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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE NEONATAL OUTCOME OF PRIMIPARA'S MOTHERS IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT MYSURU

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: The aim of study was to assess the neonatal outcome of primipara's mothers in selected hospital at Mysuru. **OBJECTIVES:** 1. To assess the neonatal outcome. 2. To find the association between neonatal outcomes with their personal variables. **METHODS:** In this study, descriptive design was used and non-probability convenient sampling technique was adopted to select neonates of primipara's mothers from selected Hospital at Mysuru. Pilot study was conducted, the tool and study design were found to be feasible. Neonatal outcome of primipara's mothers were assessed by using checklist and interview method. was validated by experts and reliability was established by rater inter rated method. The data were collected and analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. **RESULT:** The study results revealed that, majority 56% of the mothers were in the age group of 24-29 years. In this study major part of 54% of the mothers had educational status as secondary and higher secondary. Most of them 77% of the mothers were unemployed. The findings showed that majority 61% of mothers had family income Rs.5000-15000. Most of them 79% of the mother were Hindu. Most of them 53% of mothers were staying in urban. The study revealed that majority 78% of mothers were staying in nuclear family. Majority 67% of the mother had mixed dietary pattern and none of the mothers were having any personal habits. There was no statistically significant association found between neonatal outcome of newborn with age in years, educational status of mother, occupation of mother, family income per month in Rupees, religion, place of residence and dietary pattern except with type of family and the computed chi square value of type of family 14.35 was found to be significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis H_{03} was partially accepted and inferred that type of family was associated with neonatal outcome of newborn. **CONCLUSION:** The study concluded that, there is association between neonatal outcome with their personal variables with type of family. Hence, neonatal outcome has influence the personal variables of primipara's mothers.

KEY WORDS: Neonatal, Outcome, Primipara's, Mothers.

INTRODUCTION

Better women's health is essential to the good health of her baby. Pregnancy can provide an opportunity to identify existing health risk in women to prevent the future health problems for women and their child.[1]

A pregnancy is considered high risk when maternal or neonatal complications are present that could affect the health or safety of the mother or baby. It has greater effect on woman's condition, physiologic, social or physical state that threatens maternal or neonatal health and produces an increased chance of morbidity or mortality. Identifying a pregnancy as high risk helps to ensure that it receives extra attention and proper care thereby significantly decreasing maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality rate.[1]

Motherhood is often with both positive and negative experience, for many women it is associated with suffering, ill-health and even death during pregnancy. Pregnancy is one of the common state which brings many physiological changes and pregnancy induced discomfort in the body which may complicate the pregnancy. Even women who will be healthy before getting pregnant can experience complication during pregnancy and it causes risk for mother as well as the

fetus. The risk factors of mother during pregnancy like increased maternal age, PIH, hyperemesis gravidaraum, Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM), anemia, vaginal bleeding and discharges, medical conditions like Diabetes Mellitus(DM), Urinary Tract Infection (UTI), thyroid dysfunction, fever, etc. can lead to neonatal infection, birth asphyxia, preterm birth, low birth weight baby and congenital anomalies for fetus.[1]

Approximately 4 million neonatal deaths occur every year, 98% of them in developing countries of the world. In India, as many as 1.72 million children die annually before reaching 1 year and 72% die during first month of life, the neonatal period. Maternal health is a common risk factors for neonatal deaths include advanced maternal age, chronic maternal condition such as anemia and sickle cell disease, maternal infections such as syphilis, HIV, and malaria, stress, inadequate maternal nutrition and maternal complication (both antepartum and Intrapartum).[1]

According to National Centre for Health Statistics (2014), in India total number of live births are 3,988,076, in that 8% of the infants will be low birth weight and 9.6% of them will be preterm. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, India reported that the maternal health and neonatal outcome has various demographic indicators which include pregnant women receiving antenatal checkups, women taking TT 2 doses with booster dose, women having low hemoglobin, stillbirth baby, low birth weight baby and minor disorders of newborn.[2]

Statement

A study to assess the neonatal outcome of primipara's mothers in selected hospital at Mysuru

Objectives

1. To assess the neonatal outcome.
2. To find the association between neonatal outcome with their personal variables.

Need for the study

The aims of this baseline assessment will be, (1) to describe baseline demographics and maternal and newborn mortality prior to initiation of the CLIP CRCT in India, (2) to improve knowledge of population-level health across a broad geographic region of Karnataka, and (3) to identify the rates of the hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and other pregnancy complications in Belgaum and Bagalkot districts.[3]

In JSS hospital; Mysuru, per month approximately the total number of delivery ranges from 150 to 200 and per year 1500 to 2000 (From April 2020 to May 2021).

In the year, from January to May 2021 total number of deliveries in JSS Hospital; Mysuru is 756, among them 267 cases is vaginal deliveries, 17 cases is forcep delivery and 10 cases are vacuum deliveries. Total number of caesarian cases are 526, among them 169 cases are elective and 357 cases are emergency. Total number of term babies are 626 and preterm babies are 130.

Hence, the investigator felt that there is a need to identify whether the mother's physical health status before pregnancy and the existing conditions during pregnancy influence the neonatal outcome or not. So, the investigator will be interested to identify the relationship between the maternal health and neonatal outcome among postnatal mothers.

Hypothesis

All the hypotheses tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H_1:-There will be statistical significant association between neonatal outcome with their personal variables.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Research Approach and Design

A descriptive design was selected for the study.

Variables of Study

Study Variables: neonatal outcome.

Personal variables: Age in years, educational status of mother, occupation of the mother, family income per month in rupees, place of residence, type of family, dietary pattern, personal habits.

Setting of the study

In this study the setting was selected Hospital among primipara's mothers, Mysuru.

Population

A population is the entire aggregation of cases in which a researcher is interested. In the present study, population comprises of all newborn of primipara's mothers in the selected Hospitals, Mysuru.

Sample size and sampling technique

The sample of the study comprises of 100 newborn of primipara's mothers in JSS hospital at Mysuru.

Non probability convenient sampling technique was used in present study.

RESULTS

1. Findings related to personal variables

The findings revealed that, majority 56% of the mothers were in the age group of 24-29 years. In this study major part of 54% of the mothers had educational status as secondary and higher secondary. Similar results were supported by other reviews.[7,14,16,17,18] Most of them 77% of the mothers were unemployed. The findings showed that majority 61% of mothers had family income Rs.5000-15000. Most of them 79% of the mother were Hindu. Most of them 53% of mothers were staying in urban. The study revealed that majority 78% of mothers were staying in nuclear family. Majority 67% of the mother had mixed dietary pattern and none of the mothers were having any personal habits.

2. Findings related to neonatal outcome

The following findings related to neonatal outcome include; gestational age, growth pattern, condition of the baby at birth, APGAR score at 1 minute, APGAR score at 5 minute, birth weight, length in cms, head circumference in cm, chest circumference in cm, congenital anomalies and reflexes in Table 1.

Table-1

Frequency and percentage distribution to describe the neonatal outcome.

N=100

Sample no.	Sample characteristics	Frequency(F)	Percentage (%)
1	**Gestational age**		
	a) Preterm	17	17
	b) Term	81	81
	c) Post term	2	2
2	**Growth pattern**		
	a) IUGR	16	16
	b) Appropriate to gestational age	83	83
	c) Large for gestation	1	1
3	**Condition of the baby at birth**		
	a) Alive	0	0
	b) Baby is in NICU	18	18
	c) Healthy baby	82	82
4	**APGAR score at 1 min**		
	a) 1-3	0	0
	b)4-6	17	17
	c)7-10	83	83
5	**APGAR score at 5 min**		
	a) 1-3	0	0
	b)4-6	2	2
	c)7-10	98	98
6	**Birth weight**		
	a) <2500 grams	19	19
	b) 2500-4000 grams	81	81
	c) >4000 grams	0	0
7	**Length in cms**		
	a) <50	15	15
	b) 50-52	85	85
	c) >50	0	0
8	**Head circumference in cm**		
	a) <32	15	15
	b) 32-37	85	85
	c) >37	0	0
9	**Chest circumference in cm**		
	a) <30	15	15
	b) 30-35	85	85
	c) >35	0	0
10	**Congenital anomalies**		
	a) Present	1	1
	b) Absent	99	99
11	**Reflexes**		
11.1	**REFLEXES OF EYE**		
	a) Blinking	100	100
	b) Doll's eye	100	100
11.2	**REFLEXES OF NOSE**		
	a) Sneeze	100	100
	b)Glabellar	100	100
11.3	**REFLEXES OF MOUTH**		
	a) Rooting	100	100

	b)Sucking	100	100
	c)Gag	99	99
	d) Extrusion	88	88
11.4	**REFLEXES OF EXTREMITIES**		
	a)Grasp	100	100
	b) Babinski	93	93
11.5	**MASS REFLEXES**		
	a) Moro reflex	88	88
	b) Tonic clonic reflex	100	100

3. Findings related to association between neonatal outcome with their personal variables

There was no statistically significant association found between neonatal outcome of newborn with age in years, educational status of mother, occupation of mother, family income per month in Rupees, religion, place of residence and dietary pattern except with type of family and the computed chi square value of type of family 14.35 was found to be significant at 0.05 level of significance. Hence, the null hypothesis H_{03} was partially accepted and inferred that type of family was associated with neonatal outcome of newborn. These findings were supported by other reviews.[19]

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A study can be conducted with multiple variables which will influence the maternal health and neonatal outcome.
2. A study can be conducted using variables of neonatal outcome.

CONCLUSION

The findings of present study concluded Healthy mothers and healthy baby outcomes are the future homemakers. Therefore special attention should be given to the health promotion of neonates of primipara's mothers by early detection of high risk condition and preventing existing conditions complicating pregnancy.

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