

Assess The Knowledge Regarding Antenatal and Postnatal Care Among ASHA Worker Working in Selected Area of Etawah

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Abstract

This study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding antenatal and postnatal care among ASHA worker working in selected area of Etawah Kanpur U.P. The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding antenatal and postnatal care among ASHA worker working in selected area of Etawah with view to develop and distribute information booklet to enhance their knowledge regarding.

Objective 1. To assess the knowledge of ASHA worker regarding antenatal and postnatal care. 2.To determine the association between Demographic variable and knowledge score.

Material and Method: for the present study Non experimental descriptive Cross-sectional Design was used for the study. purposive sampling was used to select 108 ASHA workers. Data were collected by structured knowledge questionnaire.

Result: it showed that majority of the Participants 84 (90.72%) had Moderate knowledge, 18 (19.44) had adequate knowledge and 06 (6.48%) had Inadequate level of knowledge regarding pre and postnatal care among ASHA worker.

Keywords: knowledge, antenatal care and post natal care, ASHA Worker, , information booklet

Introduction

In most of the villages where the healthcare facilities are located far from the personal residence, they have to be dependent on ASHA for basic healthcare facilities like medicines for minor ailments, assistance in ANC, Intra Natal Care (INC) and Post Natal Care (PNC).¹

She has to provide information about frequency, duration and importance of breastfeeding to the lactating women. And other postnatal services information including preventing postnatal infection, Immunization of baby and counselling on family planning (temporary and permanent method) and nutrition, Reproductive tract infection or STD, safe abortion, and to mobilize the community toward increase utilization of the existing health services.^{2,3}

Title of the study

Assess the knowledge regarding antenatal and postnatal care among ASHA workers.

Objective of the Study

1. To assess the knowledge of ASHA worker regarding antenatal and postnatal care.
2. To determine the association between Demographic variable and knowledge score.

Material and Method-

Quantitative Research approach with non experimental descriptive cross sectional design was used. 108 ASHA workers working in Basrehar Block of Etawah were selected by using non probability purposive sampling technique and who will fulfill the inclusion criteria. Data were collected by structured knowledge questionnaire. Data analyzed was done based on objectives.

Result

Table – 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of ASHA workers

s.no	Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age (years)		
	a. 25-29 year	37	34.3
	b. 30-34 year	30	27.8
	c. 35-39	23	21.3
	d. >40	18	16.6
2	Marital status		
	a. Married	108	100
	b. Unmarried	0	0
	c. Divorce	0	0
	d. Widow	0	0
3	Religion		
	a. Hindu	108	100
	b. Muslim	0	0
	c. Sikh	0	0
	d. Cristian	0	0
4	Educational qualification		
	a. Secondary	0	0
	b. Higher secondary	80	74
	c. Graduate	28	26
	d. Post graduate	0	0
5	Type of family		
	a. Nuclear	13	12
	b. Joint	95	88
6	Daily working hours per day		
	a. 4-6 hours	13	12
	b. 6-8 hours	70	64.8

	c. >8 hours	25	23.2
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Table -1 shows that majority of the subjects 37 (34.3%) belongs to the age group 25 to 29 years All the subjects 100(1000%) were married .All the subjects 100(1000%) were Hindu. Based on educational qualification, majority of the subjects 80 (74%) were educated up to Higher secondary . Majority 95(88%) were living in a joint family.Majority of the subject 70 (64.8) expend 6-8 hours in the field.

Table -2: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding pre and postnatal care among ASHA.

N=108

Level of knowledge	Inadequate knowledge		Moderate knowledge		Adequate knowledge	
	F	%	f	%	f	%
	6	6.48	84	90.72	18	19.44

Table 2 depicts that majority of the Participants 84 (90.72%) had Moderate knowledge, 18 (19.44) had adequate knowledge and 06 (6.48%) had Inadequate level of knowledge regarding pre and postnatal care among ASHA.

Table-5: Association between the level of knowledge with Age, Marital status, Religion, Education, type of family, Daily working hours per day

N=108

Sl. no	Demographic variable	Inadequate Knowledge	Moderate Knowledge	Adequate Knowledge	df	Cal value	Tab Value
1	Age group (years)						
	25-29	2	27	8	6	04.23	12.59 NS
	30-34	1	23	6			
	35-39	2	17	4			
	>40	1	17	0			
2	Marital Status						
	Married	6	84	18	6	03.34	12.59 NS
	Unmarried	0	0	0			
	Divorce	0	0	0			
	widow	0	0	0			
3	Religion						
	Hindu	6	84	18	6	03.56	12.59 NS
	Muslim	0	0	0			
	Sikh	0	0	0			

	Christian	0	0	0			
4	Educational Qualification						
	Secondary	0	0	0	6	04.22	12.59 NS
	Higher Secondary	4	65	11			
	Graduation	2	19	7			
	Post Graduation	0	0	0			
5	Type of Family						
	Joint	1	8	4	2	1.45	5.99 NS
	Nuclear	5	76	14			
6	Daily Working hour per day						
	4-6 hrs	2	8	3	4	2.86	9.49 NS
	6-8 hrs	3	56	11			
	>8 hrs	1	20	4			

df= degrees of freedom, NS= not significant ($P \leq 0.05$), S*= Significant

Table 5 depicts that the calculated χ^2 values was less than the table value in terms of Age, Marital status, Religion, Education, type of family, Daily working hours per day

Conclusion

Study concludes that majority of ASHA workers had Moderate knowledge on pre and post natal care. By giving information booklet or other traning methods the knowledge can be enhanced and updated.

Recommendation

A study can be conducted among the antenatal mothers regarding satisfaction of ASHA services.

- An experimental study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching strategies on improving the knowledge and attitude of ASHA workers

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