Effectiveness of Educational Program on Knowledge Regarding Safe Motherhood among Antenatal Mothers.

Ms. Priyanka Pandey

M.Sc. Nursing, 2nd year, Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Nursing, TMU, Moradabad, U.P, India

Teerthanker Mahaveer University Campus, Moradabad, U.P, India

Mrs. Sarojlata Akham

Assistant Professor, Teerthanker Mahaveer College of Nursing, TMU, Moradabad, U.P, India

Teerthanker Mahaveer University campus, Moradabad, U.P, India

ABSTRACT

Safe motherhood guarantees that all women receive the care they need to be safe and healthy throughout pregnancy and childbirth. Safe motherhood undergo with a healthy environment that is affected by women’s health, nutritional status, reproductive and health behaviors and approach to family planning and parenthood care services. A pregnant woman needs to be answerable woman so as best support the health of future children. The aim of this narrative review is to gather the evidences of effectiveness of educational program on knowledge regarding safe motherhood among antenatal mothers. EBSCO, PUBMED, GOOGLE SCHOLAR database were searched for narrative review study in the Assess Effectiveness of Educational Programme on Knowledge Regarding Safe Motherhood Among Antenatal Mothers. 2014 to 2020. The finding shows that out of the 5 articles, 5 studies are showing that Effectiveness of Educational Program on Knowledge Regarding Safe Motherhood among Antenatal Mothers.

Keywords: Antenatal mother, Primigravida, Knowledge, Effectiveness.

INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is special let’s make it safe, is the theme of world health organization observed on 7th April, 1998 under the slogan of Safe motherhood. In worldwide, more than 50 million women are
estimated to suffer from poor reproductive health and serious pregnancy-related illness and
disability. Every day almost 10,000 women die in pregnancy of childbirth. Safe motherhood means
ensuring that women’s receive the care they need to be and health through the pregnancy. Safe
motherhood includes antenatal care, intranatal care, postnatal care and neonatal care. Motherhood
is a beautiful and joyous experience to a woman the health of the mother during pregnancy is
important to give birth to a healthy baby. The primary focus of the modern obstetrical nursing is
on the preventive care of pregnant women. The main aim of which is to help the mother’s to have
a safe and natural child, successful antenatal care, and education can better prepare women and
families to care for themselves.

AIM OF THE STUDY:

The aim of this narrative review is to gather the evidences of effectiveness of educational
program on knowledge regarding safe motherhood among antenatal mothers.

OBJECTIVES:

To assess the effectiveness of educational program on knowledge regarding safe motherhood
among antenatal mothers.

METHODOLOGY:

Search Strategy Methods

An initial step has been taken to find out that reviews based on key terms, so this is the reason
a narrative review was undertaken.

An electronic search of articles published in various journals has been done from 2014 to
2018. The search was restricted to only the English language. The database search was pub-med,
EBSCO databases &Google scholar and articles containing the following key search term were
retrieved.

Keywords: Educational programme, Antenatal mothers, Safe motherhood.

Type of Studies:

Quasi-experimental study, Pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design
Type of Participants:
Antenatal mothers

Settings:
District Hospital

Outcome:
This narrative review result has appeared that educational program will be effective to improve the knowledge regarding safe motherhood among antenatal mothers.

RESULT:
The systematic search was conducted by formulating the terms separately and in integration with all synonyms, also according to the database. Likewise, a manual Google scholar search was undertaken using the keywords and search synonyms from already articles. No additional articles were found in the database. Initial search recovers 1615 articles over which 50 articles were selected manually. 186 articles were rejected as a result of replication in the database. Replication was removed and reviewed 5 articles for acceptability. 45 more studies were rejected because of the unreachable of the full text. Hence 5 articles were screened which includes quantitative studies.
PRISMA FLOW CHART

Records identified through database searching
N= 1615

Number of records screened after duplication
N= 1615

Records screened
N= 50

Records excluded due to exceed limitation of the year
N= 186

Full text articles assessed for eligibility
N = 5

Records excluded
N=1565
(Rest of the articles excluded because they don’t match with the study criteria)

Studies included in the quantitative synthesis
N= 5

Full text articles excluded due to irrelevant content
N= 45
### DATA EXTRACTION TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors and years</th>
<th>Research design</th>
<th>Finding of the study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Laxmi Kumar 2014</td>
<td>Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design</td>
<td>The study was conducted to find out the effectiveness of the self-instructional module (SIM) on the level of knowledge regarding selected minor ailments and their remedial measures among pregnant women. The overall mean pretest knowledge score of antenatal mothers was (18.16± 4.84) and the mean post-test knowledge score of antenatal mothers was (25.3± 4.34) and ‘t’ value for total pretest and post-test was (8.6) and SD value is 6.64. The outcome indicates that education intervention is effective.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Archana Maurya, Sr Josy CMC (2014)</td>
<td>Quasi-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design</td>
<td>The study was conducted to find out the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge selected risk factors related to low birth babies among antenatal mothers. The study result showed that pretest score 47% and post score is 73% The ‘t’ value for n-1 i.e. 99 degree of freedom is 1.98 and the calculated value is much higher than the tabulated values at 5% level of significant. Hence the study has incanted that structure teaching program was effective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Premila Thamizhvanan et. al (2015)</td>
<td>Quasi-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design</td>
<td>The study was conducted to find out the effectiveness of the educational package on knowledge regarding breastfeeding among primigravida mother. The study result showed that pretest mean knowledge score was 13.86 ± 3.75 and the post-test mean knowledge score was 23.06± 2.05 and the ‘t’ value was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Research Design</td>
<td>Study Outcome</td>
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<td>Ms. P. Meena (2016)</td>
<td>Experimental one group pre-test post-test design</td>
<td>The study was conducted to find out the effectiveness of the Structured Teaching Program on knowledge regarding importance of antenatal checkup and diagnostic measures among prime mothers. The study result showed that the pretest mean was 8.84 ± 1.65 and the overall post-test mean 31.89± 1.32 and the ‘t’ value was 36.4. The Structure Teaching Program was found to be effective.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santhi M.D et.al (2018)</td>
<td>Experimental research design</td>
<td>The conducted a quantitative research design on the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding safe motherhood. The study result showed that the finding of the study the mean pretest score was 11.79±6.07 and the post-test score was 32.66±6.47 and the ‘t’ value was 26.14 which was highly significant at ‘p’ value is 0.05 level. Hence the study has incanted that structured teaching program was effective.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

The available literature refines to get 5 qualitative studies.

- One study supported to self-instructional module on the level of knowledge regarding selected minor ailments among pregnant women.
- Three study are supported that structure teaching program on knowledge regarding importance of antenatal checkup among primigravida mothers.
- One study supported that educational package on knowledge regarding breastfeeding among primigravida mother.

FUTURE SIGNIFICANCE:

- It gives evidence for educational program to safe motherhood among antenatal mothers.
- Educational program is helpful for the importance of antenatal checkup and diagnostic measures among primigravida mothers.

LIMITATION:

- The computerize database was limited.
- Was limited to the last 10 years.

CONCLUSION:

There was significant educational program on knowledge regarding safe motherhood. Therefore these interventions show improvement on knowledge of antenatal mothers and reducing the maternal mortality rate.

SUMMARY:

This chapter assigns with the effectiveness of educational program on knowledge regarding safe motherhood among the antenatal mothers. By reviewing the available literature, the researcher had a deep perception into various methodologies access to a data collection device, data collection
and interpretation of data. The researcher has done a narrative review based on the available literature and shared the various detection from the different studies this chapter dealt as a reference for the researcher to conduct the study.

REFERENCE


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