



A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Power Point Teaching on Knowledge on Antenatal Care During Pregnancy Among Primi Mothers at Selected Maternity Hospitals, Bangalore.

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Abstract:

Introduction: Pregnancy is one of the most important things in a woman's life, and she should enjoy it, particularly if it is indeed her first time. Mothers have high expectations during their first pregnancy and assume that a safe delivery and a healthy pregnancy are essential. She requires attention, which includes routine check-ups with a medical professional to keep an eye on the mother's and the developing baby's health. **Objectives** 1. To assess the pretest knowledge on antenatal care during the during pregnancy among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore. 2.To evaluate the effectiveness of power point teaching on antenatal care during pregnancy among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore.3. To associate the pretest knowledge score with their selected demographic variables among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore.**Research approach:** The objective of the study's quasi-experimental approach was found to be suitable for assessing the knowledge on antenatal care **Research design** in the study one group pretest-post-test is used **Settings:** selected maternity hospitals Bangalore **Sample size:** which consists of 60 reproductive age group women. **Population:** - primi pregnant mothers. Independent **variable** power point teaching **Dependent variables** knowledge on antenatal care **Demographic variables** Age, gestational weeks, type of family, religion, language, education, occupation, married life **Population:** - primi pregnant mothers. Structured questionnaire was used and inferential and descriptive statistics were used for analysing of data. **Results** In pretest 20% of the samples were having inadequate knowledge ,80%of the samples were in Moderate knowledge, none of the samples were having Adequate Knowledge. In post-test42% of the samples were having moderate knowledge, 58%of the samples were in adequate knowledge. $\chi^2(1) = 3.841$, $P < 0.05$ $\chi^2(2) = 5.991$, $P < 0.05$ and $\chi^2(3) = 7.815$, $P < 0.05$ **Discussion:** The study explains that pretest knowledge scores are lesser than the posttest knowledge score hence stated hypothesis H1: there will be knowledge on antenatal care during pregnancy among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore is rejected. And stated hypothesis H2: there is an association between the pretest knowledge score with their selected demographic variables among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore is rejected because there is no significant association with pretest knowledge scores with selected demographic variables. **Conclusion:** the study concludes that power point teaching is effective for primi pregnancy mother to know about antenatal care during pregnancy.

Key words: Antenatal Mother, Antenatal Care, PPT

Introduction:

Pregnancy is one of the most important things in a woman's life, and she should enjoy it, particularly if it is indeed her first time. Mothers have high expectations during their first pregnancy and assume that a safe delivery and a healthy pregnancy are essential. She requires attention, which includes routine check-ups with a medical professional to keep an eye on the mother's and the developing baby's health. One of the best ways to avoid to pregnancy complications is to receive high-quality prenatal care. Women can anticipate receiving this examination as part of their regular prenatal care. Attending all planned appointments where the mother and the infant are closely examined is crucial. These visits allow for the identification of risk factors and the prevention or treatment of potential health effects. A woman should consult her responsible healthcare provider as soon as she becomes pregnant in order to guarantee the best care and health during her pregnancy. Antenatal care dramatically lowers the risks of pregnancy and childbirth by addressing possible complications and offering



prompt interventions. It gives women the information and resources they need to make educated decisions regarding their health and the health of their unborn child.

Need for the study

Antenatal care plays a crucial role in managing both the mother and the unborn child during pregnancy. Numerous factors are affecting the health of the mother and child in this rapidly growing generation, and the foetus is developing complications as a result of these changes. Every mother should be aware of the significance of prenatal care in this regard, which includes nutrition, checkups, exercise, medication, and vaccinations, among other things. Preventing additional pregnancy complications is crucial. Prenatal care is crucial for reducing pregnancy-related morbidity and mortality.

Objectives

1. To assess the pretest knowledge on antenatal care during the during pregnancy among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore,
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of power point teaching on antenatal care during pregnancy among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore.
3. To associate the pretest knowledge score with their selected demographic variables among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore,

Hypothesis:

H1: there will be knowledge on antenatal care during pregnancy among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore,

H2: there is an association between the pretest knowledge score with their selected demographic variables among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore.

Methodology: The present study aimed to assess the effectiveness of power point teaching on knowledge on antenatal care during pregnancy among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore.

Research approach: The objective of the study's quasi-experimental approach was found to be suitable for assessing the knowledge on antenatal care

Research design in the study one group pretest-post-test is used

Settings: selected maternity hospitals Bangalore

Sample size: which consists of 60 reproductive age group women.

Independent variables: - In this study, the independent variable is power point teaching

Dependent variables: - In this study, the dependent variable is knowledge on antenatal care

Demographic variables: - n this study, the selected demographic variables are Age, gestational weeks, type of family, religion, language, education, occupation, married life

Population: - **primi** pregnant mothers

Sample Size: - The study sample consists of 60 primi pregnant mothers

Sampling technique: - Nonprobability purposive sampling technique is used.

Sampling criteria: Inclusion criteria: -who are prime pregnant women, who is available for data collection, who is willing to participate in the study, who knows Telugu and Kannada.

Exclusion criteria: - Who are multigravida mothers, who are having disorders.

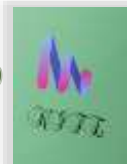
Development of Tools: Structured questionnaire was used and inferential and descriptive statistics were used for analysing of data.

RESULTS

SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ACCORDING TO THE FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE

N=60

Sl.No	Demographic Variables		Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Age	15-24	20	33
		25-34	21	35
		35-44	12	20
		>45	7	12



2.	Gestational weeks	< 12 weeks	34	57
		13-24 weeks	23	38
		>25 weeks	3	5
3.	Type of family	Nuclear	45	75
		Joint	15	25
4.	Religion	Hindu	21	35
		Muslim	22	37
		Christian	17	28
5.	Language	Kannada	40	67
		English	8	13
		Hindi	12	20
6.	Education	Illiterate	28	47
		Primary school	22	36
		High school	10	17
		Graduate /diploma	0	0
7.	Occupation	House wife	34	57
		Government employee	4	6
		Private employee	22	37
8.	Married life	1 year	0	0
		2 year	10	17
		3 year	35	58
		Above 4 years	15	25

Table 1: It shows Demographic characters of Samples, majority 35 % of that samples were in the age group of 25-34 years ,57% were < 12 weeks of gestation ,75% of the samples were living in nuclear,37% samples were Muslims ,67%samples know kannada,47%samples were illiterate ,47%samples were illiterate ,57% samples were house wife,58% samples were mothers had 3 years of married life.

Section II: To assess the pretest knowledge on antenatal care during pregnancy among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore,

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	Inadequate Knowledge	12	20
2.	Moderate Knowledge	48	80
3.	Adequate Knowledge	0	0

TABLE 2: The above table represented the pre test Knowledge on antenatal care during the during pregnancy among primi mothers 20% of the samples were having inadequate knowledge ,80%of the samples were in Moderate knowledge, none of the samples were having Adequate Knowledge.

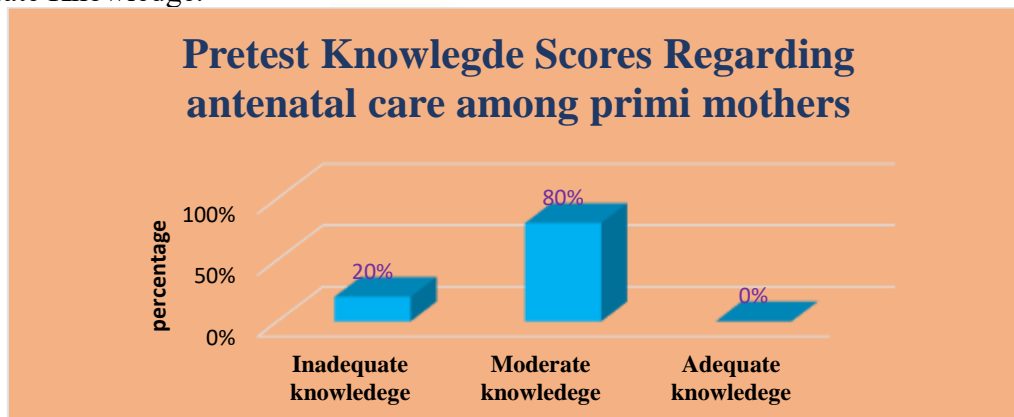
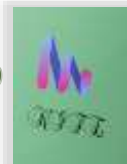


FIG.1: Findings related pretest knowledge scores regarding antenatal care among primi mothers



Section III: To assess the post-test knowledge on antenatal care during pregnancy among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore,

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	Inadequate Knowledge	0	0
2.	Moderate Knowledge	25	42
3.	Adequate Knowledge	35	58

TABLE 3: The above table represented the post test scores regarding antenatal care during pregnancy among primi mothers .42% of the samples were having moderate knowledge, 58%of the samples were in adequate knowledge, none of the samples were having inadequate knowledge.

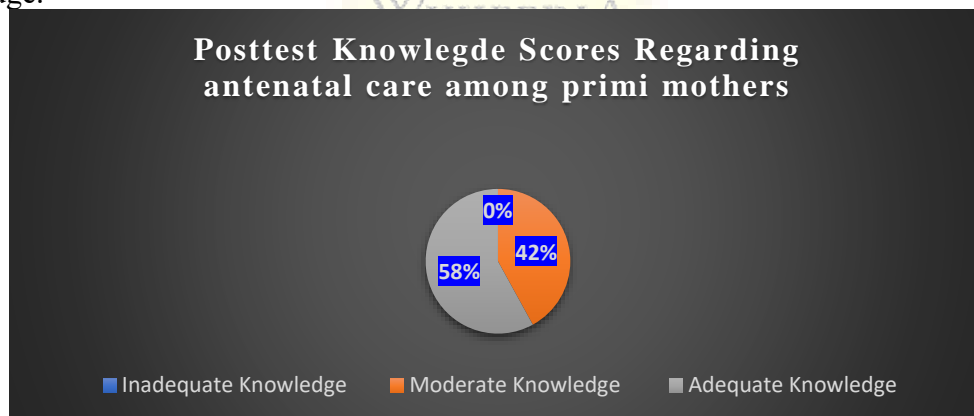


FIG.2: Findings related posttest knowledge scores regarding antenatal care among primi mothers

Section IV: To evaluate the effectiveness of power point teaching on antenatal care during pregnancy among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore.

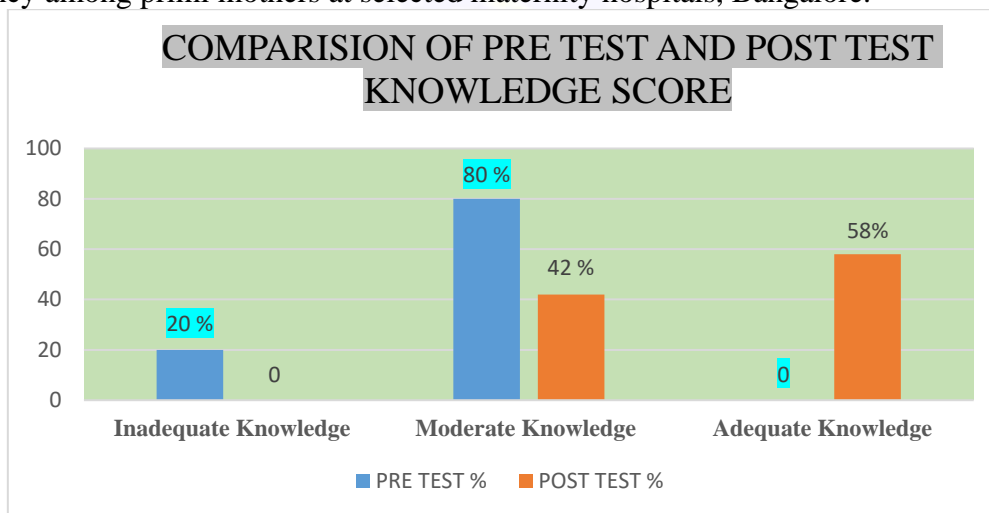


FIG.2: Findings related to comparison of pre and posttest knowledge scores regarding antenatal care among primi mothers

Section V: Association of the pretest knowledge scores with selected Demographic variables on antenatal care during pregnancy among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore.

SL.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES		Median And below	Above median	Total	Chi square Value	Df	P Value	Inference
1.	Age	15-24	8	12	20	7.092	3	<0.05	NS
		25-34	6	15	21				
		35-44	5	7	12				
		>45	6	1	7				
2.		<12 weeks	14	20	34	0.120	2	<0.05	NS



	Gestational weeks	13-24 weeks	10	13	23				
		>25 weeks	1	2	3				
3.	Type of family	Nuclear	20	25	45	0.069	1	<0.05	NS
		Joint	8	7	15				
4.	Religion	Hindu	11	10	21	1.871	2	<0.05	NS
		Muslim	7	15	22				
		Christian	7	10	17				
		Other	0	0	0				
5.	Language	Kannada	17	23	40	0.034	1	<0.05	NS
		English	6	6	12				
		Hindi	4	4	8				
		Other	0	0	0				
6.	Education	Illiterate	15	13	28	3.071	2	<0.05	NS
		Primary school	7	15	22				
		High school	3	7	10				
		Graduate /diploma	0	0	0				
7.	Occupation	House wife	14	20	34	0.123	2	<0.05	NS
		Government employee	2	2	4				
		Private employee	9	13	22				
		Others	0	0	0				
8.	Married life	1 year	7	3	10	4.026	2	<0.05	NS
		2 years	13	22	35				
		3 years	5	10	15				
		More than 4 years	0	0	0				

$$\chi^2(1) = 3.841, P < 0.05$$

$$\chi^2(2) = 5.991, P < 0.05$$

$$\chi^2(3) = 7.815, P < 0.05$$

TABLE 4: The above table shows that association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables. The calculated chi-square value is less than the table value hence it is concluded that the knowledge score regarding antenatal care

Discussion: The study explains that pretest knowledge scores are lesser than the posttest knowledge score hence stated hypothesis H1: there will be knowledge on antenatal care during pregnancy among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore is rejected. And stated hypothesis H2: there is an association between the pretest knowledge score with their selected demographic variables among primi mothers at selected maternity hospitals, Bangalore is rejected because there is no significant association with pretest knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

Conclusion: the study concludes that power point teaching is effective for primi pregnancy mother to know about antenatal care during pregnancy.

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