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A STUDY TO COMPARE THE KNOWLEDGE OF PRIMIGRAVIDA MOTHERS REGARDING BIRTH SPACING IN SELECTED RURAL AND URBAN HOSPITALS AT BENGALURU.

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ABSTRACT :

The focus of this study is to compare the knowledge of primigravida mothers regarding birth spacing in selected rural and urban hospitals Bengaluru. Birth spacing is essential to the health of mothers and children. Birth spacing, also known as pregnancy spacing, is the time between pregnancies. It's important for the health of both the mother and child. During pregnancy there is progressive anatomical and physiological changes not only confined to genital organs but also to all systems of the body. Optimal birth spacing until next pregnancy is generally understood to refer to 2-3 years resting period. In India, the average birth spacing is around 22 months, meaning the time between two births is slightly less than two years; however, studies show that many areas in India have relatively short birth intervals, with a significant portion of women not practicing adequate birth spacing despite awareness of contraception methods. Some Indian states like Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana have a higher prevalence of short birth intervals compared to states like Kerala and Sikkim.

KEYWORDS: Knowledge, Birth spacing, Primigravida, Mothers.

INTRODUCTION :

India has confronted by the highest number of maternal deaths anywhere in the world more in rural India compared to the urban. A healthy mother brings about a health child, thus a health nation. In every country mother and children constitute a major segment of the total population. The question of how many years to wait before conceiving a second is hotly debated. Research shows that becoming pregnant with a second or subsequent child within 1 year of birth puts a physical strain on the mother. There are more premature births, low birth weight babies, miscarriages, anaemia, and premature rupture of membrane. According to WHO birth spacing should be maintained at least two to three years to improve maternal health and to reduce infant and child mortality.

PROBLEM STATEMENT :

A Study to Compare the Knowledge of Primigravida Mothers Regarding Birth Spacing in Selected Rural and Urban Hospitals at Bengaluru.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge of rural and urban primigravida mothers regarding birth spacing.
2. To compare the knowledge of rural and urban primigravida mothers regarding birth spacing.
3. To find the association between the levels of knowledge of rural and urban primigravida mothers with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

- H 1 There will be significant difference between the mean knowledge scores of rural and urban primigravida mothers regarding birth spacing.
- H2 There will be significant association between the knowledge scores of rural and urban primigravida mothers regarding birth spacing with demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY :

Research approach

Descriptive comparative approach

Study design

Descriptive survey method

Sampling technique

Purposive sampling

Sample Size

30 primigravida mothers from rural and urban hospital

Tool

The instrument used for the data collection was structured knowledge questionnaire.

Part I

Socio demographic variables

Investigator constructed the tool to collect the Socio-demographic data of the study subjects. It consists of demographic variables.

Part II

The structured knowledge questionnaire used in this study was prepared by the researcher to measure the knowledge of primigravida mothers regarding birth spacing in rural and urban hospitals Bengaluru. Structured knowledge questionnaire contains 30 multiple choice questions related to the knowledge.

RESULTS :

Section A: Area wise mean knowledge scores of rural primigravida mothers

Table 1 reveals the area wise mean knowledge score of rural primigravida mothers on birth spacing, birth spacing methods and problems of inadequate birth spacing are 1.73, 6.80 and 1.07 respectively. Mean knowledge scores of 6.80 is highest in the area of birth spacing methods and least 1.07 in the area of problems of birth spacing. Overall mean knowledge score is 9.60 and standard deviation is 2.313.

Section B: Area wise mean knowledge scores of urban primigravida mothers

Table 2 reveals the area wise mean knowledge score of urban primigravida mothers on birth spacing, birth spacing methods and problems of inadequate birth spacing are 3.73, 15.47 and 2.20 respectively. Mean knowledge scores 15.47 is highest in the area of birth spacing methods and least 2.20 in the area of problems of birth spacing. Overall mean knowledge score is 21.40 and standard deviation is 2.175.

Section A

Table 1: Area wise mean knowledge scores of rural primigravida mothers

SL NO	Assessment variables	Total score assigned	Mean scores	Standard deviation	Percentage mean
1	General information on birth spacing	6	1.73	0.828	28.89
2	Birth spacing methods	26	6.80	1.901	26.15
3	Problems of inadequate birth spacing	3	1.07	0.691	35.56
4	Overall knowledge	30	9.60	2.313	32.00

Section B

Table 2: Area wise mean knowledge scores of urban primigravida mothers

SL NO	Assessment variables	Total score assigned	Mean scores	Standard deviation	Percentage mean
1	General information on birth spacing	6	3.73	0.640	62.22
2	Birth spacing methods	26	15.47	1.717	59.49
3	Problems of inadequate birth spacing	3	2.20	0.761	73.33
4	Overall knowledge	30	21.40	2.175	71.33

Section C: Area wise comparison of the knowledge of rural and urban primigravida mothers regarding birth spacing

Table 3 reveals the comparison of area wise mean knowledge scores and standard deviation among rural and urban primigravida mothers. The overall mean knowledge scores of rural primigravida mother was 9.60 and 2.313 and urban primigravida mother was 21.40 and 2.175. The overall mean knowledge score of rural primigravida mothers was less than urban primigravida mother

Table 3: Area wise comparison of the knowledge of rural and urban primigravida mothers regarding birth spacing.

SL NO	Assessment variables	Rural primigravida mothers		Urban primigravida mothers		T value	P value
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation		
1	General information on birth spacing	1.73	0.828	3.73	0.640	10.472	0.05
2	Birth spacing methods	6.80	1.901	15.47	1.717	18.532	0.05
3	Problems of inadequate birth spacing	1.07	0.691	2.20	0.761	6.036	0.05
4	Overall knowledge	9.60	2.313	21.40	2.175	20.354	0.05

Findings

A Study to Compare the Knowledge of Primigravida Mothers Regarding Birth Spacing in Selected Rural and Urban Hospitals at Bengaluru. Which are discussed below.

It is a descriptive survey method which was commence on 30 primigravida mothers from rural and urban hospitals at Bengaluru by purposive sampling and knowledge is assessed by using structured knowledge questionnaire.

Objective I

To assess the knowledge of rural and urban primigravida mothers regarding birth spacing. During the assessment of overall knowledge scores of rural primigravida mothers regarding birth spacing was 9.60 and urban primigravida mothers mean knowledge score was 21.40.

Objective II

To compare the knowledge of rural and urban primigravida mothers regarding birth spacing. During the assessment of overall knowledge scores of rural primigravida mothers regarding birth spacing was 9.60 which was less than urban primigravida mothers with mean knowledge score of 21.40. Hence hypothesis 1 is accepted.

Objective III

To find the association between the levels of knowledge of rural and urban primigravida mothers with selected demographic variables.When the chi square values were computed for the variables, the values were not significant at 0.05 levels. Hence research hypothesis 2 was rejected and inferred that the knowledge of rural and urban primigravida mothers were independent of variables for age, religion, education, occupation, source of information and place of living.

CONCLUSION :

With regard to comparison of knowledge regarding birth spacing among rural and urban primigravida mothers 32% of rural primigravida mothers and 71% of urban primigravida mothers had knowledge regarding birth spacing. There was a existing knowledge gap and obvious need for information regarding birth spacing among rural primigravida mothers. To enhance knowledge level on birth spacing among rural primigarvid amothers is an important aspect of basic nursing education programme in nursing. The primary task of nursing education would be to intervene in antenatal clinic, outpatient department and in immunization clinic.

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