

KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS CONCERNING POST PARTUM HEMORRHAGE ⁺

معارف الأمهات المتعلقة بالنزف بعد الولادة

Shukria shadhan jiad *

Abstract

Descriptive study was conducted to identify the knowledge of mothers about post partum hemorrhage (P P H). A purposive sample of one hundred women who admitted at ALELWYIA Maternity Hospital for period from 1st of Feb. to end of may2006 data were collected through interviews of study sample questionnaire format was designed that A consisted of three part: demographic variable .reproductive variable and variable related to Knowledge of mothers, descriptive and inferential statistical procedures where used to analyze the data.The result of the study revered that the highest percentage (72%) of mothers their age where ranged between (21-25) years and the highest percentage (60%) of them graduated from primary school and less. Most of mothers where house wives (78%) mothers Knowledge about (P P H) were unsatisfied for Knowledge also their were significant relationship between Knowledge of mothers and some variable such as gravidity and type of delivery their for it's recommended that

المستخلص:

أجريت دراسة وصفية للتعرف على معارف الأمهات المتعلقة بالنزف بعد الولادة تم اختيار عينة عمدية من مئة أم أدخلت إلى المستشفى العلوية للولادة للفترة من الأول من شباط ولغاية ٣٠ من مايس ٢٠٠٦، تم جمع المعلومات عن طريق المقابلة الشخصية تم تصميم الاستمارة الاستبائية المتكونة من ٣ أجزاء المتغيرات الديموغرافية .المتغيرات الإيجابية والمتغيرات المتعلقة بمعارف الأمهات تم استخدام الإحصاء الوصفي والاستدلالي عند تحليل البيانات ، تشير نتائج الدراسة إن أعلى نسبة (٧٢%) من الأمهات أعمارهن تتراوح (٢١_٢٥) سنة وأعلى نسبة (٦٠%) منهن خريجات الدراسة الابتدائية فما دون ومعظمهن (٧٨%) ربات بيوت كما ان هنالك علاقة ذات دلالة إحصائية بين معارف الأمهات وبعض المتغيرات كعدد مرات الحمل ونوع الولادة لذا توصي الباحثة بضرورة إقامة برامج تثقيفية حول النزف بعد الولادة وتحسين معارف الفريق الصحي واخص بالذكر الممرضات ليأخذن دورهن في التوعية والتثقيف الصحي

Introduction:

Post partum hemorrhage (P P H) a series bleeding following or during birth of the child. It classified as early or primary in the first 24 hours or later or secondary if heavy bleeding with clot formation occurs after 24 hours and up two weeks [1]

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* Assist. Proff / Technical Institute / kufa

P P H is leading causes of maternal morbidity and mortality in united status today approximately (8%) of all births are complicated by P P H [2]

The most causes of P P H is uterine atony , retained placenta , abnormal placenta ion ,uterine laceration ,rupture lower genital tract laceration and hemotomas infection [3]

Complication of P P H are either immediate or delayed it in hemorrhagic shock, death. Anemia, puerperal infection and thrombi embolism [4]

Treatment of P P H depends on causes. It may be medical management or surgical [5] So the nurse can play as important role in teaching, advising and instructing women [6]

Objectives :

- 1-To describe the demographic characteristic of study samples.
- 2- To identify the reproductive characteristic of study samples
- 3- To assess the level of knowledge of women regarding post partum hemorrhage.
- 4- To find of relation ship between knowledge of women and reproductive variables

Methodology:

Design of study: a descriptive study was conducted on mothers who have P P H in order to identify the knowledge of mother concerning of the problem

Setting of study: the study was carried out at ward of two main Maternity Teaching Hospital in Baghdad city which were AL elwyia Maternity Teaching Hospital and AL Hibeibia Maternity & Pediatric Teaching Hospital at AL-sadder city

Sampling and sample selection:

Non probability sampling technique was used a purposive sample of (100) women at ward was selected, during the period from 1st of Feb to end of May 2006.

Inclusion criteria / All women prima parlous and multi parlous
Normal vaginal delivery and cesarean section.

Exclusion criteria / delivery women who have blood diseases

Pilot study / A- Validity of questionnaire the investigator presented the questionnaire to 10 experts in different fields they were included (5) nursing faculty & (3) medical experts and (2) statistical experts

Results indicated that all experts had actually agreed upon the items of questionnaires

B-Reliability of questionnaire the investigator applied internal consistency through the computation of alpha cronbachs correlation coefficient for internal scale coefficient for mothers knowledge about P P H (22) items internal scale $\alpha = 0.80$ [7]

Tools used for data collection /

The instrument was designed and constructed by the investigator after reviewing related literature, clinical back ground and previous studies

Part 1

A- Demographic characteristic such as age of mother, level of education.

B- Reproductive characteristic such as gravidity, type of delivery.

Part 11

Knowledge questionnaire of women who have P P H it was comprised (22) items related to definition and type of P P H , clinical manifestation ,causes , impact of P P H on mothers and treatment . These items was rated according to type of likert scale as (yes, uncertain, NO) and scored as three for correct, two for uncertain, and one for the incorrect answer [8]

Methods of data collection:

Data was collected through the use of questionnaire

A- Interviewing of the study sample

B- Reviewing the records of study sample

Statistical procedures:

-Descriptive Statistical

- Inferential Statistical

- Cut-off point of (2.0) is used for derived using the score s of 3, 2, and 1 for each item used to determine the knowledge; the derivation of score is done using the following formula:

Cut –off point $(3+2+1) / (3) = 2.0$

All the statistical procedures were tested at $p < 0.05$

Result & discussion;

Table (1) Demographic characteristic of the study sample

Age of mothers	F	%
Some less than 20	16	16 %
20- 34	72	72
35+above	22	22
Total	100	100
Level of education		
Read & write	10	10
Primary school &less	60	60
secondary school	20	20
University & above	10	10
Total	100	100
Occupation		
House wives	78	78
Employed	22	22
Total	100	100

Table (1) shows that (72 %) of mother are age group (20- 34) years & (60) of mother are graduated from primary school & less .Majority of mother (78 %) house wives this agreement with many authors] [9] [10]

Table 2 Reproductive characteristic of study samples

		F	%	p. value
Gravidity	1 - 2	55	55%	X ² =24.5 P<0.01 HS
	3 - 4	30	30 %	
	5+	15	15 %	
	Total	100	100 %	
Type of delivery	Normal vaginal delivery	80	80 %	Binomial test P<.001 HS
	Caesarean section (c/s)	20	20 %	
	Total	100	100 %	

Table (2) shows that (55 %) of mothers are number of pregnancy ranging From (1 – 2) time this result agreement with author [11]

Table (3)knowledge of mothers with 3 level scale

Items	yes	Un certain	No	Mean of Score	assessment
1- Definition of P P H; a serious bleeding following or during the birth of child in the first of 24 hours or latter.	25	4	71	1.54	Under cut Of point
2-type of P P H					
A- primary B- secondary	zero zero	zero zero	100 100	1 1	
<i>GM= 1.18</i>					
3- clinical manifests					upper
A- heavy bleeding occur after 24 hr	90	2	8	2.82	
B- abdominal pain C- headache	100 78	zero 2	zero 20	3 2.58	
<i>GM =2.8</i>					
4- causes of P PH					under
A-placenta fragment	88	2	10	2.78	
B –laceration of the birth canal	70	10	20	2.5	
C-episiotomy	29	5	66	1.63	
D-rupture of the uterus	10	3	87	1.23	
E –multi Para	8	3	79	1.19	
F- hypofibrinogenema	Zero	Zero	100	1	
G- uterine atony	Zero	Zero	100	1	
<i>GM =1.61</i>					
5-impact of P PH					under
A- maternal mortality	88	2	10	2.78	
B- shock	16	8	76	1.4	
C -anemia D-puerperal infection	51 10	8 3	41 87	2.1 1.23	
<i>GM =1.87</i>					
6- treatment					upper
A- Suturing the place of injury.	8	3	79	1,19	
B-hysterectomy	70	10	20	2.5	
C- visit the dr immediate	88	2	10	2.78	
D – give oxytocin agent E- Repair rupture.	70 18	6 1	24 81	2.48 1.37	
<i>GM =2.06</i>					

Upper mean = more than cut of f point / under mean =less than cut off point

Table (3) shows that the grand mean of the mean scores of items which are related to clinical manifestation & treatment of P P H is more than cut –off point (2.0).

Also the grand mean of mean scores of items which are related to definition & type of P P H , causes of P P H and impact of P P H are less than cut –off point (2. 0),

Table (4) relation ship between mother’s knowledge and reproductive characteristic

score gravity	Satisfied		Un satisfied		Total		C.S by ×2 test
	%	F	%	F	F	%	
1-2	15	15%	11	11%	26	26%	
3-4	29	29 %	17	17 %	46	46 %	0.288
5+	18	18 %	10	10 %	28	28 %	
Total	62	62%	38	38 %	100	100 %	P ≥ 0,05

Table (4) shows that relation ship between knowledge of mothers and gravity , this relation was not significant it means that the highest percentage (29 %) of mother s whose gravity were (3-4) time their knowledge were satisfied this result contradicts with the fact that multi gravid have more experience for knowledge about PPH [12]

Table (5) relation ship between knowledge and type of delivery

Knowledge Score Type Of Delivery	Satisfied		Unsatisfied		Total		F.E.T P .value
	F	%	F	%	F	%	
Normal vaginal delivery	43	43%	20	20%	63	63%	0.662
Caesarean section	23	23%	14	14%	37	37%	
Total	66	66%	34	34%	100	100%	p≥0.05 N.S

Table (5) shows that relation ship between knowledge and type of delivery there is non significant relation ship between knowledge and type of delivery in the normal vaginal delivery, it means that the highest percentage (43) of women had satisfied in knowledge regarding P P H this study dis agreement with author [9] Who found that multi gravid a have more experience for knowledge and practices to managed PPH

Conclusion:

- 1- The majority of mother s age group (20- 34) years and graduated from primary school &less.
- 2- Most of mothers number of pregnancy ranging from (1- 2) time.
- 3- there is non significant relation ship between the knowledge and type of delivery in the normal vaginal delivery.

Recommendation :

- 1- the necessity of establishing educational programs for pregnant women concerning P P H.
- 2- Encourage the nurses to take their role in teaching and giving advice and instructions through pre and postnatal care.
- 3- Further studies are recommended with large samples size.

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