#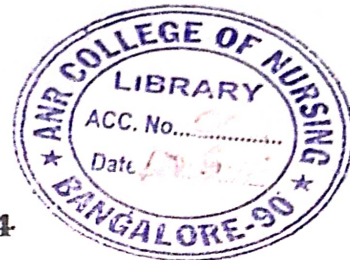 "A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING NEWBORN CARE AMONG PRIMIPARA MOTHERS, AT A SELECTED HOSPITAL IN BANGALORE IN A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATION BOOKLET ."

ACHARYA
INSTITUTES

PROJECT REPORT-2014

BY

IV year B.Sc. Nursing Students.

Ms.RENUKA MONGER   Mr .GLADWIN PAUL

Ms.NANCY CHAKMA   Mr.TSHEWANG SAMDRUP

Ms.KALPANA DEVI   Ms.SUSHMITA NIYOGI

Ms.SOJY CHACKO   Ms. MANISHA BINADI

Ms.MENUKA SHAH   Ms.FARHIN VAHORA

GUIDED BY:

PRATHIBHA S.D, LECTURER

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY NURSING

SMT. NAGARATHNAMMA COLLEGE OF NURSING

BANGALORE-5600107

RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCE BANGALORE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

A descriptive study was done in the selected hospital of Bangalore on the primipara mothers regarding the newborn care. The sample of 30 primipara mothers were taken for the analysis of the research study and the aim of the study was to find the knowledge of the primipara mothers regarding newborn care. The descriptive approach and the technique used was purposive sampling. Descriptive statistics were used for the analysis of the data.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the knowledge of primipara mothers regarding newborn care
- To develop an information booklet about newborn care.

METHODOLOGY

A descriptive approach with non-experimental design was adapted in the study. Purposive Sampling technique was used to select 30 postnatal mothers in selected hospital, Bangalore. The data was collected with the help of structured questionnaire. Analysis was done using descriptive statistics. Prior permission was obtained from concerned authority and the informed consent was obtained from subjects.

RESULTS

Overall mean knowledge score was 59.04%. The majority of respondents 13 (43.3%) were from the age group of 18-20 years and only 11 (36%) were from the age group of 20-25years, 5(16.7%) were from the age group of 25-30 years and 1(3.3%) were from the age group above 30 years. While considering the religion, highlights that majority of respondents 20 (66.7%) belongs to Hindu community, 8 (26.7%) were Muslim, and 2 (6.6%) were Christianity.

In relation to the type of family revealed that majority of respondents 20 (66.7%) were joint family and 10 (33.3%) were nuclear family. The majority of respondents were housewife 24 (80%), 4(13.3%) were teacher and (6.6%) were others. The maximum number of respondents were from lower middle class family 16(53%), middle class family 10(33.3%) , 4(13.3%) from high class family and 1(3.3%) from low class family. The respondents 9(30%) are getting information from health care provider, respondents 9(30%) from teacher, friends and relatives and 5(16.6%) from media. All the respondents 30 (100%) had previous information regarding newborn care.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that the majority of the primipara mothers have the adequate knowledge regarding newborn care in terms of breast feeding , hygienic care, Thermo-regulation, infection control and the immunisation

LIST OF CONTENT

LIST OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES