

“A Study to assess the effect of maternal positions on physical and physiological parameters of antenatal mothers and fetus during non stress test in a selected hospital at Kollam (dist), Kerala.”

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Abstract

Introduction and Rationale

The aim of the study was to assess whether there is a significant difference in the physical and physiological Parameters of the antenatal mothers and fetus while carrying out the Non stress test during antenatal period in three different positions.

The conceptual framework used in the study was Ernestine Widenbach “The helping art of clinical nursing theory”. A quasi experimental cross over design with one group design was used for this study. The data were collected from 30 antenatal mothers, who fulfilled the inclusion criteria and were admitted in the antenatal ward and labour room, in a selected hospital at Kollam.

Materials and Methods

The data was collected by interview method and observation checklist. The interview schedule consisted of a visual analogue discomfort scale with a recording form, one observational checklist and one questionnaire. Demographic data were categorized into (age, gestational age, abdominal girth, body mass index).

Discomfort was assessed in 4 levels- no discomfort, mild, moderate and severe discomfort in three positions (supine, left lateral, semi sitting). In all the three positions mothers experienced all the 4 levels of discomfort. In the three positions the mean score of discomfort were high in supine position 2.8. So the mother experiences more discomfort in supine position when compared to the other two position (left lateral and semi sitting). The F values for overall discomfort of mothers were 19.314 and the table

value was 19.16, so the calculated value was greater than the table value, the researcher accepted the alternative hypothesis. There is a significance difference in the level of discomfort of mothers in three different positions during non stress test.

Results

Statistically it showed that there was no significant difference in the physiological parameters of the mothers in the three positions before and during the non stress test. All the calculated ‘F’ values for the physiological parameters (pulse, respiration, systolic & diastolic pressure) before and during the test were less than table value, so the researcher accepted the null hypothesis.

All the calculated ‘F’ values for the physiological parameters of fetus (fetal heart rate, movements, acceleration) during the test were less than table value, so the researcher accepted the null hypothesis. There was no significant difference in the mean fetal heart rate, movement, and acceleration of the fetus during Non Stress Test in the three different positions.

There was a significant association of selected demographic variables with level of discomfort in supine position; the χ^2 value of body mass index was 3.35 at 0.05 levels at 3 degree of freedom which is greater than the table value 2.37. The mothers above 25 body mass index had severe discomfort. So supine position seems to be discomfort during non stress test compared to the other two positions (left lateral and semi sitting). In left lateral and semi sitting positions there was no association with demographic variables.

Conclusion

Here the researcher concluded that by providing different positions like left lateral, semi sitting positions during non stress test will enhance comfort to the mothers without changing the physiological parameters of both mother and fetus.

Perception of antenatal check up among the reproductive age group female in the Pokhara valley

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Introduction

Antenatal care is one of the key preventive health services used around the world. The knowledge regarding the antenatal care is varied throughout the world. Various key factors are associated with the variation of knowledge of antenatal care which includes age, literacy, type of family, occupational status, amount of income, etc. there are a number of researches showing the effectiveness of knowledge of antenatal care among the pregnant women which continually shows the valuable information about the prevalence of information regarding antenatal care

Objective:

Study to assess the knowledge of antenatal care among the female of Pokhara valley, Nepal.

Methods and materials

The method used was descriptive study which was conducted in Pokhara valley, Nepal. Demographic and knowledge questionnaire was administered to collect the data and the tool was administered by the help of interview

method. The study was conducted from 1st October to 31st October 2013.

Results

There is a significant relationship between caste, marital status and negative attitude regarding pregnant women wearing high heels, tight clothing and heavy weight lifting (p value < 0.05). There is also significant relation between caste and having positive attitude regarding including deworming medication in antenatal checkup (p value < 0.05); also have positive attitude regarding including husband during antenatal checkup (p value < 0.05). There is also significant relation between caste and the knowledge regarding the times of antenatal checkups (p value < 0.05).

Knowledge regarding antenatal care was more among Chhetri population. Chhetri population were 27% with [C.I (18.6% - 36.8%)] . Also, more of the married population which were 91 % with [C.I (83.6% - 95.8%)] were having knowledge about antenatal check up.

Conclusion

So, we can conclude that there is a significant relationships between the caste and knowledge and attitude regarding antenatal checkup in pregnant women. The antenatal checkup programme and the health teaching regarding antenatal care should be made widely available so as to improve the status of antenatal care and prevent the life threatening complications. Also, the antenatal check up should be carried out irrespective of caste, creed or socio-economic status.

Keywords: Family support, Tuberculosis, DOTS center.

Prevalence of gynaecological morbidities among women of 30 years and above in a rural area of Thiruvananthapuram district.

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Abstract

Introduction and Rationale

Gynaecological morbidities refers to the conditions of reproductive ill health not related to pregnancy episode. Studying the prevalence of these morbidities helps in identifying the magnitude of such problems in the community..

Objectives

To study the prevalence of gynaecological morbidities among women above 30 years .

Materials and Methods

Study design: cross sectional study.

Study setting: Mudakkal Panchayath

Study population: women above 30 years

Study sample: 100

Duration of study: August – September 2013

Inclusion criteria : All women above age of 30 years

Exclusion criteria: Those who are not willing to participate in the study

Results :

Among the study population 55% of women complained of gynaecological problems. Fibroid uterus was the most common type of gynaecological morbidity. 44% had undergone surgery as treatment and 8% of them took medicine as treatment. Among women who underwent surgery majority preferred private sector. 33% of women have done hysterectomy before menopause and 7% after menopause.

Conclusion:

From this study we could understand the magnitude of gynaecological morbidities which is very common among women above 30 years. This study gives a light for further research in this area so that the reasons could be found out and prevented.

Keywords: gynaecological morbidity, prevalence, women
