iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 9 **Issue:** XII **Month of publication:** December 2021

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2021.39205

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429
Volume 9 Issue XII Dec 2021- Available at www.ijraset.com

A Study to Assess the Knowledge on Respectful Maternal Care Among the Health Workers Working in Selected Hospital/Health Centers at Meerut

Ms. Blessy Mathew
Assistant Professor Subharti Nursing College, Meerut

Abstract: ***The pregnancy and mother hood is the right of a women. During the time of labour, the women suffer shouting, slapping, pinching, hitting, and also application of extreme fundal pressure which is against human rights. Respectful maternity care (RMC) is a rightful expectation of every woman. Care during this period needs to encompass basic human rights, including the rights to respect, dignity, confidentiality, information and informed consent, the right to the highest attainable standard of health, and freedom from discrimination and from all forms of ill-treatment including making abuse to mother in labour including lack of treatment with dignity, delivery by unqualified personnel, lack of privacy, demand for informal payments, and lack of basic infrastructure, hygiene, and sanitation .***

Objectives

1) To assess the knowledge on respectful maternity care among the health worker.

2) To determine the association between the knowledge on respectful maternity care with the selected demographic variable.

Hypothesis

H_1-There will be significant difference on knowledge about respectful maternity care.

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

Methodology: A descriptive research design was undertaken for this study. The population of the study consists of health workers at selected hospitals of Meerut. With the sample size of 30 were selected by using non probability convenient sampling.

Result: Among 30 Health Workers Sample 15(50%) Were Having Moderate Knowledge ,12(40%) Were Having Adequate Knowledge and Only 03(10%) Were Having Inadequate Knowledge About Respectful Maternity Care. And there was significant association with number of deliveries whereas there is no significant association between age, sex, education, years of experience, area of working and attending any midwifery related training

Conclusion: The study concluded that the most of the health workers are having moderate knowledge regarding the respectful maternity care and there was significant association among the students.

Keywords: Respectful maternity care, assess, knowledge

I. INTRODUCTION

As Childbirth is an important event in women's life and all women need and deserve to receive respectful care during labour and childbirth. Respectful maternity care (RMC) is not only a crucial component of quality of care, it is a human right. The concept of "respectful maternity care" has evolved and expanded over the past few decades after in September 2014, the World Health Organization has released a statement on preventing and eliminating disrespect and abuse during facility-based childbirth.

During the time of labour, the women suffer shouting, slapping, pinching, hitting, and also application of extreme fundal pressure which is against human rights. Respectful maternity care (RMC) is a rightful expectation of every woman. The pregnancy and mother hood is the right of a women. The problems such as disrespect, abuse, ill-treatment, demand for informal payments, infrastructural issues such as lack of water supply, sanitation, electricity, and crowded rooms are prevalent globally.

Unhealthy relations and traumatic birthing experiences can have long lasting effects on the mental as well as psychological health of women. Women need psychological and emotional support at the time of pregnancy and delivery. Moreover, Women's experiences with caregivers in crucial time of labour have the impact to empower and comfort or to inflict lasting damage and emotional trauma, adding to or detracting from women's confidence and self-esteem.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

A. Statement of Problem

A study to assess the knowledge on Respectful maternal care among the health workers working in selected hospital/health centers at Meerut.

B. Objectives

1) To assess the knowledge on respectful maternity care among the health worker.

2) To determine the association between the knowledge on respectful maternity care with the selected demographic variable.

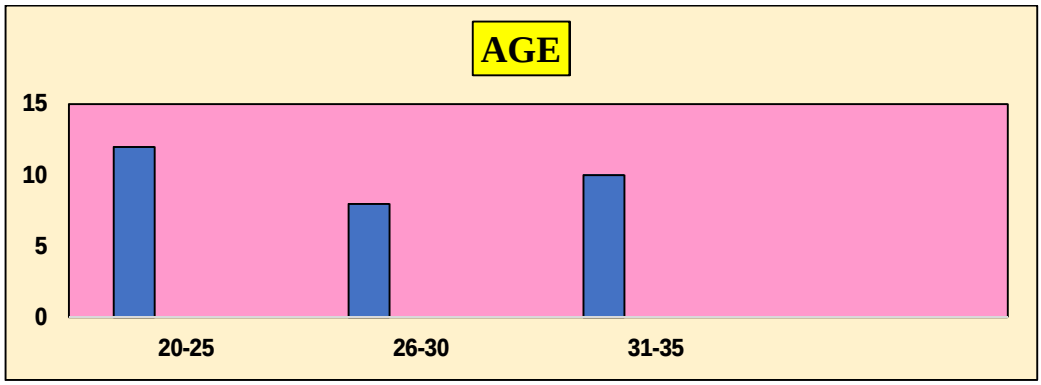
II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

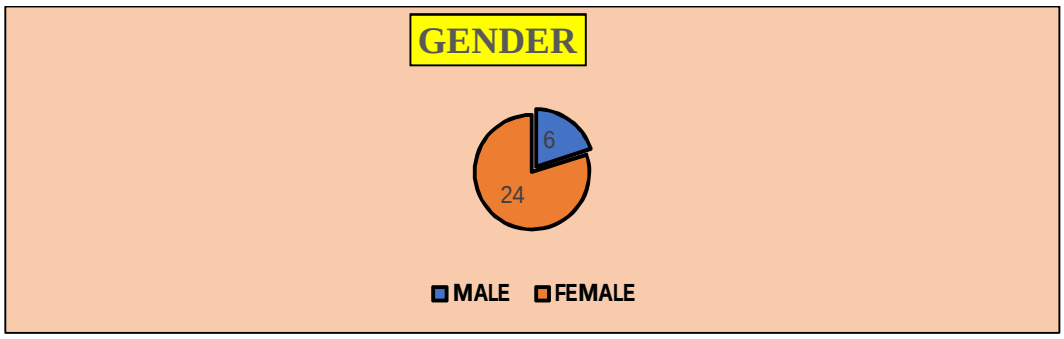
Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The study conducted at selected hospital of Meerut 30 sample were taken were selected for the study by using convenient sampling technique. The formal permission obtained and written consent approval collected from sample with their willingness. The period of data collection was one week and data was collected from 30 health workers by using self-structured questionnaire.

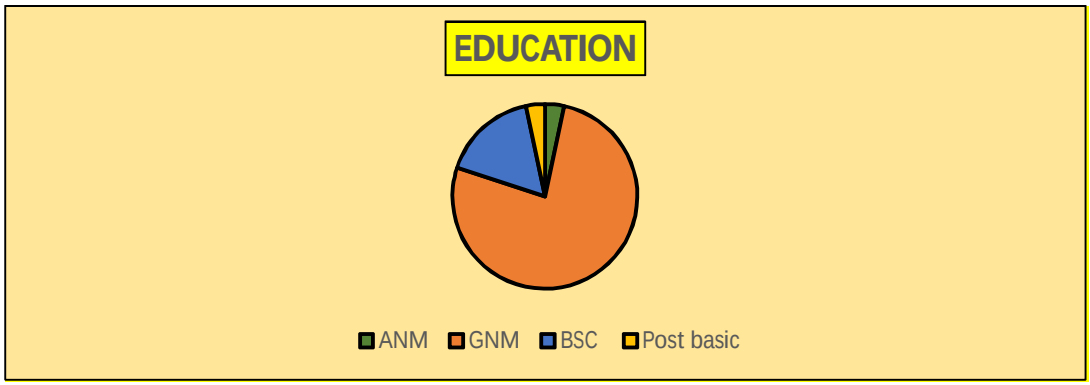
III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Assessment of level of knowledge on Respectful Maternity Care among the health workers.

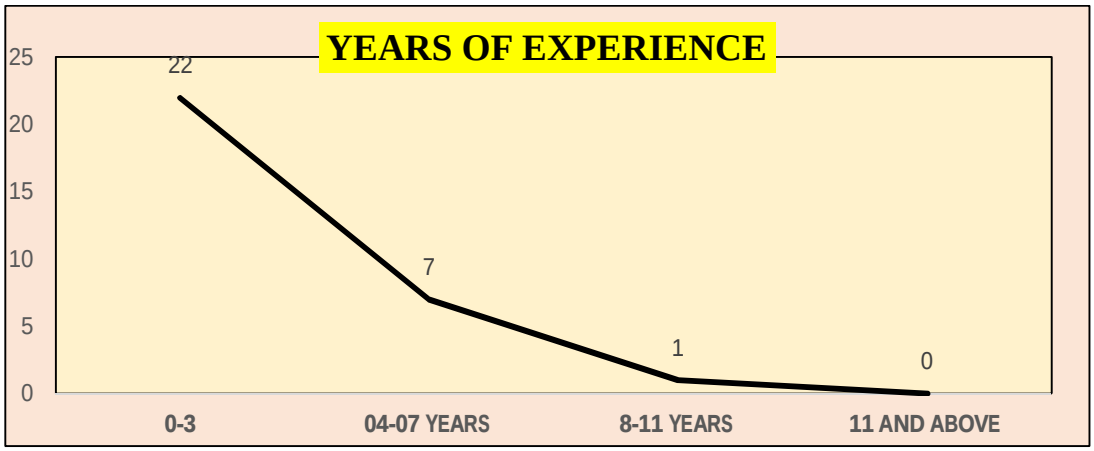
Fig1- Description of Demographic Data

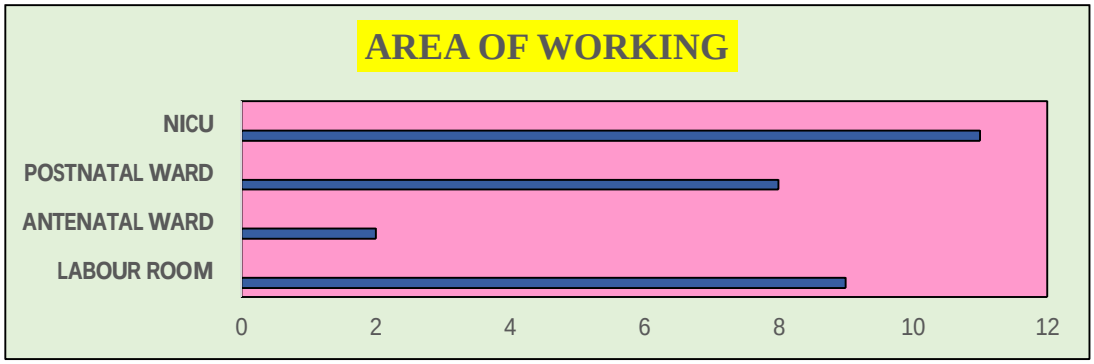


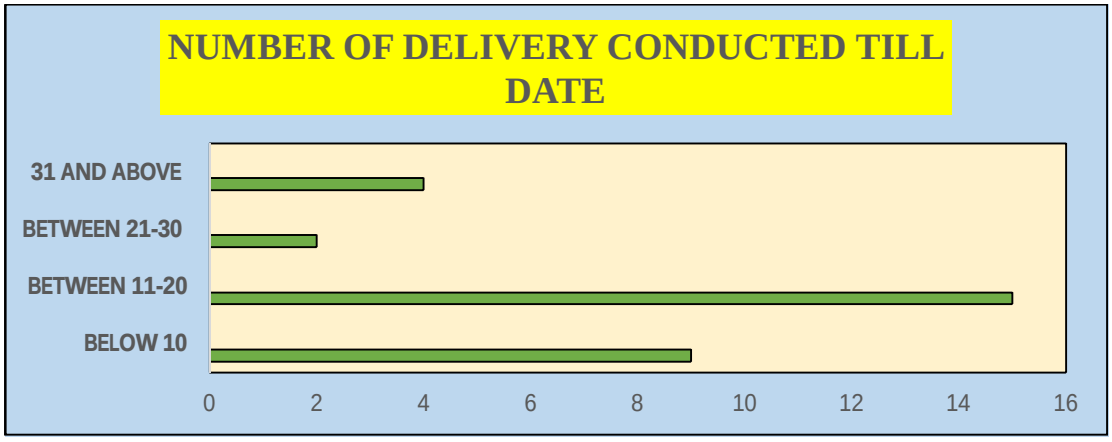


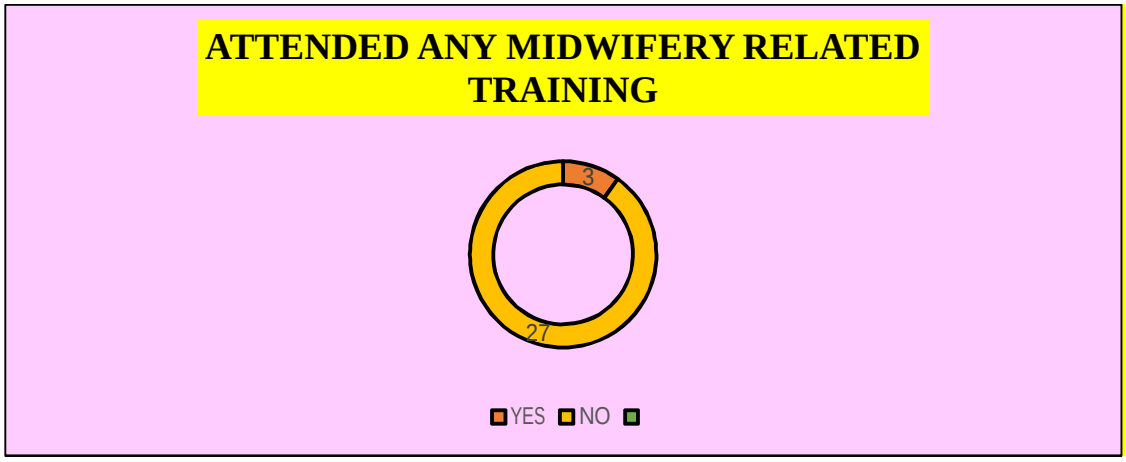


©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved









©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

A. Age

The graph shows the age group 20-25 is having high frequency 40% whereas 31-35 group is having low frequency 33.33% whereas 26-30 group are having moderate frequency 26.66%

B. Gender

Gender graph shows majority are female staff nurses 80% whereas 20% were male nurses.

C. Education

Graph shows the majority of the participants were having diploma in nursing 76.66%,then participants with graduation BSc 16..66%,and ANM were 3.% and post basic participants were 3.3%.

D. Years of Experience

In this present study the majority of participants have 0-3 years' experience 73.33%,then 4-7 years 23.33% ,then 8-11 years 3.33% and 0% participants where from 11 year above.

E. Area of Working

The majority of the participants were from labour room 30% ,then from NICU 36.66% ,then from postnatal ward 26.6% and then from antenatal ward 6.66%

F. Number Of Deliveries Conducted

Graph shows 50% participants belonging to the group who have conducted 11-20 deliveries, then 30% of participants have conducted below 10 deliveries

G. Attended any Midwifery Related Training

The majority of participants 90% have not attended any training /course related to midwifery but only 10% have attended midwifery related training.

AGE		
20-25	12	40%
26-30	08	26.66%
31-35	10	33.33%
GENDER		
MALE	06	20%
FEMALE	24	80%
EDUCATION		
ANM	01	3.3%
GNM	23	76.66%
BSC	05	16.66%
POSTBASIC	01	3.3%
YEARS OF EXPERIENCE		
0-3	22	73.33%
4-7	07	23.33%
8-11	01	3.33%
11 AND ABOVE	0	0%
AREA OF WORKING		
LABOUR ROOM	09	30%
ANTENATAL WARD	02	6.66%
POST NATAL WARD	08	26.6%
NICU	11	36.6%
NUMBER OF DELIVERIES CONDUCTED		
BELOW 10		
11-20	09	30%
21-30	15	50%
31 AND ABOVE	02	6.66
	04	13.33
ATTENDED ANY MIDWIFERY RELATED TRAINING		
YES	03	10%
NO	27	90%

Table 1.2 Reveals the frequency & percentage distribution of level of knowledge on Respectful Maternity Care among the students.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

Demographic Variable	Percentage Of Obtained Knowledge Scores			Chi Square	D.F	Table Value	Inference	Frequency	Percentage
AGE	adequate	Moderate	inadequate						
	06	05	01						
20-25	02	05	01					12	40%
26-30	04	05	01	6.50	04	9.48	NS	08	26.66%
31-35	oo	0	0					10	33.33%
35 and above								00	00%
SEX					2	5.99	NS		
MALE	04	02	00	1.88				06	20%
FEMALE	08	13	03					24	80%
EDUCATION					06	12.59	NS		
ANM	01	0	00	15.36				01	3.3%
GNM	10	12	01					23	76.66%
BSC	01	3	01					05	16.66%
POST BASIC	00	00	01					01	3.3%
YEARS OF EXPERIENCE									
0-3	10	10	02					22	73.33%
4-7	02	04	01	1.58	06	12.59	NS	07	23.33%
8-11	00	01	00					01	3.33%
11 AND ABOVE	00	00	00					0	0
AREA OF WORKING									
LABOUR ROOM	05	03	01					00	30%
ANTENATAL WARD	02	00	00	10.89	6	12.59	NS	02	6.66%
POST NATAL WARD	01	07	00					08	26.66%
NICU	04	05	02					11	36.6%
NUMBER OF DELIVERIES									
BELOW 10	08	01	00					09	30%
11-20	04	09	02	18.11	06	12.59	S	15	15%
21-30	00	01	01					02	02 %
31 AND ABOVE	00	04	00					04	04%
ATTENDED ANY MIDWIFERY									
YES	02	01	0	2.09	2	5.99	N.S	03	10
NO	10	14	3					27	90

Table 1.4 Reveals the Chi square of level of knowledge on Respectful Maternity Care among the students. There is significant relationship of knowledge with number of deliveries and there is no significant association with age,sex ,education, years of experience ,area of working and training attended.

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY N	PERCENTAGE %
1.	Inadequate Knowledge	03	10%
2.	Moderate Knowledge	15	50%
3.	Adequate Knowledge	12	40%

Table 1.3 Reveals the frequency & percentage distribution of level of knowledge on Respectful Maternity Care among the students. Out of 30 Health Care Workers 05(10%) had inadequate knowledge & 25(50%) had moderate knowledge and 20 (40%) had adequate knowledge regarding the Respectful Maternity Care

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

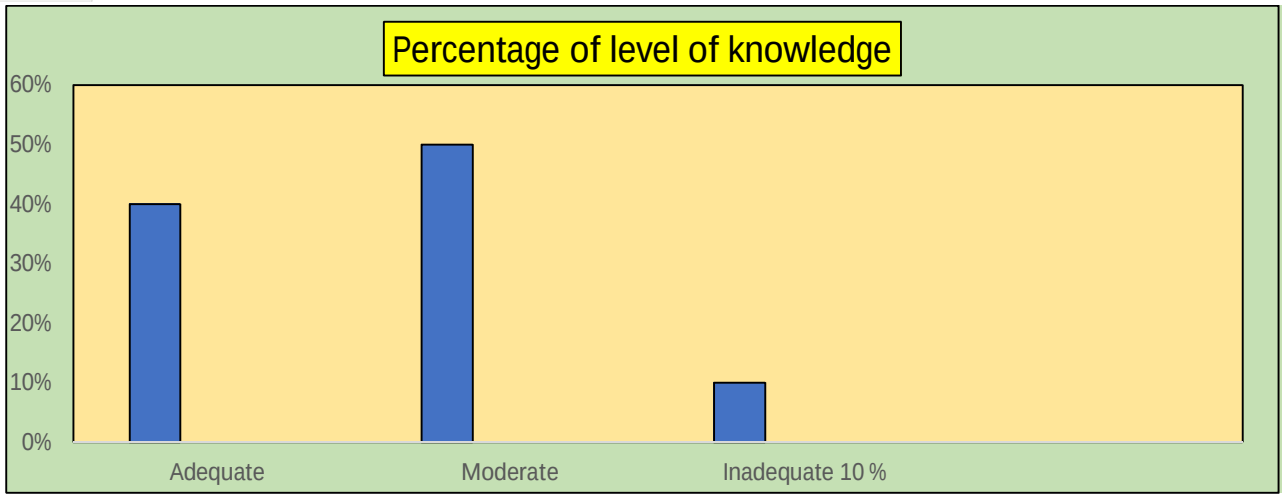


Fig 2- Graph depicting the knowledge percentage adequate 40%, moderate 50%inadequate 10%

IV. DISCUSSION

A. The first objective study was to assess the knowledge of health workers regarding respectful maternity care.

Among 30 Health Workers Sample 15(50%) Were Having Moderate Knowledge ,12(40%) Were Having Adequate Knowledge and Only 03(10%) Were Having Inadequate Knowledge About Respectful Maternity Care.

B. The second objectives of this study were to associate the selected demographical variables with knowledge on respectful maternal care

And there was significant association with number of deliveries whereas there is no significant association between age, sex, education, years of experience, area of working and attending any midwifery related training

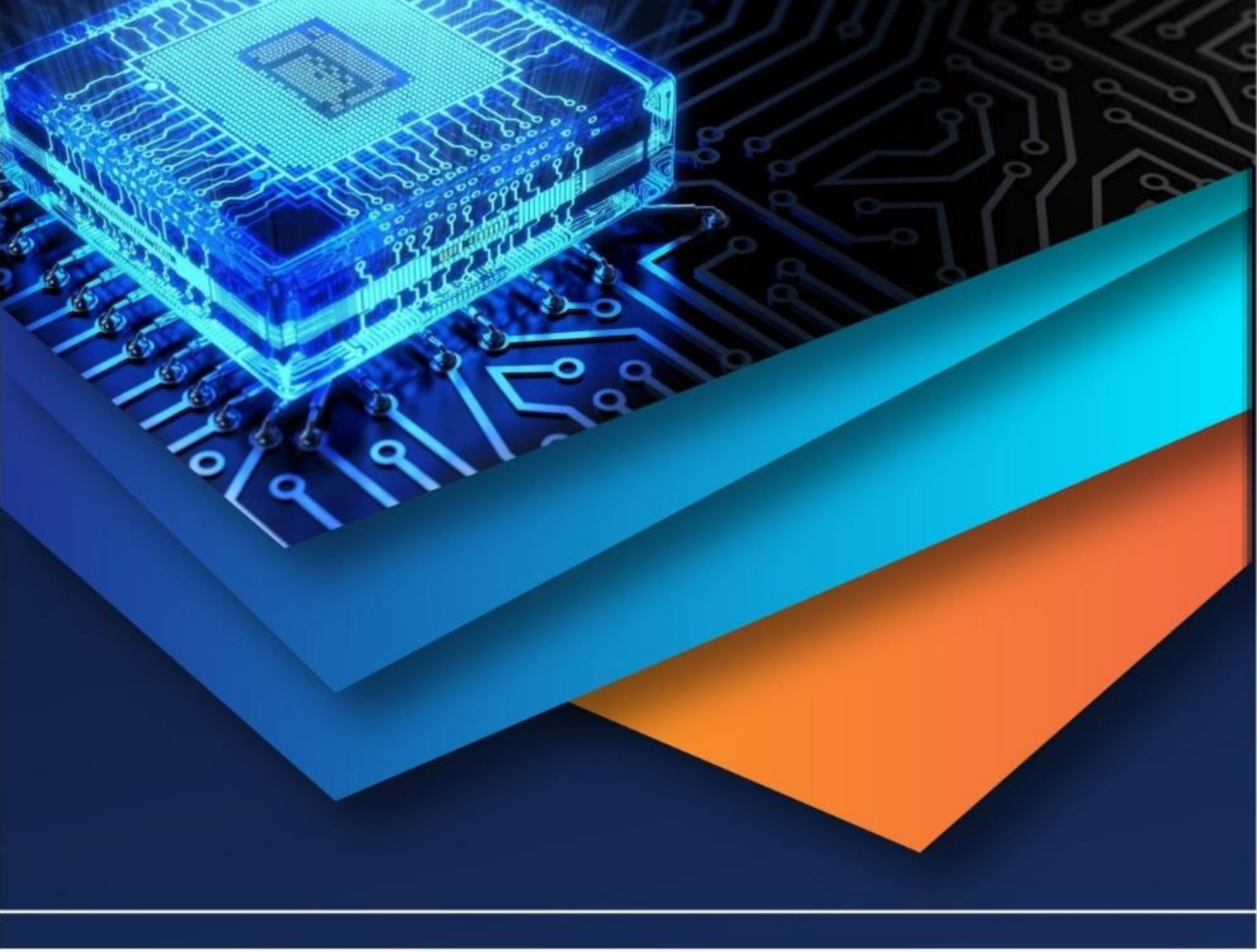
V. CONCLUSION

The respectful maternal care is the right of individual women without any discrimination on the basis of age, gender and race.The health workers and administrator need to promote respectful maternal care for providing dignified care to the mothers for making their journey to motherhood a remarkable and pleasant experience.

REFERENCES

[1] World Health Organization, Maternal Mortality Fact Sheet 2016, Who,Jeneva,Switzerland, 2016.
[2] White Ribbon Alliance, Respectful Maternity Care: The Universal Rights Of Child Bearing Woman, White Ribbon Alliance, Washington ,Dc,Usa 2011.
[3] M.R.Sleutel ,"Development And Testing Of The Labour Support Scale",Journal Of Nursing Measurement ,Vol10, No-3, Pn 249-262, 2002.
[4] Annamma Jacob Respectful Maternity Care Midwifery And Gynocological Nursing Pg.955, Fourth Edition ,Medical Publisher .35
[5] Myles, Marshall Raynor , Maternity Care Text Book Of Midwifery Pg No-255, Sixteenth Edition (International Edition).
[6] Myles, Maternity Care Textbook For Midwives Pg. No-963 Fifteenth Edition Edited By ---Diane M.Fraser ,Margarit .A ,Copper Foreword By ---Jill Craw Ford
[7] Windau –Melmer .T .A Guide For Advocating Respectful Maternity Care .Washington ,Dc: Futures Group , Health Policy Project : 2013 .
[8] Shiferaw. Ed, Mengesha Tz ,Wase Sb ,Development Of A Tool To Measure Womans Perception Of Respectful Maternity Care In Public Health Facilities ,Bmc Pregnency Child Bearth 2016 .
[9] Sheferaw. Ed , Bazant. E ,Gibson .H ,Fenta .Hb , Ayalew. F , Belay. Tb , Et .Al. Respectful Maternity Care In Ethiopion Public Health Facilities Repord Health 2017.
[10] Mchip , Performance Standards For Respectful Maternity Care Standards : Care During Labour And Child Birth 2011.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)