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A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Management of Hyperemesis Gravidarum among Post Natal Mothers at Selected Hospital in Meerut, UP

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Abstract: ***Introduction: Nausea and occasional vomiting are common in early pregnancy (NVP) . It affects 50%-80% of pregnant women during the first half of gestation. Hyperemesis gravidarum (HG) affects 0.3–3% of pregnant women and is a leading cause of hospitalization in early pregnancy. Hyperemesis Gravidarum (HG) is a pregnancy complication that is characterized by severe nausea, vomiting, weight loss, and possibly dehydration. Women may have some nausea or vomiting (morning sickness), particularly during the first 3 months of pregnancy. The exact cause of nausea and vomiting during pregnancy is not known fully. However, it is believed to be caused by a rapidly rising blood level of a hormone called human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG). HCG is released by the placenta. Mild morning sickness is common. Hyperemesis gravidarium is less common and more severe.***

Objectives:

1-To assess the level of knowledge of post-natal mothers regarding the management of Hyperemesis Gravidarum.

2- To find out the association of knowledge score with selected socio demographic variables

Materials and methods: This study was conducted to assess knowledge regarding management of Hyperemesis Gravidarum among the post Natal mothers selected hospital of Meerut and descriptive study design was selected. Population was post-natal mothers and sample size were 40. Post Natal mothers were selected with convenient sampling technique. Data was collected by using Structured Knowledge Questionnaire. In the study conducted it was found that the percentage distribution of level of knowledge in Post Natal mothers in management of Hyperemesis Gravidarum is Inadequate knowledge with 45%, moderate Knowledge 40%and post-natal mothers having Adequate knowledge is only 15%. The chi-square test revealed that there was no significant association with age, religion, education, income, type of marriage and order of pregnancy is having No association whereas occupation and family history is having the significant relationship with demographic variables.

Keywords: Knowledge, Post-Natal, Hyperemesis Gravidarum

I. INTRODUCTION

Hyperemesis gravidarum (HG) is a condition of intractable vomiting during pregnancy, leading to fluid, electrolyte and acid–base imbalance, nutrition deficiency and weight loss often severe enough to require hospital admission.

This condition may cause volume depletion, electrolytes and acid-base imbalances, nutritional deficiencies, and even death. Laboratory findings of dehydration and electrolyte abnormalities include elevated haematocrit and blood urea nitrogen, hyponatremia, hypokalemia, hypochloremia, and metabolic alkalosis with paradoxical aciduria. Urinalysis reveals ketonuria and increased urine-specific gravity. Half of women hospitalized for hyperemesis gravidarum have abnormal liver function test results, including elevated bilirubin (less than 4 mg/dL), alkaline phosphatase (twice the normal), and aminotransferase (increased up to 200 U/L).

A. Statement Of Problem

A Descriptive Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Management Of Hyperemesis Gravidarum Among Post Natal Mothers At Selected Hospital In Meerut ,UP

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B. Objectives

1) To assess the level of knowledge of post-natal mothers regarding the management of Hyperemesis Gravidarum.

2) To find out the association of knowledge score with selected socio demographic variables

C. Hypothesis

H_1-There will be significant difference on knowledge on management of Hyperemesis Gravidarum.

H_2-There will be significant association between the knowledge and the selected socio demographic variable.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The study conducted at Chhatrapati Shivaji Subharti hospital 40 Post Natal Mothers were selected for the study by using convenient sampling technique. The formal permission obtained and written consent approval collected from sample with their willingness. The period of data collection was one week and data was collected from 40 post-natal mothers by using self-structured questionnaire.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Assessment of level of knowledge of post-natal mothers regarding the management of hyperemesis gravidarum has been made and following results have been observed.

Table: 1.1 Association Between the level of Knowledge of Post Natal mother on M3anagement of Hyperemesis Gravidarum Among with selected Demographic Variables=40

Demographic Variable	Percentage Of Obtained Knowledge Scores			Chi Square	D.F	Inference	Frequency	Percentage
AGE	**Inadequate**	**Moderate**	**Adequate**					
	05	03	02					
18-21	08	06	01				10	25%
22-25	03	03	02	5.66	4	N. S	15	37.5%
26-29	02	04	01				08	20%
>29							07	17.5%
RELIGION								
Hindu	10	07	02				19	47.5%
Christian	02	01	02	3.80	4	NS	05	12.5%
Muslim	06	08	02				16	40%
EDUCATION								
Illiterate	08	06	01				15	37.5%
Primary	06	06	01	8.57	6	NS	13	32.5%
High school	04	03	02				09	22.5%
Graduate	00	01	02				03	7.5%
Occupation								
Private	05	07	01	9.98	4	S	13	32.5%
Govt	00	01	02				03	7.5%
homemaker	13	08	03				24	60%
Income								
<10000	06	04	02				12	30%
10001-30000	04	06	02	3.97	6	NS	12	30%
30001-50000	06	04	02				10	25%
>50000	02	02	00				06	15%
Type of marriage								
Consanguineous marriage	12	06	04	3.29	2	NS	22	55%
Non Consanguineous marriage	06	10	02				18	45%
Order of pregnancy								
Primi								
Second pregnancy	07	08	02	2.43	4	NS	17	42.5%
Multi	09	06	02				17	42.5%
	02	02	02				06	15%
Family history	11	05	01	6.05	2	S	17	42.5%
Present	07	11	05				23	57.5%
Absent								

* Significant at level of $p<0.05$

The chi-square test revealed that there was no significant association with age, religion, education, income, type of marriage and order of pregnancy is having No association whereas occupation and family history is having the significant relationship.

Table 1.2 Percentage distribution of level of knowledge on Management of Hyperemesis Gravidarum care among the Post Natal Mothers

S.No	Level of Knowledge	Percentage %
1.	Inadequate Knowledge	45%
2.	Moderate Knowledge	40%
3.	Adequate Knowledge	15%

N=40

Table 1.2 Reveals the percentage distribution of level of knowledge in which Percentage of inadequate knowledge is 45%, Moderate Knowledge is 40% and having Adequate knowledge is 15%.

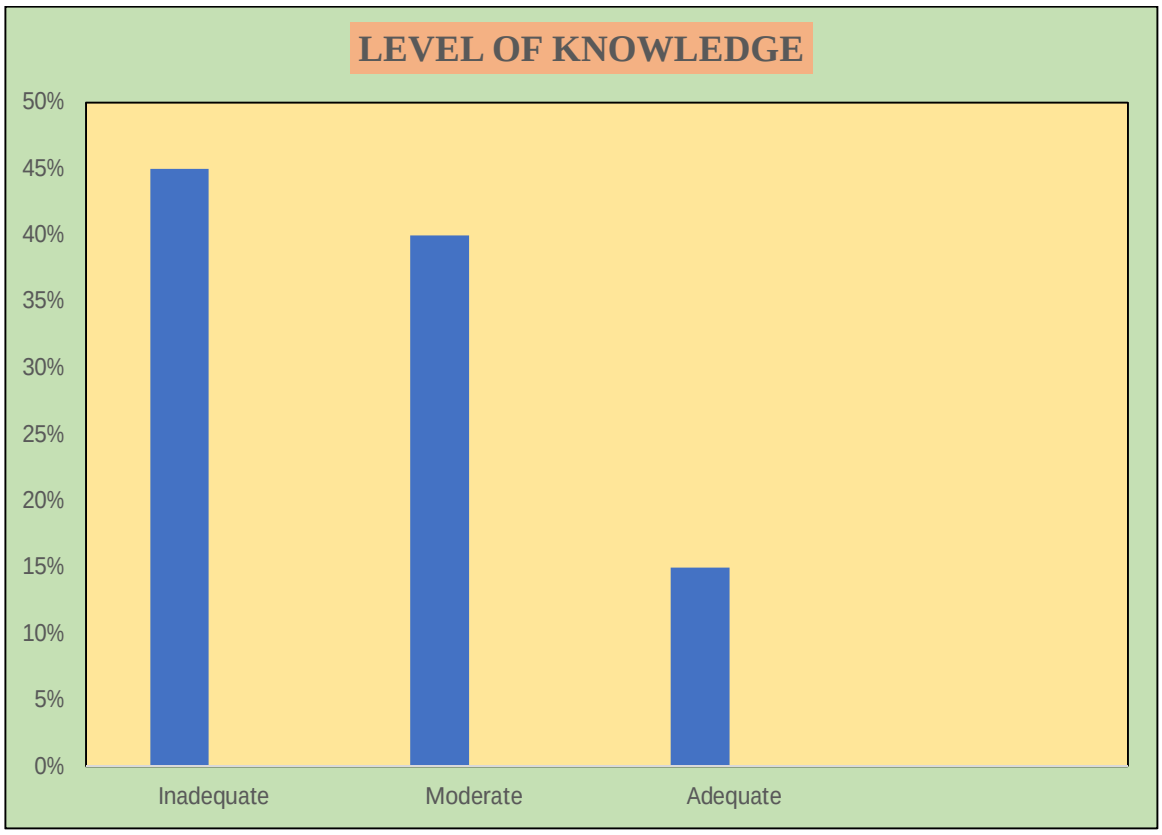


Fig 1- Graph depicting the percentage of knowledge of post Natal Mothers on Hyperemesis Gravidarum

IV. DISCUSSION

A. The first objective study was to assess the knowledge of post Natal mother regarding the management of Hyperemesis Gravidarum

It Reveals that the percentage distribution of level of knowledge in Post Natal mothers in management of Hyperemesis Gravidarum is inadequate knowledge with 45%, moderate Knowledge 40%and having Adequate knowledge 15%.

B. The second objective of this study were to associate the selected demographical variables with knowledge .

The chi-square test revealed that there was no significant association with age, religion, education, income, type of marriage and order of pregnancy is having no association whereas occupation and family history is having the significant relationship with demographic variables

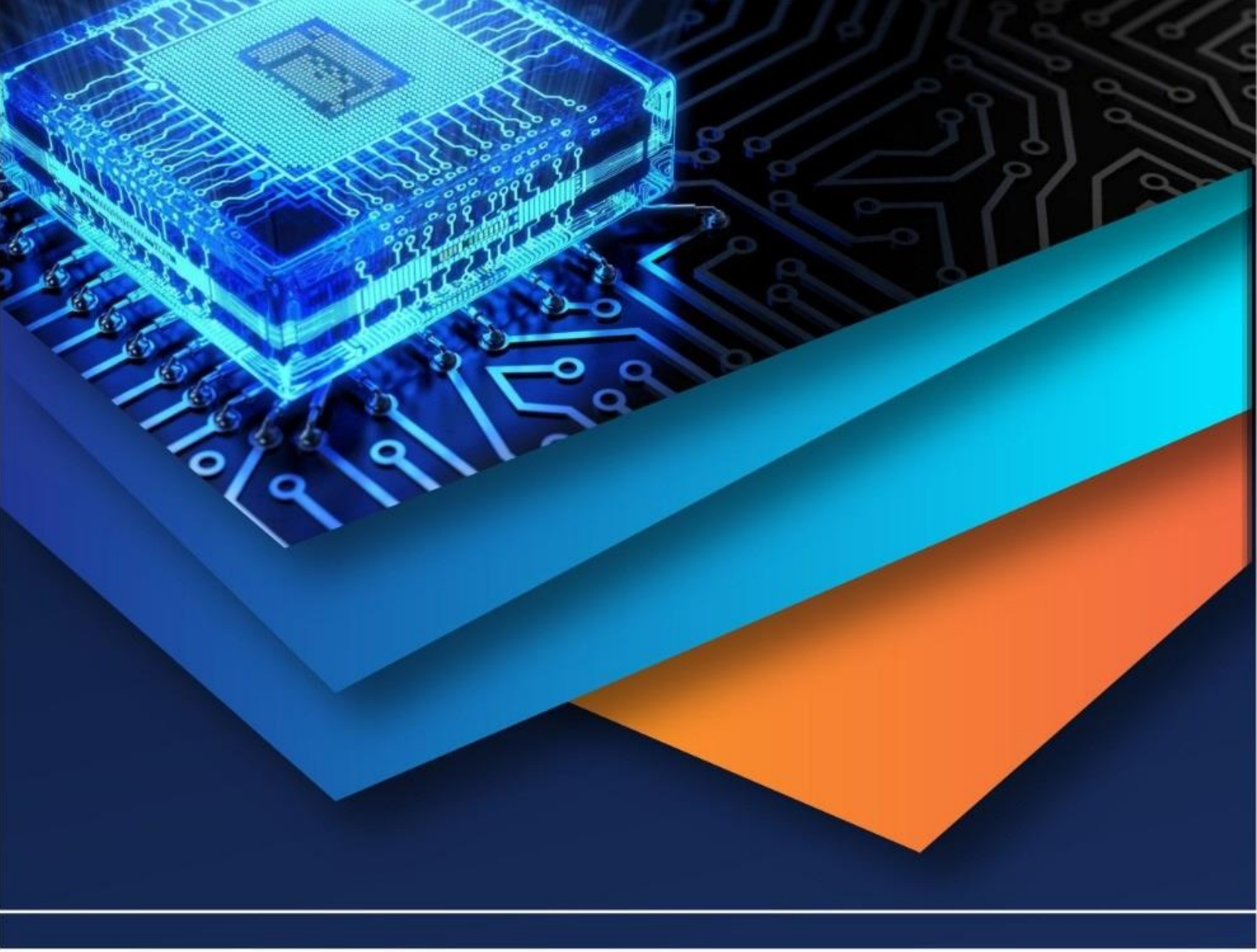
V. CONCLUSION

In the study conducted it was found that the percentage distribution of level of knowledge in Post Natal mothers in management of Hyperemesis Gravidarum is inadequate knowledge with 45%, moderate Knowledge 40% and post-natal mothers having Adequate knowledge is only 15%. The chi-square test revealed that there was no significant association with age, religion, education, income, type of marriage and order of pregnancy is having No association whereas occupation and family history is having the significant relationship with demographic variables. The study reveals that attention needs to be paid on enhancing the knowledge on the management of hyperemesis gravidarum among Post Natal mothers.

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Conflict of interest -Author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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