



"A Descriptive Study To Assess The Level Of Knowledge Regarding Urinary Tract Infection During Pregnancy Among Antenatal Mother And Enhancing Their Knowledge By Distributing Information Leaflets In District Hospital Durg (C.G). "

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ABSTRACT

In our study problem Statement in title "A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding urinary tract infection during pregnancy among antenatal mother's and enhancing their knowledge by distributing informational leaflets in District Hospital Durg (C.G)." In our study conceptual framework is based on maiman and Becker health belief model we conducted pilot study in Lal Bahadur Shastri Government Hospital Bhilai (C.G). on 12/01/2023 at afternoon time. The reliability of our study sample she were 6 in our pilot study. We use multiple choice questions to assess the knowledge among antenatal mothers regarding urinary tract infection. The objective of the study were to assess the knowledge regarding, urinary tract infection among antenatal mothers in District Hospital Durg (C.G.)

We conduct main study on 21/02/2023 at morning time in Panduranga Ramarao Dongaonkar District Hospital Durg (C.G.) The sample size were 50 antenatal mothers. The study Revealed that 13 (26%) antenatal mothers had poor, 28 (56%) antenatal mothers had average, 9 (18%) antenatal mothers had Good knowledge regarding urinary tract infection

Finding - The level of knowledge regarding urinary tract infection antenatal mothers 13 (26%) subject have a poor knowledge, 28 (56%) subject have average knowledge & 9 (18%) subject have a Good knowledge regarding urinary tract infection.

Summary - There will be significant association between knowledge and selected socio demographic variable regarding urinary tract infection during pregnancy among antenatal mothers as evidence from there knowledge score.

1.Introduction

A urinary tract infection is an infection in any part of the urinary system

The urinary system includes the kidney bladder and urethra most infections involves the lower urinary tract the bladder and the urethra women are at greater risk of developing a urinary tract infection than are men

- 40% to 50% in women, 0.04% in men
- 10% women have recurrent II in their life
- 7 million new cases of lower UTL year
- 1 million hospitalization year

Urinary tract infection during pregnancy are common health problems world wade especially in developing countries It has several adverse outcomes not only the mother but also on the fetus.

Untreated UTI can be associated with serious complications

- A total of 247 pregnant women were enrolled or these 78(31.5%) were symptomatic and 169 (68.4%) a symptomatic
- The prevalence of bacteria among symptomatic and asymptomatic pregnant women were 17.9% and 13.0% respectively with no significant

2. Need of the study

Urinary tract infection is a common problem around 3- 24% in pregnant women to India pregnant women with UTI are likely to develop hypertension disease sit pregnancy anemia. chronic renal failure, prematurity and low birth weight baby.

Urinary tract infection are common in pregnant and usually require medication to clean infection, but it left untreated during a UTI can pregnancy progress to serious infection can lead to preterm labor, premature deliveries even fetal loss

Pregnancy is a state associated with physiological, structural and functional urinary tract changes which promote ascending infection from the urethra unfortunately urinary tract infection in pregnancy are usually easy to treat and respond well to treatment.

3. Problem statement

"A descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge regarding urinary tract infection during pregnancy among antenatal mother and enhancing their knowledge by distributing information leaflets in district hospital Durg (C.G). "

4. Objective:-

- 1) To assess the level of knowledge among antenatal mother on urinary tract infection.
- 2) To find out association between knowledge and selected sociodemographic variable regarding urinary tract infection.

4.1. Hypothesis

H0 – There will not be significant association between knowledge and selected sociodemographic variables regarding urinary tract infections during pregnancy among antenatal mother in District Hospital Durg (C.G.) as evidence from their knowledge score at 0.05 level of significance.

H1 – There will be significant association between knowledge and selected sociodemographic variables regarding urinary tract infection during pregnancy among antenatal mother in district Hospital Durg (C.G.) as evidence from their knowledge score at 0.05 level of significance.

4.2. Delimitation

- The study is limited to only antenatal mother.
- The antenatal mothers willing to participated in study.
- The setting is selected in District hospital Durg (C.G)

4.3. Review of literature divided into three sections:

1. Study related to prevalence of urinary tract infection among antenatal mothers.
2. Study related to risk factors of urinary tract infection among antenatal mothers.
3. Study related to knowledge of urinary tract infection among antenatal mothers.

5. Material and Methods

5.1. Research approach

The Research approach is an umbrella that covers the basic procedure for conducting research. The present study to assess the knowledge regarding urinary tract infection during pregnancy among antenatal mother in district hospital Drug and enhancing their knowledge distribution of informational leaflets"

5.2. Research design

Research design is the representative overall plan for answering the research questions or testing pre-experimental research hypothesis. This study is to assess the knowledge regarding urinary tract infection during pregnancy among antenatal mothers of 19-35 year in District Hospital Durg (C.G.)

Schematic Presentation Of Research Design

Research Design
Descriptive study

Target population
Antenatal mothers

Accessible Population
Antenatal mothers of 19-35 year of age

Setting
District Hospital Durg

Sampling techniques
Non Probability purposive sampling

Sample Size
50 – Antenatal mothers

Research Variable
Knowledge regarding urinary tract infection among antenatal mother of 19-35years of age

Data collection
Assessing the level of knowledge using self structured modules

Data analysis

Research Findings

Research Writing

5.3. Variables under study

5.3.1. Variables under the study divided into 3 categories are-

1. Socio demographic variable: - Age, type of family, education, number of children, source of information, religion, occupation.
2. Independent variables: Informational leaflets.
3. Dependent variables: knowledge regarding urinary tract infection.

5.4. Setting of the study: The study was conducted in District hospital Durg C.G.

5.5. Population :

5.5.1. Target population:

In the present study target population include antenatal mothers.

5.5.2. Accessible population :

It refers to aggregate of cases which confirm to the designed criteria and which acceded to the researchers as the tool of subject or object In this research the accessible population is antenatal mother in District Hospital Durg (C.G.).

5.5.3. Sample:

The sample present study antenatal mother in District Hospital Durg (C.G.).

5.5.4. Criteria for selection of setting:

1. Availability.
2. Feasibility of conducting study.
3. Geographical proximity and ethical clearance.
4. Economy of time.

5.5.5. Sample technique

It is a process of selecting a subject a subset of a population in order to obtain information regarding a phenomenon in away that represents the entire population. In the research in this research non –probability Purposive sampling teaching was used

5.6. Sampling Criteria

The sample were selected on the basis of following criteria

1. Inclusion criteria.
2. Exclusion criteria.

5.6.1. Inclusion criteria

1. Who are available at the time of data collection?
2. Who are willing to participate?

5.6.2. Exclusion criteria

1. Who are not willing to participate in the study?
2. Postnatal mothers.

5.7. Pilot study:

Pilot study is a small scale study conducted to test the plan & method of a research study. The pilot study was conducted on 21/02/2023 at afternoon. To find out the effectiveness of the tool of study in term enhancement of knowledge regarding urinary tract infection among antenatal mothers. The investigation used the sample for the study these 6 excluded for the final study consent was taken from each client of demographic data was collected and questions asked related to urinary tract infection.

5.8. Reliability of the Tool:

Reliability of the tool was established by using “ karl pearson’s” co-relation co-efficient method. The reliability co-efficient 0.99 was founded.

6. Results

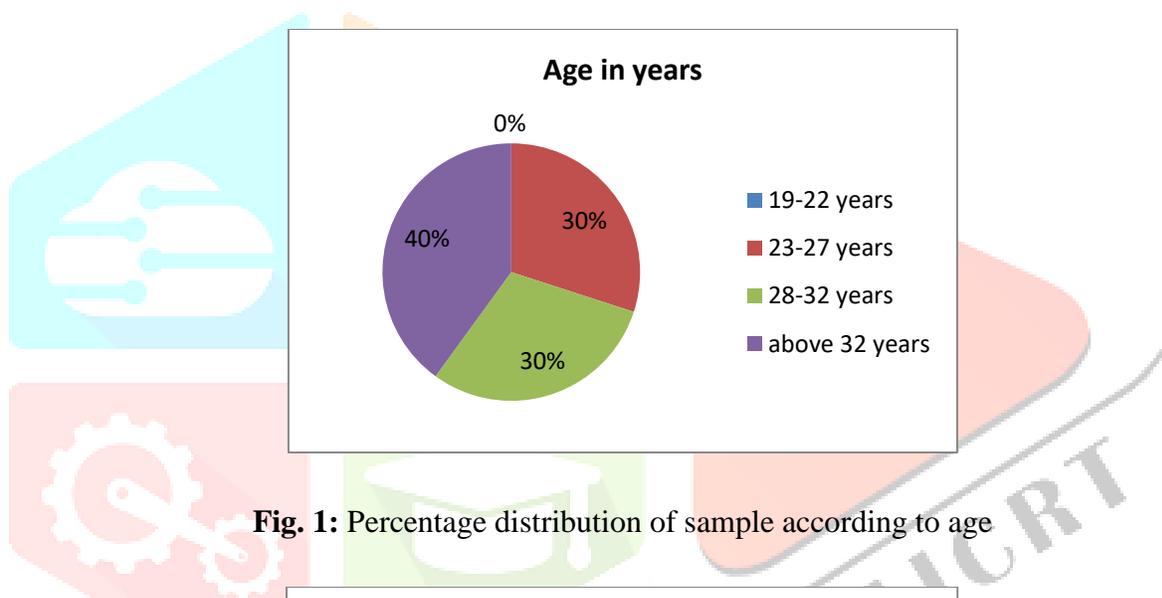


Fig. 1: Percentage distribution of sample according to age

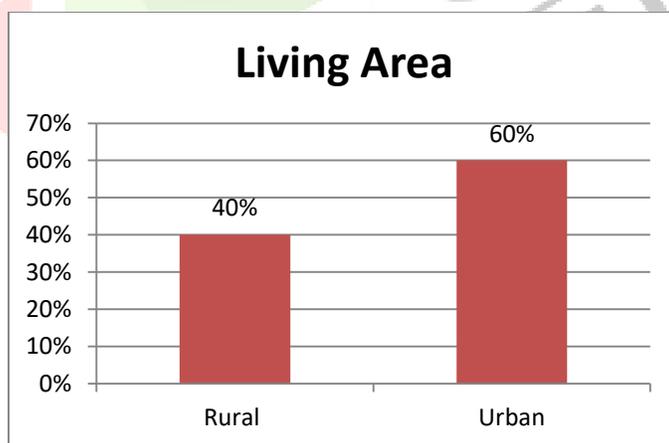


Fig. 2: Percentage distribution of sample according to living area

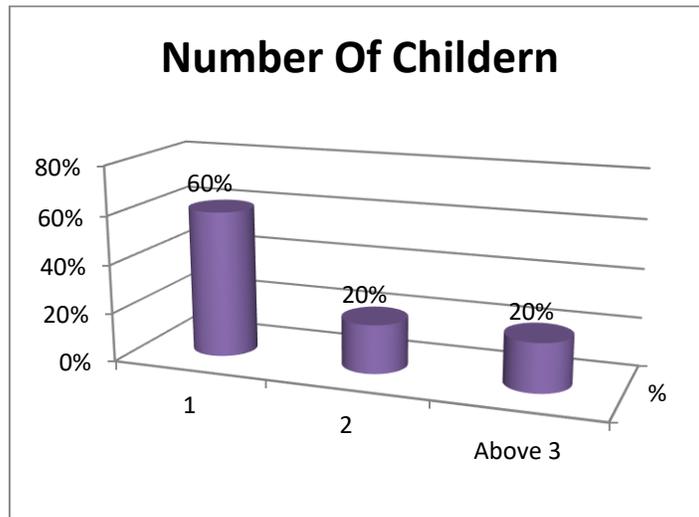


Fig. 3: Percentage distribution of sample according to number of children

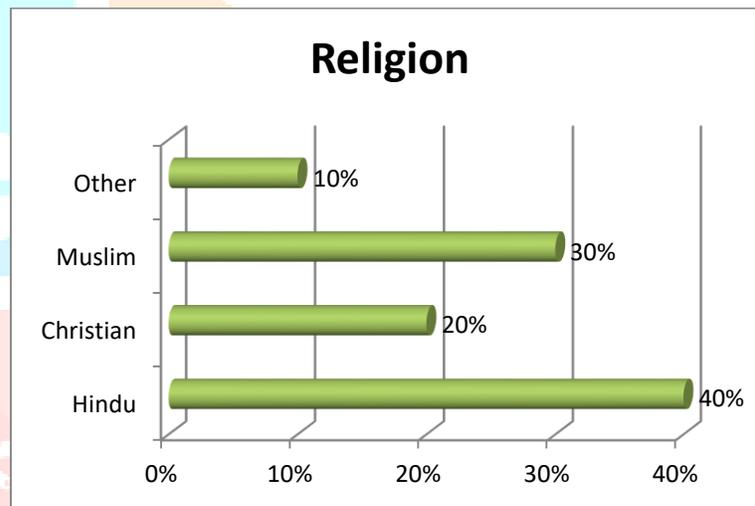


Fig. 4: Percentage distribution of sample according to religion

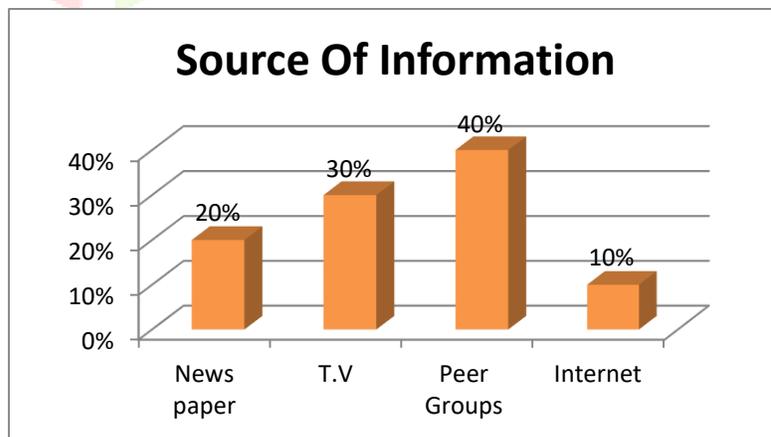


Fig. 5: Percentage distribution of sample according to source of information

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of sample characteristics =50

S.No	Demographical variables	Frequency n	Percentage %
1	Age in years		
1.1	19-22 years	0	0%
1.2	22-27 years	15	30%
1.3	28-32 years	15	30%
1.4	Above 32years	20	40%
2	Living Areas		
2.1	Rural	20	40%
2.2	Urban	30	60%
3	Number of children		
3.1	1	30	60%
3.2	2	10	20%
3.3	Above 3	10	20%
4	Religion		
4.1	Christian	10	20%
4.2	Hindu	20	40%
4.3	Muslim	15	30%
4.4	Others	5	10%
5	Source of information		
5.1	News paper	10	20%
5.2	T.V	15	30%
5.3	Peer Groups	20	40%
5.4	Internet	5	10%

Table 2: Frequency and percentage level of knowledge regarding urinary tract infection during pregnancy. N=50

S.no.	Score	Number	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	POOR	0-7	13	26%
2.	AVERAGE	8-13	28	56%
3.	GOOD	14-20	9	18%

Table 3:

Category	Total score	Mean	Standard Deviation
Level Of Knowledge	511	10.22	3.16

Table 4: Association between knowledge regarding urinary tract infection during pregnancy with selected socio demographic variable

S.No.	Demographic Variable	Chi Square Value Calculated	Chi Square Table Value	Df	Level of Significant
1.	Age	13.89	12.59	6	0.05
2.	Type of family	3.79	9.49	4	0.05
3.	Education Qualification	13.8	12.59	6	0.05
4.	Residence	3.23	5.991	2	0.05
5.	Occupation	14.8	12.59	6	0.05
6.	Monthly Income	2.76	12.59	6	0.05
7.	Religion	6.56	12.59	6	0.05
8.	No of children	5.021	12.59	6	0.05
9.	Source of information	6.46	12.59	6	0.05
10.	Language	7.763	12.59	6	0.05

7. Descriptions: From the collected data regarding the age of antenatal mothers having the age of 19 to 22 years subject 12 (24%) subject were having, the age of 23 to 27 years subject 20 (40%), subject were having the age of 28 to 32 years 14 (28%), subject were having more than 32 years 4(8%)

- Regarding to the distribution according to the family of antenatal mothers 11(22%) subject were having nuclear family and 37(74%) subject were having joint family and 2 (4%) subject were having extended family.\
- Regarding the distribution according to educational qualification of antenatal mothers 16 (32%) subject were having primary and middle education, 21 (42%) subject were having high and higher education and 13 (26%) subject were having graduation.
- Regarding the distribution according to residence of antenatal mothers 11 (22%) subject were having rural area and 39 (78%) subject were having urban area.
- Regarding the distribution according to occupation of antenatal mothers 31 (64%) subject were having home maker, 5 (10%) subject were having Government job and 5 (10%) subject were having private job and 8 (16%) subject were having workers.
- Regarding distribution according to monthly income of antenatal mothers 13 (26%) subject were having below rupees 3000, 16 (32%) subject were having rupees 3001 to 5000, 9 (18%) subject were having rupees 5001 to 10000 and 12 (24%) subject were having rupees more than 10000.

Regarding distribution according to number of children of antenatal mothers 27 (54%) subject were having 0 children, 16 (32%) subject were having 1 child 6 (12%) subject were having 2 children and 1 (2%) subject were having more than 2 children.

- Regarding distribution according to religion of antenatal mothers 45 (90%) subject were having Hindu 3 (6%) subject were having Muslim and 2 (4%) subject were having others.
- Regarding distribution according to source of information of antenatal mothers 8 (16%) subject were having newspapers, 10 (20%) subject were having Television. 26 (52%) subject were having Internet and 6 (12%) subject were having others.
- Regarding distribution according to Language of antenatal mothers 14 (28%) subject were having Hindi .3 (6%) subject were having Chhattisgarhi, 33 (66%) subject were having Hindi & Chhattisgarhi.
- The level of knowledge regarding Urinary tract infection among antenatal mothers 13(26%) had poor knowledge, 28(56%) had average knowledge and 9 (18%) had Good knowledge.
- The total score of antenatal mothers regarding urinary tract infection is 13.89 there will be significant association between knowledge & age regarding urinary tract infection among antenatal mothers as evidenced from their knowledge score. Thus the null (Ho) hypothesis were rejected and research hypothesis (H1) was accepted.

8. Discussions:

Calculated chi-square test value for association b/w knowledge and age of antenatal mother to be 13.89 with degree of freedom was calculated to be 6 level of significance 0.05 Hence Null hypothesis was proved to be rejected as the table value was 12.59 and it was concluded that there is a significance association between knowledge and age of antenatal mother regarding urinary tract infection.

- Calculated chi square test value for association between knowledge and educational qualification of antenatal mothers was found to be 13.8 with degree of freedom was calculated to be 6 & level of significance 0.05 Hence Null hypothesis was proved to be rejected as the table value was 12.59 Ant it was concluded that there is significance association between knowledge and educational qualification of the antenatal mothers.
- Calculated chi square test value for association between knowledge and occupation of Internet mother was found to be 14.8 with degree of freedom was calculated to be 6 & level of significance 0.05. Hence Null hypothesis was proved to be rejected as the table value 12.59 ant it was concluded that there is significance association between knowledge and educational qualification of the antenatal mothers

CONCLUSION

- Ho was also rejected hence proving that there is a significant association between knowledge and age, educational qualification and occupation of antenatal mothers.

LIMITATION

1. The limitation recognized in the study was.
2. The size of sample was 50, hence it is difficult to make broad generalization
3. The Purposive sampling technique was done from district hospital Durg .
4. The data collecting was based on choose answer (objective type question) and checklist question for observation of knowledge of antenatal mothers .
5. The study was limited to only urinary tract infection during pregnancy .
6. The study was limited to antenatal mothers of age group 19-35 years in district hospital durg.

11. Source of Funding

None.

12. Conflict of Interest

None

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