
Mild - 0 to 2
Moderate - 3 – 4
Severe - more than 4

Section – II: Antenatal Factors

Total number of question - 20
Total number of score - 20
Mild - 0 to10
Moderate - 11 to 15
Severe - more than 15

Section III: Nutritional factors

Total number of question - 5
Total number of score - 5
Mild - 0 to 2
Moderate - 3 to 4
Severe - more than 4

Section IV: Fetal Factors

Total number of question - 4
Total number of score - 4
Mild - Less than 1
Moderate - 1 to 2
Severe - more than 2

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Ethical approval was obtained from ethical committee of Desh Bhagat University, Mandi Gobindgarh for conducting the study. Written permission had been taken from the Civil Hospital Amloh (Annexure-II) and written permission had been taken from Rajindra Hospital Patiala (Punjab) (Annexure - III).Confidentiality and anonymity of the subject's information had been maintained.

SUMMARY

The research methodology adopted for the study. It includes research design, research setting, population, sample size, sampling technique, development of tool, method of data collection, pilot study, content validity and reliability, plan of data analysis, expected outcomes and policy relevance.

RESULTS

SECTION-I

DESCRIPTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Table No. - 1

Frequency and percentage distribution of socio- demographic variables of postnatal mothers of low birth weight babies .

SR.No	Section-1 Socio Demographic Variables	Percentage(%)	Frequency(f)) Percentage(%)
1	**Age of Mother**		
1.1	Less than 21	36%	36
1.2	21-30	31%	31
1.3	31-40	33%	33
1.4	41-49	00%	00
2	**Educational Status**		
2.1	Illiterate	21%	21
2.2	Primary	07%	07
2.3	High School	39%	39
2.4	Higher Secondary	33%	33
3	**Occupation**		
3.1	Govt.	00%	00
3.2	Non-Govt	01%	01
3.3	Daily Wages	11%	11
3.4	House Wfe	88%	88
4	Type of family		
4.1	Nuclear family	19%	19
4.2	Joint family	81%	81
5	**Religion**		
5.1	Hindu	17%	17
5.2	Muslim	06%	06
5.3	Christian	0%	00
5.4	Sikh	77%	77
6	**Monthly In-Come**		
6.1	More than 5000	0%	00
6.2	5000-10000	5%	05
6.3	10000-20000	48%	48
6.4	More than 20000	47%	47
7	**Area of residence**		75
7.1	Rural	75%	75
7.2	Urban	25%	25
8	**Type of marriage**		
8.1	Consanguineous	47%	47
8.2	Non-Consanguineous	53%	53
9	**Nutritional Pattern**		
9.1	Vegetarian	37%	37
9.2	Non-Veg	63%	63
10	**Pregnancy type**		
10.1	Wanted or planned	48%	48
10.2	Unwanted or unplanned	52%	52
11	**Order of child**		
11.1	One	72%	72

11.2	Two	27%	27
11.3	Three & Above	01%	01
12	**Gender**		
12.1	Male	53 %	53
12.2	Female	47%	47
13	**Gestational weeks**		
13.1	Less than 37 weeks	72%	72
13.2	More then 37 weeks	28%	28

In this maximum of the postnatal mothers of low birth weight babies (36 %) were in the age group of less than 21 years , 33 (33%) were in 31 – 40 years of age , 31 (31 %) in 21 – 30 years and 0% in 41 – 49 years .

Regarding educational status 21 (21%) were illiterate , 7 (7%) were from primary school , 39 (39%) were from high school , 33 (33%) were from higher secondary .

Regarding occupation of mothers 0 (0%) were in Government , 1 (1%) in non Government , 11 (11%) were in daily wages , and 88 (88%) were house wife .

Regarding family type 19 (19%) were nuclear family and 81 (81%) were joint family .

Regarding religion 17 (17%) were Hindu , 6 (6%) were Muslim , 0 (0%) were Christion , and 77 (77%) were Sikh .

Regarding monthly income 0 (0%) more than 5000 , 5 (5%) 5000 – 10,000 , 48 (48%) 10,000 – 20,000 ,and 47 (47%) more than 20,000 .

Regarding are of residence 75 (75%) were rural and 25 (25%) were urban .

Regarding marriage type 47 (47%) were consanguineous and 53 (53%) were non- consanguineous .

Regarding nutritional pattern 37 (37%) were vegetarian and 63 (63%) were non – vegetarian .

Regarding pregnancy type 48 (48%) were wanted or planned and 52 (52%) were unwanted or unplanned .

Regarding order of child 72 (72%) were first born , 27 (27%) were second born and 1 (1%) were third born or above .

Regarding gender of neonate 53 (53%) were male and 47 (47%) were female .

Regarding gestational weeks 72 (72%) were less than 37 weeks and 28 (28%) were more than 37 weeks .

SECTION – II

Table No. 2 : Frequency distribution and percentage of low birth weight babies

CRITERIA MEASURE OF BIRTH WEIGHT

Category Score	Percentage	Frequency
Normal Birth Weight (Above 2500)	1%	1
Moderate Low Birth Weight (1500-2500)	80%	80
Very Low Birth Weight (1000-1499)	17%	17
Extreme Low Birth Weight (Less than 1000)	2%	2

Table no. 2 shows that prevalence of low birth weight in that 1 (1%) were normal birth weight , 80 (80%) were moderate low birth weight , 17 (17%) were very low birth weight , and 2 (2%) were extreme low birth weight .

Table No. 3 : Descriptive Statistics table

Descriptive Statistics	Mean	SD	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Range
BIRTH WEIGHT	1972.90	490.57	2000.00	3000	900	2100

SECTION – III

Assess the level of risk factors for low birth weight babies among postnatal mothers in selected hospital of Punjab .

Table No. 4 : Table Showing Level of Scores

CRITERIA MEASURE OF RISK FACTOR SCORE

Category Score	Percentage	Frequency
HIGH(25-35)	0%	0
AVERAGE(13-24)	30%	30
LOW(0-12)	70%	70

Maximum Score=35 Minimum Score=0

Table no. 4 shows the risk factors of low birth weight . It showed that maximum level of score of risk factors were 35 and minimum were 0 .

Table No 5 : Descriptive Statistics table

Descriptive Statistics	Mean	SD	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean %
RISK FACTOR Score	11.67	2.36	11.00	17	7	10	33.3

Maximum= 35 Minimum= 0

Table No : 6
Descriptive score according to Areas

Descriptive Statistics	SECTION – I - OBSTETRICAL FACTORS	SECTION – II ANTENATAL FACTORS	SECTION – III NUTRITIONAL FACTORS	SECTION – IV FOETAL FACTORS	OVERALL KNOWLEDGE
Mean Score	2.07	7.78	1.55	0.27	11.67
S.D.	0.902	1.915	0.744	0.489	2.362
Median	2	7	1	0	11
Maximum	4	12	4	2	17
Minimum	1	5	1	0	7
Range	3	7	3	2	10
Number	100	100	100	100	100
Mean Percentage%	34.50	38.90	31.00	6.75	33.34

Table no. 6 :- Showed the descriptive score of risk factors among postnatal mothers .

In this table the descriptive statistics – mean score of Obstetrical factors were 2.07 , 7.78 were Antenatal factors , 1.55 were Nutritional factors 0.27 were Foetal factors and overall knowledge were 11.67 . The S.D. of obstetrical factors were 0.902 , 1.915 were antenatal factors , 0.744 were nutritional factors , 0.489 were foetal factors and overall knowledge were 2.362 .

Median 2 were obstetrical factors , 7 were antenatal factors , 1 were nutritional factors , 0 were foetal factors and overall knowledge were 11 .

Maximum descriptive statistics 4 were obstetrical factors , 12 were antenatal factors , 4 were nutritional factors , 2 were foetal factors and overall knowledge were 17 .

Minimum descriptive statistics for obstetrical factors – 1 , 5 were antenatal factors , 1 nutritional factors , 0 were foetal factors and overall knowledge were 7 .

Range of descriptive statistics for obstetrical factors – 3 , 7 were antenatal factors , 3 nutritional factors , 2 – foetal factors and overall knowledge were 10 .

Number of obstetrical factors were 100 , antenatal factors were 100 , nutritional factors were 100 , foetal factors were 100 .

Mean percentage of obstetrical factors were 34.50 , 38.90 were antenatal factors , 31.00 were nutritional factors , 6.75 were foetal factors and overall knowledge were 33.34 .

SECTION – IV

Identify the relationship between the low birth weight babies and its risk factors among postnatal mothers in selected hospital of Punjab .

Table no. 7 :- Correlation between both Tools

Pearson's Correlation	Pair1	
	BIRTH WEIGHT	RISK FACTOR Score
Mean	1972.90	11.67
SD	490.567	2.362
N	100	
Correlation	-0.261	
Table Value	0.197	
P Value	0.009	
Result	Significant	

Table No. 7 : The findings of the study showed that there was a significant effect of risk factors on low birth weight babies ie. r value = -0.261 (p value = 0.009).

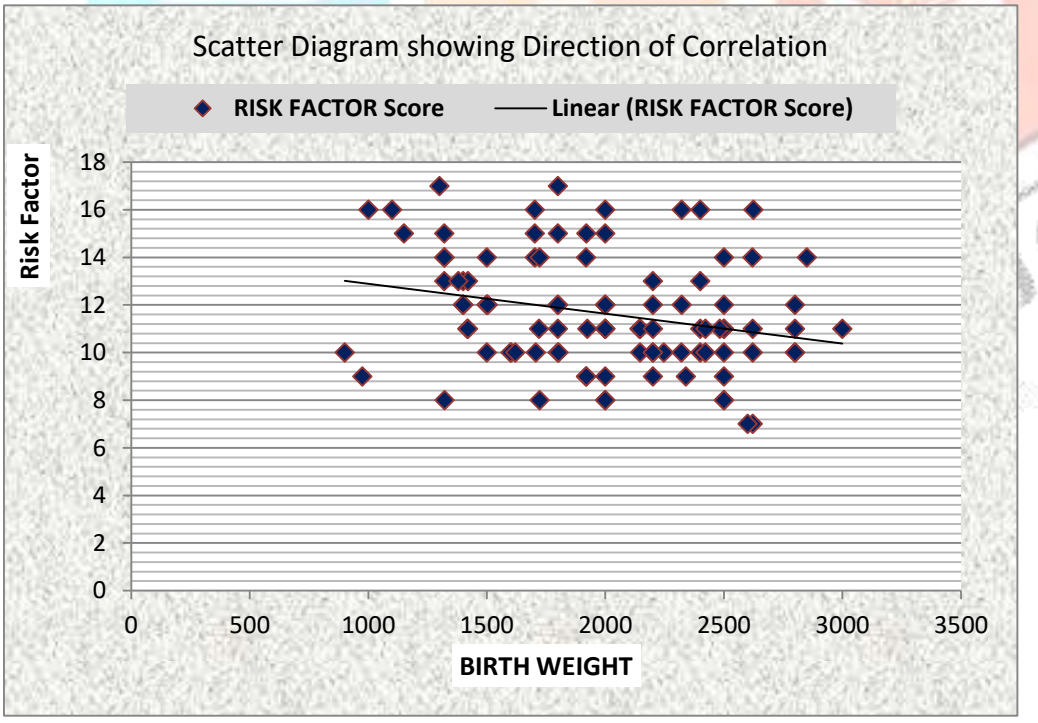

Figure no. 27 :- Scatter diagram showing direction of correlation and significant effect of risk factors on low birth weight babies ie. r value = -0.261 (p value = 0.009).

SECTION – V

Find out the association between low birth weight babies and the selected demographic variables.

Table No. 8 : Table Showing Association of Scores and Demographic Variables

This section deals with the findings related to the association between score and selected demographic variables. The chi-square test was used to determine the association between the score levels and selected demographic variables .

Demographic Variables		Levels(N=100)			Association with RISK FACTOR Score				
Variable	Opts	HIGH	AVERAGE	LOW	Chi Test	P Value	df	Table Value	Result
Age of Mothers	Less than 21		17	19	8.092	0.017	2	5.991	Significant
	21 – 30		7	24					
	31 – 40		6	27					
	41 – 49		0	0					
Educational Status	Illiterate		9	12	2.241	0.524	3	7.815	Not Significant
	Primary		2	5					
	High school		11	28					
	Higher secondary		8	25					
Occupation	Government		0	0	3.084	0.214	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Non-Government		0	1					
	Daily wages		1	10					
	House wife		29	59					
Type of Family	Nuclear Family		9	10	3.370	0.066	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Joint Family		21	60					
Religion	Hindu		3	14	2.428	0.297	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Muslim		3	3					
	Christion		0	0					
	Sikh		24	53					
Monthly Income	More than 5000		0	0	7.909	0.019	2	5.991	Significant
	5000 -10,000		4	1					
	10,000 -20,000		16	32					
	More than 20,000		10	37					
Area of Residence	Rural		22	53	0.063	0.801	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Urban		8	17					
Type of Marriage	Consanguineous		21	26	9.101	0.003	1	3.841	Significant
	Non		9	44					

	Consanguineous								
Nutritional pattern	Vegetarian		12	25	0.165	0.684	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Non Vegetarian		18	45					
Pregnancy Type	Wanted or planned		12	36	1.099	0.295	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Unwanted or unplanned		18	34					
Order of child	One		22	50	2.557	0.278	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Two		7	20					
	Three and Above		1	0					
Gender	Male		15	38	0.155	0.694	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Female		15	32					
Gestational weeks	Less than 37 weeks		24	48	1.361	0.243	1	3.841	Not Significant
	More than 37 weeks		6	22					

Table 8 shows that the association between the level of score and socio demographic variable. Based on the 3rd objectives used to Chi-square test used to associate the level of knowledge and selected demographic variables. The Chi-square value shows that there is significance association between the score level and demographic variables (age of the mothers). There is no significance association between the level of scores and other demographic variables (educational staus) . The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance .

SUMMARY

This chapter dealt with the statistical analysis and interpretation of the data. The objectives of the study were attained through various statistical method and interpretation. The sample characteristics were dealt with frequency and percentage. Descriptive statistics was used to find mean and standard deviation. Inferential statistics was computed to find out the association. The results were discussed and interpreted in this chapter.

DISCUSSION

The major findings of the study and discusses them in relation to similar studies conducted by other researchers. The aim of the study was to "assess the prevalence of low birth weight babies and its risk factors among postanatal mothers in selected Hospital of Patiala (Punjab)". The findings of the study have been discussed as per the objectives along with findings of other studies.

The study findings were discussed in this chapter with reference to the Socio-demographic variables of the study:

Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic characteristics of postnatal mothers of low birth weight babies in selected hospital of Ptiala (Punjab) .

In this maximum of the postnatal mothers of low birth weight babies (36 %) were in the age group of less than 21 years , 33 (33%) were in 31 – 40 years of age , 31 (31 %) in 21 – 30 years and 0% in 41 – 49 years .

Regarding educational status 21 (21%) were illiterate , 7 (7%) were from primary school , 39 (39%) were from high school , 33 (33%) were from higher secondary .

Regarding occupation of mothers 0 (0%) were in Government , 1 (1%) in non Government , 11 (11%) were in daily wages , and 88 (88%) were house wife .

Regarding family type 19 (19%) were nuclear family and 81 (81%) were joint family .

Regarding religion 17 (17%) were Hindu , 6 (6%) were Muslim , 0 (0%) were Christion , and 77 (77%) were Sikh .

Regarding monthly income 0 (0%) more than 5000 , 5 (5%) 5000 – 10,000 , 48 (48%)

10,000 – 20,000 ,and 47 (47%) more than 20,000 .

Regarding are of residence 75 (75%) were rural and 25 (25%) were urban .

Regarding marriage type 47 (47%) were consanguineous and 53 (53%) were non- consanguineous .

Regarding nutritional pattern 37 (37%) were vegetarian and 63 (63%) were non – vegetarian .

Regarding pregnancy type 48 (48%) were wanted or planned and 52 (52%) were unwanted or unplanned .

Regarding order of child 72 (72%) were first born , 27 (27%) were second born and 1 (1%) were third born or above .

Regarding gender of neonate 53 (53%) were male and 47 (47%) were female .

Regarding gestational weeks 72 (72%) were less than 37 weeks and 28 (28%) were more than 37 weeks .

The study findings were discussed in this chapter with reference to the objective of the study:

Objective 1 :

i) To assess the prevalence of low birth weight babies in selected hospitals of Punjab .

Findings 1 :

The finding of the study showed that prevalence of low birth weight in that 1 (1%) were normal birth weight , 80 (80%) were moderate low birth weight , 17 (17%) were very low birth weight , and 2 (2%) were extreme low birth weight .

Hence the researcher concludes that there is more prevalence of moderate low birth weight than very low birth weight and extreme low birth weight .

Overall the prevalence of low birth weight in Rajindra Hospital Patiala was 25% during the period of data collection .

The findings were supported by the **NayakRakesh et.al (2013)** conducted a study on prevalence of low birth weight babies at primary health centre . The study result revealed that the total number of deliveries showed an increasing trend over 3 years from 27.55% to 43.70% and also there was a definite drop in the prevalence of LBW from 12% to 4.7% . prevalence of LBW was higher in Hindus (8.8%) and also mothers of age group 15- 19 years and 35-39 years showed a higher prevalence of LBW that is 40% and 25% respectively .

Objective 2 :-

ii) To assess the level of risk factors for low birth weight babies among postnatal mothers in selected hospital of Punjab .

Findings 2 :-

The findings of the study showed that the mean score of Obstetrical factors were 2.07 , 7.78 were Antenatal factors , 1.55 were Nutritional factors 0.27 were Foetal factors and overall knowledge were 11.67 . The S.D. of obstetrical factors were 0.902 , 1.915 were antenatal factors , 0.744 were nutritional factors , 0.489 were foetal factors and overall knowledge were 2.362 .

Median 2 were obstetrical factors , 7 were antenatal factors , 1 were nutritional factors , 0 were foetal factors and overall knowledge were 11 .

Maximum descriptive statistics 4 were obstetrical factors , 12 were antenatal factors , 4 were nutritional factors , 2 were foetal factors and overall knowledge were 17 .

Minimum descriptive statistics for obstetrical factors – 1 , 5 were antenatal factors , 1 nutritional factors , 0 were foetal factors and overall knowledge were 7 .

Range of descriptive statistics for obstetrical factors – 3 , 7 were antenatal factors , 3 nutritional factors , 2 – foetal factors and overall knowledge were 10 .

Number of obstetrical factors were 100 , antenatal factors were 100 , nutritional factors were 100 , foetal factors were 100 .

Mean percentage of obstetrical factors were 34.50 , 38.90 were antenatal factors , 31.00 were nutritional factors , 6.75 were foetal factors and overall knowledge were 33.34 .

Hence the researcher is concluded that antenatal factors are severe risk factors for low birth weight . nutritional and obstetrical factors are moderate risk factors and foetal factors also influencing the low birth weight .

Overall it is understood that low birth weight is not because of one single factor , but it is because of multiple factors , as discussed . so , measure can be taken to minimize the prevalence of low birth weight .

The findings were supported by Dandekar et.al. (2014) conducted a prospective cross sectional study on prevalence and risk factors affecting low birth weight . The result showed that the prevalence of LBW was found to be 11.67% The proportion of LBW babies was more in mothers from rural area (71.43%) than urban area (2.86%) LBW babies were found in mothers with age less than 20 years . All mothers received antenatal care , only 48% attended three ANC visits .

Objective 3 :

iii) To identify the relationship between the low birth weight babies and its risk factors among postnatal mothers in selected hospital of Punjab .

Findings 3:-

The findings of the study showed that the relationship between low birth weight and its risk factors pearson's correlation was used. The computed 'r' value is -0.261. The positive correlation was found between low birth weight and its risk factor.
Hence the researcher concludes that the low birth weight was influenced by certain factors.
The findings were supported by Mondal, B (2000) conducted a study on risk factor for low birth weight in Nepal infants. He reported that the incidence of low birth weight was 21.53%. The result of univarible analysis revealed the maternal age, parity, gestation period, economic condition and maternal education was significantly related to the incidence of low birth weight.

Objective 4 :

iv) To find out the association between low birth weight babies and the selected demographic variables .

Findings 4 : -

The findings showed that the association between the low birth weight babies and socio demographic variable not significance . Based on the 3rd objectives used to Chi-square test used to associate the level of knowledge and selected demographic variables. The Chi-square value shows that there is significance association between the score level and demographic variables (age of the mothers). There is no significance association between the level of scores and other demographic variables (educational staus) . The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance . So, there was no significant association between the low birth weight babies and the selected demographic variables , that's why the hypothesis H_2 was rejected.

MAJOR FINDINGS:-

1. Finding related to demographic variables .

- The maximum of the postnatal mothers of low birth weight babies in the age group of less than 21 years i.e. 36% .
- Maximum of the mothers were from high school i.e. 39% .
- Majority of the mothers were house wife i.e. 88% .
- Maximum of the families were joint families i.e. 81% .
- Majority of families were of sikh religion i.e. 77% .
- Majority of families having monthly income of 10,000 – 20,000 i.e. 48% .
- Most of the mothers were living in the rural area i.e. 75%
- Majority of the marriage type of the mothers were non-consanguineous i.e. 53% .
- Maximum of the mothers were non-vegetarian i.e. 63% .
- Most of the pregnancy type of the mothers were unwanted i.e. 52% .
- Maximum of the mothers having order of child were first born i.e. 72% .
- Most of the mothers having male child i.e. 53% .
- Maximum mothers gestational weeks were less than 37 weeks i.e. 72% .

2. Finding related to prevalence of low birth weight babies in selected hospital of Punjab .

- Maximum prevalence of low birth weight were moderate low birth weight i.e. 80%.

3.Findings related to the level of risk factors for low birth weight babies among postnatal mothers in selected hospital of Punjab .

- Maximum mean percentage of risk factors were antenatal factors i.e. 38.90 .and 31.00 were nutritional factors .

4 . Findings related to the relationship between low birth weight babies and its risk factors among postnatal mothers in selected hospital of Punjab .

- Findings showed the significant effect between low birth weight babies and its risk factors among postnatal mothers with pearson's correlation . the computed r value is -0.261 .

5 . Findings related to the association between low birth weight babies and the selected demographic variables .

- There was no significance association between low birth weight babies and seleced demographic variables . The chi – square value were less than table value at the 0.05 level of significance . So, the hypothesis H2 was rejected .

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Data was collected through demographic data sheet for assessment of demographic variables such as age, gender, type of family, occupation, educational level, religion, type of marriage, etc. Classification of LBW was used to assess the low birth weight babies . interview questionnaire was used to assess the risk factors among postnatal mothers in selected hospital of Patiala (Punjab) .

RESULT

The maximum of the postnatal mothers of low birth weight babies in the age group of less than 21 years i.e. 36% . Maximum of the mothers were from high school i.e. 39% . Majority of the mothers were house wife i.e. 88% . Maximum of the families were joint families i.e. 81% . Majority of families were of sikh religion i.e. 77% . Majority of families having monthly income of 10,000 – 20,000 i.e. 48% . Most of the mothers were living in the rural area i.e. 75% Majority of the marriage type of the mothers were non-consanguineous i.e. 53% . Maximum of the mothers were non-vegetarian i.e. 63% . Most of the pregnancy type of the mothers were unwanted i.e. 52% . Maximum of the mothers having order of child were first born i.e. 72% . Most of the mothers having male child i.e. 53% . Maximum mothers gestational weeks were less than 37 weeks i.e. 72% .

Maximum prevalence of low birth weight were moderate low birth weight i.e. 80%.

Maximum mean percentage of risk factors were antenatal factors i.e. 38.90 .and 31.00 were nutritional factors .

Findings showed the significant effect between low birth weight babies and its risk factors among postnatal mothers with pearson's correlation , the computed r value is -0.261 .

There was no significance association between low birth weight babies and seleced demographic variables . The chi – square value were less than table value at the 0.05 level of significance . So, the hypothesis H2 was rejected .

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

It was concluded that the significant effect between low birth weight babies and its risk factors among postnatal mothers with pearson's correlation . the computed r value is -0.261 .

There was no significance association between low birth weight babies and seleced demographic variables . The chi – square value were less than table value at the 0.05 level of significance . So, the hypothesis H2 was rejected .

REFERENCES

1 . . ChoudharyAK ,Choudhary A , Tiwari SC , Dwivedi R ,factors associated with Low birth weight among newborn in an urban slum community in Bhopal . Indian J Public Health 2013 ;57(1)20 – 3 .

2. "eMedicine – Extremely Low Birth Weight Infant: Article by KN Siva Subramanian , MD" . Retrieved 2007 – 11- 28 .

3. .International Journal of Pediatric Volume 2015 , Article ID 807373, 7 pages. http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2015/807373 .

4. KiranAgarwal , Ashok agarwal, VK Agarwal , Department of Pediatric Rohilkhand Medical College Bareilly, UP India , Volume -5 page -48 – 52 year -2011 .