

“Assessment Of Knowledge Regarding Family Planning Among Primi Post Natal Mothers”. Authors

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Abstract

Background: India stands for the second rank in most populated countries in the world after china. Maximum community of India stays in villages. Family planning has been recognized as part of maternal and child health services in India. India is the first country to start Family Planning Programme which has started in the year 1952.

Research methodology: Descriptive research approach was used. Study setting Maternity ward of KH Karad. With an objective, To assess the level of regarding family planning among Primi postnatal mothers, to find an association between level of knowledge and selected sociodemographic variables. 100 Primi postnatal mothers selected as per inclusion and exclusion criteria with convenient sampling technique. Before starting study the ethical committee approval has taken. After explanation of purpose of study informed content was obtained from the study participants.

Results:

In the present study findings majority 56(56%) of women from 21-25yrs, 60(60%) were Hindu. Majority of women 54(54%) had Secondary education. 60(60%) were from urban area. 50(50%) were housewives. 44(44%) were having monthly income Rs. 5000 – 10,000. 40% of women had source of information from friends. About knowledge score maximum 72(72%) of Primi postnatal mothers are having average knowledge score, 16 (16%) of primi postnatal mothers are having good knowledge score and 12 (12%) are having poor knowledge score. Mean score knowledge regarding family planning is 12.36 and SD 2.15

There was significant association found between education of mother and knowledge score none of other socio demographic variables found to be associated Chi square= 17.488 and p value = 0.0016.

Key words: Assessment, knowledge, family planning, primi postnatal mothers

INTRODUCTION

India stands for the second rank in most populated countries in the world after china.

Maximum community of India stays in villages. Family planning has been recognized as part of maternal and child health services in India. India is the first country to start Family Planning Programme which has started in the year 1952. (1)

Family planning (FP) is defined as a way of thinking and living that is adopted voluntarily upon the bases of knowledge, attitude, and responsible decisions by individuals and couples. (2)

Family planning means preparing a plan of pregnancy, which help to couple in achieving welfare of their own family. By Family planning it will help to control the population growth. It helps to keep family happy and happy. As India has experienced remarkable growth of population over the past few decades. (3)

A woman cangets pregnant when sperms reaches to her egg or ovum. Any contraception method tries to stop it this process by stopping egg production or by keeping the egg and the sperm apart or by stopping the implantation of the fertilized egg into the uterus. Contraception in the simplest terms is the prevention of pregnancy and contraceptive methods, by definition, are the preventive methods to help women avoid unwanted pregnancies. (4)

Purposes of family planning methods are first proper spacing in between two pregnancies and second control birth of more children. The elements that are contributing to achieve these purposes are knowledge, attitude, and practices, the disproportion between any of these elements can affect family planning outcome. Several research studies have carried on knowledge on family planning methods showed that level of education is the key factor for influencing the knowledge, attitude, and practice of postnatal mothers about family planning methods. (5,6)

Bekele et al has done research study on knowledge and Attitude Towards Family Planning Among Women of Reproductive Age the study concluded that significant number of women had poor knowledge and attitude towards Family Planning methods. (7)

Title: “Assessment of knowledge regarding family planning among Primi postnatal mothers”.

Objectives: To assess the level of regarding family planning among Primi postnatal mothers, to find an association between level of knowledge regarding family planning and selected sociodemographic variables

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Descriptive research approach was used for the study. Present study conducted at Maternity ward of Krishna Hospital and Medical Research Centre, Karad. With an objectives, To assess the level of regarding family planning among Primi postnatal mothers, to find an association between level of knowledge regarding family planning and selected sociodemographic variables. Sample size was 100 Primi postnatal mothers who are filling inclusion criteria like Primi postnatal mothers admitted in maternity unit of Krishna Hospital and M, R,C, Karad. Samples were selected by convenient sampling technique. Mothers Who were not willing to participate and who were medical and nursing personnel were not included in the study. The tool was prepared by on the basis of the objectives of the study. Socio-demographic variables of the primi postnatal mothers and structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared to assess the level of knowledge of primi postnatal mothers on family planning methods. The study was conducted after the study protocol approved by the Institutional Ethical Committee and ethical committee of KIMSDU, Karad. Permission from the concerned authorities was obtained before data collection. Study samples selected by inclusion and exclusion criteria. After explanation of purpose of study informed content was obtained from the study participants. Collected data was analyzed in the term of objectives for the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULT

Table No- 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of sample characteristics
N= 100

Sr. No.		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Age		
	15-20years	34	34%
	21-25years	56	56%
	26-30yrs	10	10%
2	Religion		
	Hindu	60	60%
	Muslim	36	36%
	Other	4	4%
3	Education		
	Primary	0	0%
	Secondary	54	54%
	Higher Secondary	28	28%
	Graduates	18	18%
4	Residence		
	Urban	60	60%
	Rural	40	40%
5	Occupation		
	House wife	50	50%
	Working woman	34	34%
	Others	16	16%
6	Income		
	1000-5000 Rs.	36	36%
	5000 – 10,000 Rs.	44	44%
	10,000 and above .	20	20%
7.	Source of information		
	News papers	14	14%
	Health personnel	30	30%
	Friends	40	40%
	Mass media	16	16%

The data presented in table 1 shows that in the study majority of women 56(56%) were from the age group of 21-25yrs, 34(34%) were from the age group of 15-20yrs, 10(10%) were from the age group of 26-30yrs. Majority of women 60(60%) were belonged to Hindu religion, 36(36%) were belonged to Muslim religion and 04(04%) were belonged to Other religion Majority of women 54(54%) had undergone Secondary education, 28(28%) had undergone Higher Secondary education and 18(18%) were graduates. Majority of women 60(60%) were residing in urban area and 40(40%) were residing in rural area. Majority of women 50(50%) were housewives. 34(34%) were working woman and 16 (16%) were having others occupation. Majority of women 44(44%) were belonged to income group of Rs. 5000 – 10,000,

36(36%) were belonged to income group of Rs. 1000-5000 and 20(20%) were belonged to income group of Rs. 10,000 and above. Maximum 40% of women had source of information from friends, 30% of women had source of information from Health personnel, 16% of women had source of information from Mass media and 14% of women had source of information from Newspapers.

Table no 2: Frequency and percentage distribution knowledge score.
N= 100

Knowledge Level	Frequency	Percentage
Good <50%	16	16%
Average 50-74%	72	72%
Poor ≥75%	12	12%

Data in table no 2 reveals that in knowledge score maximum 72(72%) of Primi postnatal mothers are having average knowledge score, 16 (16%) of primi postnatal mothers are having good knowledge score and 12 (12%) are having poor knowledge score.

Table 3: Mean, SD, 'p' value and 't' value of knowledge score.
N= 100

Minimum	09
Maximum	16
Mean	12.36
Median	11
SD	2.15

Data in table no 3 reveals that minimum score for knowledge regarding family planning was 09, maximum score was 16 with median 11, mean score knowledge regarding family planning is 12.36 and SD 2.15.

Table No- 4: Association between knowledge score and selected socio demographic variables
N= 100

		Good	Average	Poor	Chi square	p value	df	Significance
1	Age							
	15-20years	6	22	6	1.315	0.8589	4	NA
	21-25years	18	30	8				
26-30yrs	2	6	2					
2	Religion							
	Hindu	18	36	6	7.695	0.1034	4	NA
	Muslim	6	20	10				
Other	2	2	0					
3	Education							
	Secondary	18	30	6	17.488	0.0016	4	SA
	Higher Secondary	6	12	10				
graduates	2	16	0					
4	Residence							
	urban	16	32	12	2.089	0.3519	2	NA
rural	10	26	4					
5	Occupation							
	Housewife	16	28	6	7.872	0.0964	4	NA
	working woman	8	22	4				
others	2	8	6					
6	Income in Rs.							
	1000-5000 Rs.	10	20	6	1.211	0.8764	4	NA
	5000 -10,000	10	28	6				
10,000 and above.	6	10	4					

Data in table No- 4 shows that there was significant association found between education of mother and knowledge score **Chi square**= 17.488 and **p value** = 0.0016, none of other socio demographic variables found to be associated.

DISCUSSION:

Present study has conducted to assess the level of regarding family planning among Primi postnatal mothers and to find an association between level of knowledge and selected sociodemographic variables. Such as Age, Education, Religion, Residence and occupation, monthly income in Rs. were studied. We found there was significant association found between education of mother and knowledge score Chi square= 17.488 and p value = 0.0016, none of other socio demographic variables found to be associated.

Present study findings shows that in the study majority of women 56(56%) were from the age group of 21-25yrs. Majority of women 60(60%) were belonged to Hindu religion, 36(36%) were belonged to Muslim religion and 04(04%) were belonged to Other religion study findings supported by study conducted by P. Kavitha, R. Aroun Prasath, P. Krishnaraj. shows highest number of mothers in their study 14(47%) were from Hindu religion. (1) Majority of women 54(54%) had undergone Secondary education, 28(28%) had undergone Higher Secondary education and 18 (18%) were graduates.

Majority of women 60(60%) were residing in urban area and 40(40%) were residing in rural area. study findings supported by study conducted by P. Kavitha, R. Aroun Prasath, P. Krishnaraj. shows highest number of mothers maximum number of the mother 23(76.7%) were staying in urban areas. (1) Maximum 40% of women had source of information from friends, 30% of women had source of information from Health personnel, 16% of women had source of information from Mass media and 14% of women had source of information from News papers. Study findings supported by Lavanya Kumari Sarella et al study conducted on showed that 88 (18.18%) got awareness through through media. (8)

In the present study minimum 12 (12%) are having poor knowledge score Contradictory findings by study conducted by J. Karpagam & D. Shangeetha showed that primi postnatal mothers pretest knowledge score shows maximum 60% mothers having poor knowledge score. (9) In present study maximum 72(72%) of Primi postnatal mothers are having average knowledge score Contradictory findings by study conducted by J. Karpagam & D. Shangeetha showed that Minimum 18.3% are having average score (9)

Present study shows that there was significant association found between education of mother (Chi square= 17.488 and p value = 0.0016) and knowledge score none of other socio demographic variables found to be associated study findings supported by study conducted by P. Kavitha, R. Aroun Prasath, P. Krishnaraj. shows that selected demographic variables regarding temporary family planning methods reveals that there is no association between knowledge score but there was significant association found between knowledge scores of postnatal mothers with their education Chi square value was 4.8. (1)

CONCLUSION

Present study concludes that Primi postnatal mothers had average knowledge regarding family planning. Health care professionals like nurses, Auxillary Nurse Midwives, leady health visitors and ASHA;s plays very important role in improvement of knowledge regarding family planning methods which helps community to improve their knowledge and practice.

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Availability of data and materials:

Yes, it's available

Authors' contributions:

All the authors *DR. Nitanjali Patil, Mrs. DR.(Mrs) Vaishali R. Mohite · DR. Jyoti A. Salunkhe and Sheetal A. Kadam has contributed for preparation of tool , data collection process, data processing, data analysis, writing of chapters and preparation of manuscript for publication equally.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was conducted after the study protocol approved by the Institutional Ethical Committee and ethical committee of KIMSDU, Karad. consent to participate in the study was obtained from the study participants.

Patient consent for publication:

Yes

Competing interests

There is no Competing interests

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