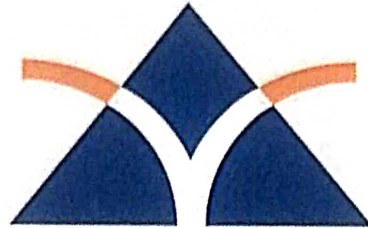


**“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF ANTENATAL MOTHERS ON  
SELECTED DANGER SIGNS OF NEWBORN IN A SELECTED RURAL AREA  
AT BANGALORE IN A VIEW TO DEVELOP BOOKLET”**



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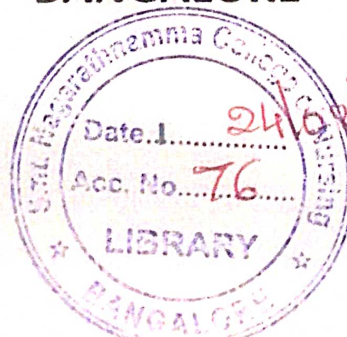
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## ABSTRACT

### INTRODUCTION

A Description study was done to assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers on selected danger signs of newborn in a selected rural area at Bangalore in a view to develop booklet. As sample of 30 antenatal mother were taken for the analysis of the research study and the aim of the study was to find the knowledge of the antenatal regarding the newborn danger signs. descriptive statistics were used for the analysis of the data.

### OBJECTIVES:

TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF ANTENATAL MOTHERS ON SELECTED DANGER SIGNS OF NEWBORN IN A SELECTED RURAL AREA AT BANGALORE IN A VIEW TO DEVELOP BOOKLET.

### METHODOLOGY

The descriptive study with non experimental design was adopted in the research. purposive sampling technique was used to select 30 antenatal mothers in a selected rural area at Bangalore. The data was collected with the help of structured questionnaire. Analysis was done using descriptive statistics.

### RESULTS:

majority of respondents 10 (33.33%) were from the age group of 26-30 years, 7 (23.333%) were from the age group of below 20 years, 7(23.33%) were from the age group of 21-25 years,6(20%) were from the age group of (>30)

While considering the religion the majority of respondents 16(53.33%) belongs to Muslim community 6 (20%) hindu,6(20%) were christen ,other were 2(6.66%).

While telling about the economic status of the respondents majority (33.33%) on <2000 and 2001-4000 and 8(26.66%) 4001 -6000 earn 6 (20%),above 6000 earn 6(20%).

While coming to educational status of the respondents majority 15 (50%) were PUC, SSLC 9(30%) ,illiterate 6(20%).

The majority of respondents private employ 13(43.33%) were housemaker 12(40%), government employ 3(10%), self employee 2(6.667%) in occupation.

In relation to the type of family majority of respondent 19(63.33%) were from joint family and 11(36.667%) were from nuclear family. The respondents 15(50%) are getting information from family and friends , 10(33.33%) are from health professionals, 3(10%) mass media, 2(6.667%) from others. The main result of this study shows that,63.33% respondents had inadequate knowledge, 36.66% had moderate knowledge.

## **CONCLUSION:**

The study concluded that, majority of the antenatal mothers had inadequate knowledge regarding the newborn danger signs.

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