



assess the knowledge of HG among antenatal mothers attending outpatient departments (OPDs) at selected hospitals

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Abstract

Background: Hyperemesis gravidarum (HG) is a severe form of nausea and vomiting during pregnancy that can have significant health implications for both the mother and the fetus. Despite its impact, knowledge regarding HG among antenatal mothers remains limited. This study aims to assess the knowledge of HG among antenatal mothers attending outpatient departments (OPDs) at selected hospitals and examine the association of knowledge with demographic variables.

Methods: A descriptive research design was employed, using a structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of 100 antenatal women. Descriptive and inferential statistics, including Chi-square tests, were used to evaluate associations between knowledge levels and demographic variables such as age, religion, education, occupation, income, type of marriage, parity, and food habits.

Results: The study revealed a statistically significant association between knowledge levels and age ($p = 0.000044$), education ($p = 0.00565$), and parity ($p = 0.013$). Antenatal mothers in the 18-21 age group, those with higher education levels, and primigravida women demonstrated higher knowledge levels regarding HG. However, no significant associations were found between knowledge levels and religion, occupation, income, type of marriage, or food habits.

Conclusion: The study underscores the importance of addressing the knowledge gaps regarding HG, particularly among younger, less educated, and multiparous women. Educational interventions targeting these demographic groups can improve awareness and maternal health outcomes related to hyperemesis gravidarum. The findings highlight the need for tailored healthcare strategies to enhance knowledge and management of HG in antenatal care settings.

Keywords: Hyperemesis gravidarum, antenatal mothers, knowledge assessment, demographic variables, maternal health, outpatient departments.

Statement of the Problem

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding hyperemesis gravidarum among antenatal mothers attending OPDs at selected hospitals, Perinthalmanna.

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding hyperemesis gravidarum among antenatal mothers.
2. To associate the level of knowledge with selected demographic variables such as age, educational status, parity, and socioeconomic status.

Hypotheses

- **H1:** There is a significant association between the knowledge levels of antenatal mothers regarding hyperemesis gravidarum and selected demographic variables.

Setting of the Study

The study was conducted in the antenatal outpatient departments (OPDs) of selected hospitals in [insert location], chosen based on:

1. Accessibility to antenatal mothers from diverse backgrounds.
2. Availability of sufficient sample size within the study period.
3. Cooperation of hospital authorities.

Population

The population for the study consisted of all antenatal mothers attending OPDs at the selected hospitals during the study period.

Sample and Sampling Technique

Sample

A sample of antenatal mothers meeting the inclusion criteria was selected.

Sample Size

The sample size was calculated using a formula based on:

1. Estimated prevalence of knowledge about HG.
 2. Desired confidence level (95%) and margin of error (5%).
- [Provide calculated size, e.g., 100 participants.]

Sampling Technique

Non-probability purposive sampling was used to select participants who met the inclusion criteria and were willing to participate.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- Pregnant women attending antenatal OPDs.
- Antenatal mothers willing to participate in the study.
- Women able to understand and respond to the questionnaire in [insert language, e.g., English/Hindi].

Exclusion Criteria

- Women diagnosed with hyperemesis gravidarum and under active treatment.
- Pregnant women with medical or obstetric complications requiring immediate attention.

Variable

Research Variables

- **Knowledge regarding HG:** Assessed through a structured questionnaire.

Demographic Variables

- Age, educational status, parity, socioeconomic status, occupation, and access to healthcare information.

Tool for Data Collection

1 Description of the Tool

A **structured knowledge questionnaire** was developed to assess the knowledge regarding HG. The tool was divided into two sections:

1. **Demographic Data:** Information on age, education, parity, etc.
2. **Knowledge Assessment:** 20-30 items covering:
 - Definition and causes of HG.
 - Symptoms and complications.
 - Preventive measures and management.

2 Scoring and Interpretation

Data Collection Procedure

1. Participants were approached in the antenatal OPDs after obtaining permissions.
2. The purpose of the study was explained to eligible participants.
3. Informed consent was obtained.
4. The structured questionnaire was administered.
5. Participants completed the tool within 20-30 minutes under the researcher's guidance.

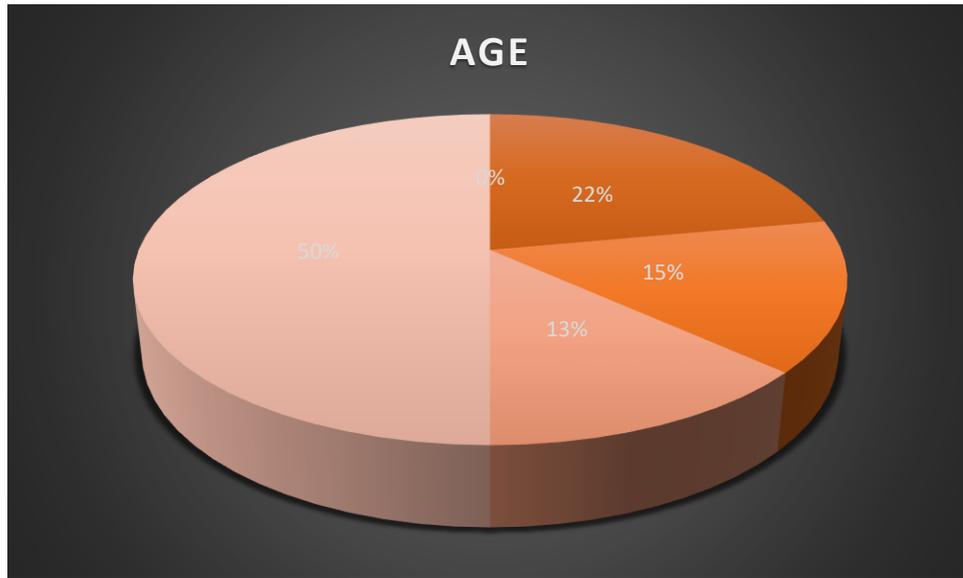
Results

SECTION –A : Description of Demographic Variables

Table 1.1 : Frequency Distribution Of Pregnant Women According To Their Age (N = 100)

	AGE	In adequate Knowledge	Moderately adequate Knowledge	Adequate knowledge	Total
1.	18-21	15	10	9	34
	22-25	4	10	16	30
	26- 29	1	5	6	12
	>29	4	19	1	24
		24	44	32	100

Table 1: shows frequency and percentage distribution of antenatal women with their selected demographic variables .With regard to age the highest number of sample 34 (34 %) belongs to age group 18-21years,30 (30 %) were between 22-25,24 (24%) were between >29 years and 12 (12%) were between 26 -29 years.

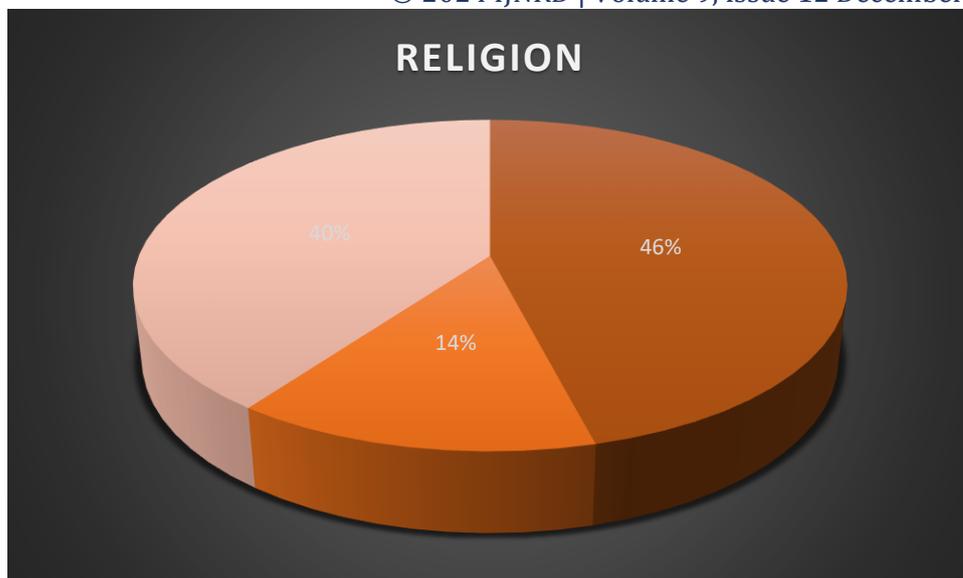


Percentage Distribution of pregnant women according to age.

Table 1.2 : Frequency Distribution Of Pregnant Women According To Their Religion (N = 100)

	RELIGION	F	%
2.	HINDU	40	46%
	CHRISTIAN	14	14%
	MUSLIM	46	40%

Table 2: Regarding Religion 46 (46 %) belongs to Muslim ,40 (40 %) belongs to Hindu and 14 (14 %) belongs to Christian.

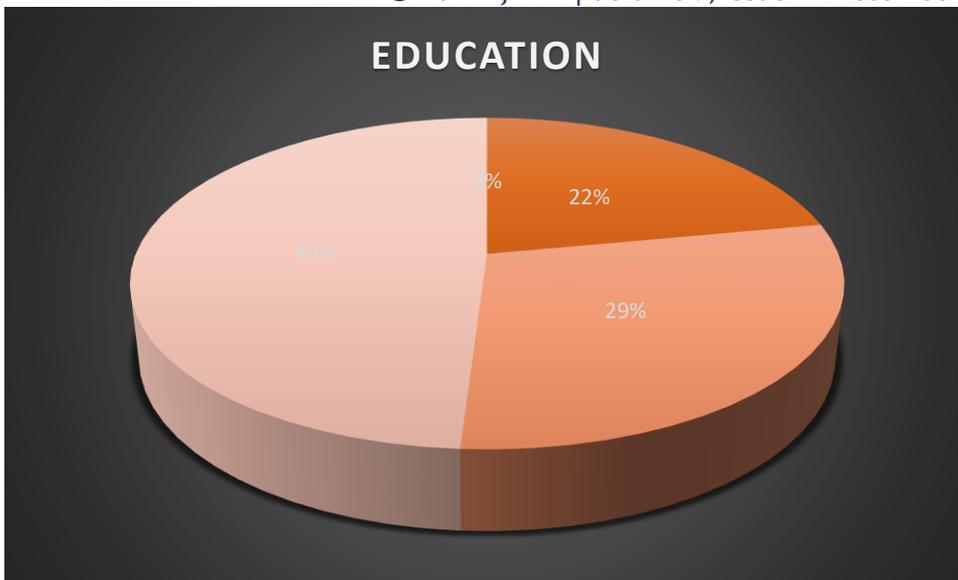


Percentage Distribution of pregnant women according their Religion

Table 1.3 : Frequency Distribution Of Pregnant Women According To Their Education (N = 100)

	EDUCATION	F	%
3.	ILLITRATE	0	0%
	PRIMARY	12	12%
	HIGH SCHOOL	39	39%
	DEGREE	49	49%

Regarding education 49(49 %) were studied up to College level, 39 (39%) were studied up to High School level , 12 (12 %) were having only primary level education and no one belongs to illiterate.

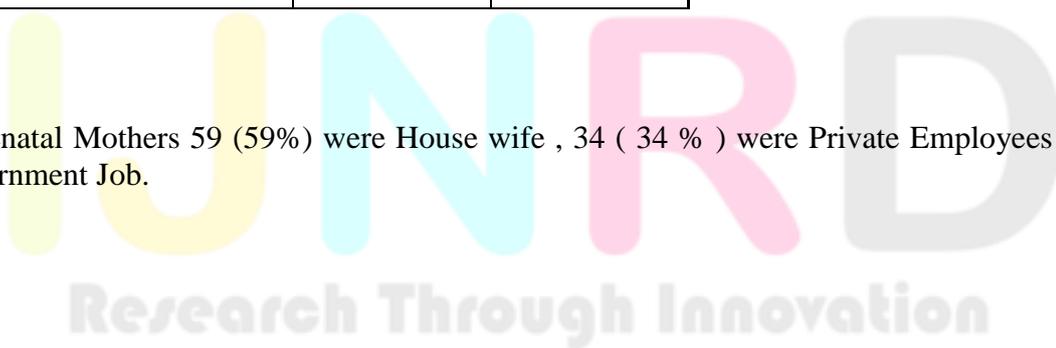


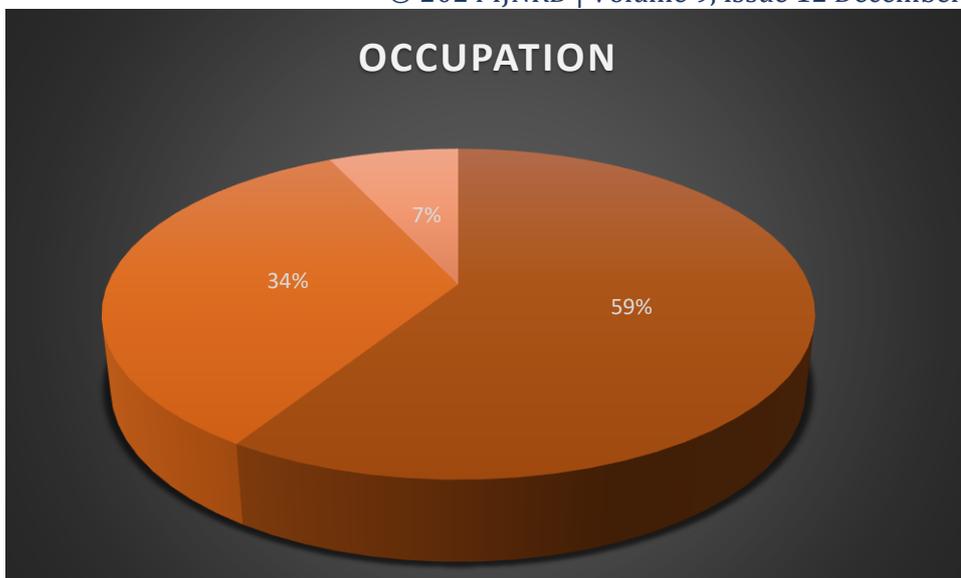
Percentage Distribution of pregnant women according their Education.

Table 1.4 : Frequency Distribution Of Pregnant Women According To Their Occupation (N = 100)

	OCCUPATION	F	%
4.	PVT	34	34%
	GOVE	7	7%
	HOSE WIFE	59	59%

Most of the Antenatal Mothers 59 (59%) were House wife , 34 (34 %) were Private Employees and 7(7%) were doing Government Job.





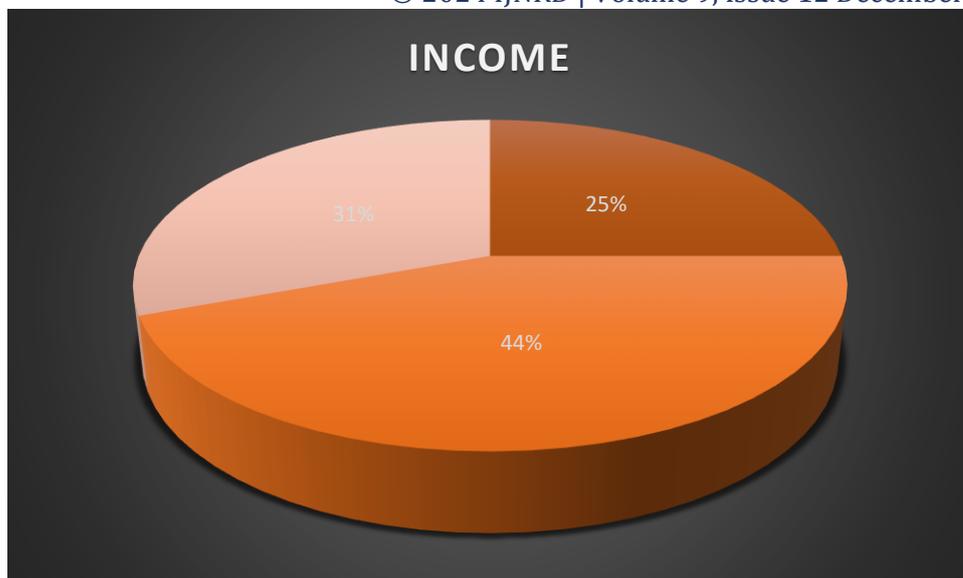
Percentage Distribution of pregnant women according their Occupation.

Table 1.5 : Frequency Distribution Of Pregnant Women According To Their Income (N = 100)

	INCOME	F	%
5.	< 10000	22	22%
	10001- 30000	39	39%
	30001 - 50000	27	27%

Most of the antenatal mothers 39 (39%) were earning between Rs 10001 – 30000 ,27 (27%) were earning between Rs.30001 – 50000, and 22 (22%) were earning between Rs.< 10000.

Research Through Innovation

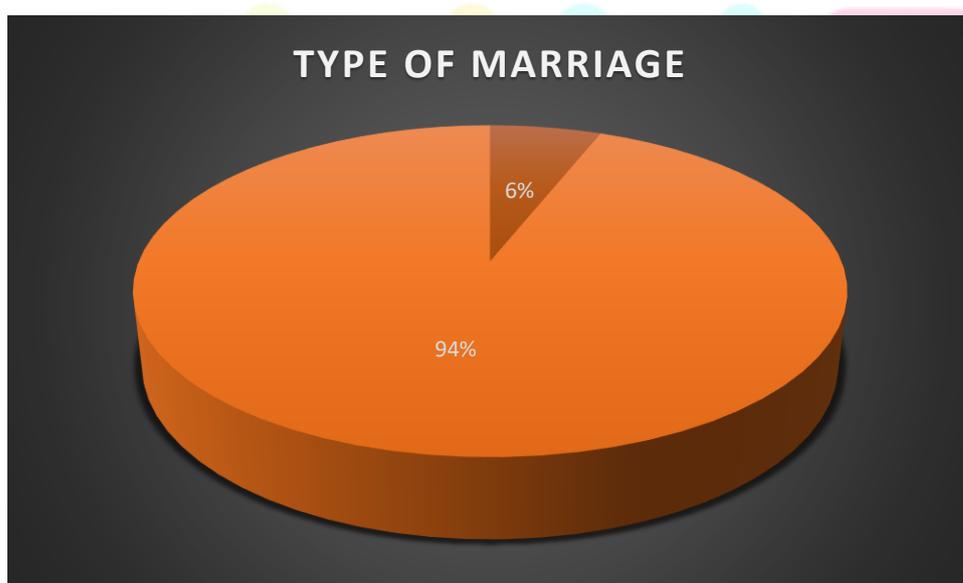


Percentage Distribution of pregnant women according their Income.

Table 1.6 : Frequency Distribution Of Pregnant Women According To Their Type Of Marriage (N = 100)

	Type OF marriage	F	%
6.	consanguineus	6	6%
	Non Consanguineous	94	94%

Most of the antenatal mothers 94 (94%) belongs to Non Consanguineous Marriage, and 6 (6%) belongs to Consanguineous marriage.

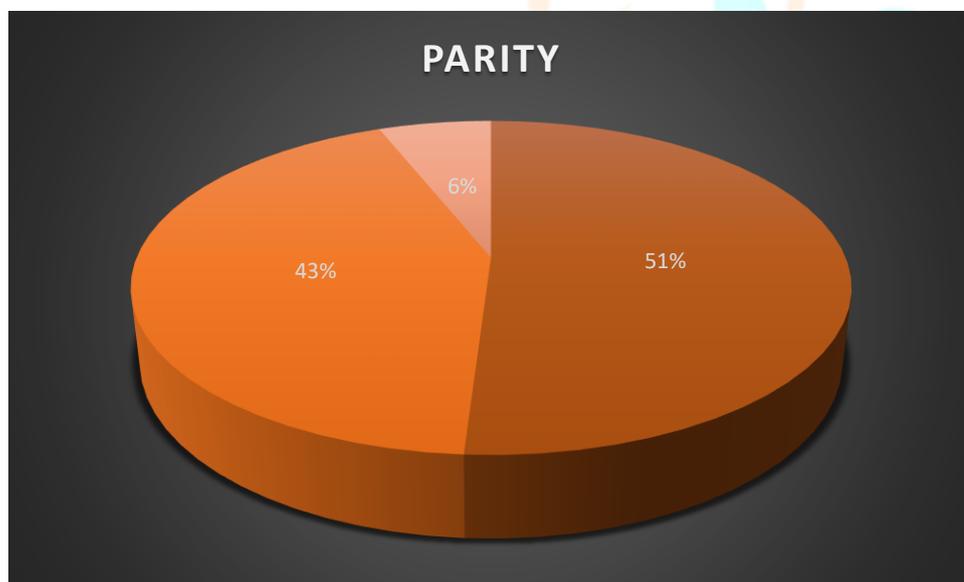


Percentage Distribution of pregnant women according their Type Of Marriage.

Table 1.7 : Frequency Distribution Of Pregnant Women According To Their Parity (N = 100)

	PARITY	F	%
7.	Primi	51	51%
	Secondary	43	43 %
	Multi	6	6 %

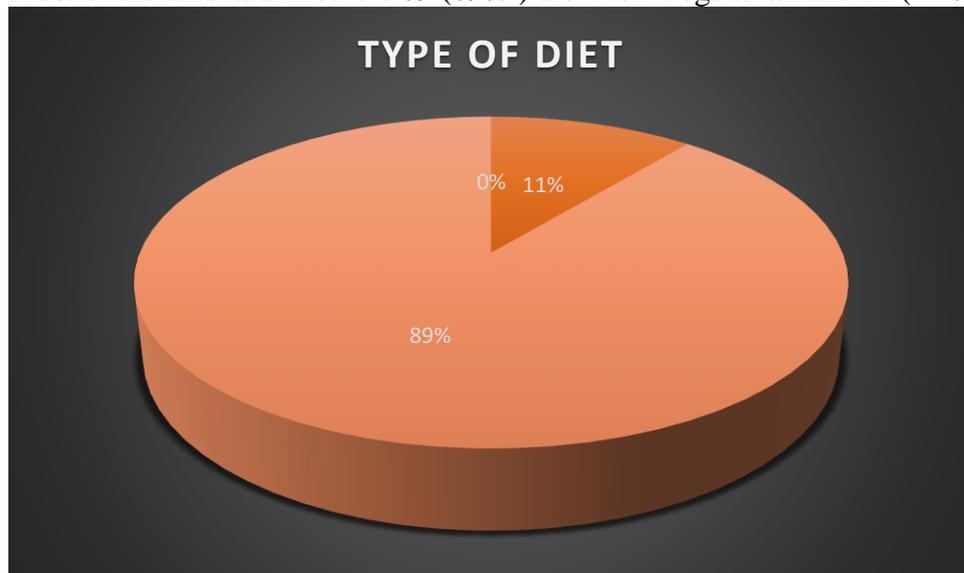
A sum of 51 (51%) antenatal women are Primi gravida, 43 (43 %) were Second gravida, and only few 6 (6%) were Multi gravida



Percentage Distribution of pregnant women according their Type Of Parity.

	TYPE OF DIET	F	%
8.	VEG	11	11%
	NON VEG	89	89%
	OTHERS	0	0

Most of the antenatal mothers 89 (89%) are Non Vegetarian and 11 (11 %) consumes Vegetarian diet.



Percentage Distribution of pregnant women according their Type Of Diet.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HYPEREMESIS GRAVIDARUM AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHERS WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

1.AGE

AGE	In adequate Knowledge	Moderately adequate Knowledge	Adequate knowledge	Total
18-21	15	10	9	34
22-25	4	10	16	30
26- 29	1	5	6	12
>29	4	19	1	24
	24	44	32	100

Chi-Square Test Results:

- Chi-square statistic (χ^2): 29.72
- Degrees of freedom (dof): 6
- p-value: 0.000044

Interpretation:

The p-value is much smaller than the typical significance level of 0.05, indicating a statistically significant association between age group and knowledge level.

RELIGION

RELIGION	In adequate Knowledge	Moderately adequate Knowledge	Adequate knowledge	Total
Hindu	15	08	08	31
Christian	09	08	09	26
Muslim	13	15	15	43
	37	31	32	100

Chi-Square Test Results:

- **Chi-square value (χ^2):** 2.68
- **Degrees of freedom (df):** 4
- **p-value:** 0.613

Since the p-value is greater than 0.05, the result is not statistically significant, indicating no strong evidence of a relationship between religion and knowledge level.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION	In adequate Knowledge	Moderately adequate Knowledge	Adequate knowledge	Total
Illiterate	15	10	06	31
Primary	8	7	8	23
High School	05	06	13	24
Degree	02	04	16	22
	30	27	43	100

- **Chi-square value:** 18.24
- **Degrees of freedom (df):** 6
- **P-value:** 0.00565

Interpretation:

- The p-value (0.00565) is less than the common significance level of 0.05, indicating that there is a statistically significant association between education level and the level of knowledge.

OCCUPATION

OCCUPATION	In adequate Knowledge	Moderately adequate Knowledge	Adequate knowledge	Total
Pvt	10	13	08	31
Govt	10	14	10	34
House Wife	12	11	12	35
	32	38	30	100

Chi-Square Test Results:

- **Chi-square value (χ^2):** 1.143
- **Degrees of freedom (df):** 4
- **P-value:** 0.887

Interpretation:

- The p-value is much greater than the commonly used significance level (e.g., 0.05), indicating that the result is not statistically significant. There is no significant association between occupation and knowledge level.

INCOME

INCOME	In adequate Knowledge	Moderately adequate Knowledge	Adequate knowledge	Total
<10000	14	11	07	32
10001 - 30000	9	06	08	23
30001- 50000	6	05	13	24
>50000	4	9	8	21
	33	31	36	100

Results:

- **Chi-square value (χ^2):** 9.145
- **Degrees of freedom (df):** 6
- **P-value:** 0.166

Interpretation:

- The p-value (0.166) is greater than the typical significance level (e.g., 0.05), indicating that the result is not statistically significant. There is no significant association between income and knowledge level.

TYPE OF MARRIAGE

TYPE OF MARRIAGE	In adequate Knowledge	Moderately adequate Knowledge	Adequate knowledge	Total
Consanguineous Marriage	17	15	16	48
Non Consanguineous Marriage	142	22	16	52
	31	37	32	100

Results:

- **Chi-square value (χ^2):** 1.457
- **Degrees of freedom (df):** 2
- **P-value:** 0.483
- **Interpretation:**
- The p-value (0.483) is much greater than the commonly used significance level (e.g., 0.05), indicating that the result is not statistically significant. There is no significant association between the type of marriage and knowledge level

PARITY

Results:

1. **Chi-Square Statistic (χ^2): 12.67**
2. **Degrees of Freedom (df): 4**
3. **P-value: 0.013**

Conclusion:

Since the p-value (0.013) is less than 0.05, there is a statistically significant association between the variables.

Type Of Diet

PARITY	In adequate Knowledge	Moderately adequate Knowledge	Adequate knowledge	Total
Primi	15	08	05	28
Second Pregnancy	08	12	15	35
Multi	6	14	17	37
	29	34	37	100
FOOD HABBITS	In adequate Knowledge	Moderately adequate Knowledge	Adequate knowledge	Total
Vegetarian	14	09	06	29
Non Vegetarian	11	09	10	30
Mixed	10	13	18	41
	35	31	34	100

Results:

4. **Chi-Square Statistic (χ^2): 5.52**
5. **Degrees of Freedom (df): 4**
6. **P-value: 0.2383**

Interpretation:

The p-value (0.2383) is greater than the common significance level of 0.05, indicating there is no statistically significant association between food habits and knowledge levels .

Here is the summarized table with the demographic variables, chi-square values, degrees of freedom (df), and p-values:

	Demographic Variable	Chi-Square Value (χ^2)	Degrees of Freedom (df)	p-value	Interpretation
1.	Age	29.72	6	0.000044	Statistically significant association with knowledge level.
2.	Religion	2.68	4	0.613	No significant association with knowledge level.
3.	Education	18.24	6	0.00565	Statistically significant association with knowledge level.
4.	Occupation	1.143	4	0.887	No significant association with knowledge level.
5.	Income	9.145	6	0.166	No significant association with knowledge level.
6.	Type of Marriage	1.457	2	0.483	No significant association with knowledge level.
7.	Parity	12.67	4	0.013	Statistically significant association with knowledge level.
8.	Food Habits	5.52	4	0.2383	No significant association with knowledge level.

- **Significant associations:** Age, Education, Parity
- **No significant associations:** Religion, Occupation, Income, Type of Marriage, Food Habits