



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ADVERSE EFFECT OF TOBACCO ON PREGNANCY AND FETUS AMONG THE ANTENATAL MOTHERS IN YENEPLOYA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL AT MANGALURU

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ABSTRACT

Background of the study: There are many substances used for recreational activities. Most of the substances have adverse side effects when used for prolonged period of time. Tobacco is one of these substances especially towards antenatal mothers and fetus. Some of this adverse side effects are cancer, abortion, congenital abnormalities, infant death syndrome etc. In order to find out if people are aware of this adverse effects on antenatal mothers and fetus. A research study is done to find out if antenatal mothers know about the adverse effect of tobacco for mother and fetus. **Statement of the problem:** "A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding adverse effect of tobacco on pregnancy and fetus among the antenatal mothers in selected hospital at Mangaluru".

Objective of the study

- To assess the knowledge level of Antenatal Mothers on adverse effect of tobacco on pregnancy and fetus.
- To find the association of knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

Method: Quantitative research approach and descriptive design was used to conduct the study. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect data from 100 antenatal mothers. The collected data's were analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Result:** In this study Majority of antenatal mother's belonged to the age group of 18-22 and 23-27 (45% each). Most (42%) of the participants belonged to Muslim religion followed by Hindu (41%). Equal number of (38%) was not received formal education and received only primary education. Majority (47%) of the antenatal mothers were in Primi gravida. Majority (61%) of the participants were belonged to nuclear family. Less than half (47%) had the income less than 5000 rupees per month and nearly half (53%) had not received any information regarding adverse effect of tobacco on pregnancy and fetus. The present study shows nearly half (58%) of antenatal mothers had good knowledge, 27% had average knowledge and 15% had excellent knowledge. Mean knowledge score was 12.28 with SD of ± 3.28 , and the mean percentage is 61.4. There was no association of the knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

KEYWORDS: Antenatal mother, fetus, Tobacco, Knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy also known as gestation is the time during which one or more offspring develops inside a woman. During this time the environment, choices of the mother and other factors can affect the growth of the offspring. Drugs and other substances which the parents use during this period have many adverse effects on the fetus which can lead to growth retardation, addiction, and other health problems. "Smoking cigarettes is probably the No. 1 cause of adverse outcomes for babies," says Welch.

Cigarette smoke contains more than 4,000 chemicals, including truly nasty things like cyanide, lead, and at

least 60 cancer-causing compounds. When you smoke during pregnancy, that toxic brew gets into your bloodstream. Preterm delivery is a leading cause of death, disability, and disease and also lead to a plethora of health risks to both the mother and the fetus.^[1] One in every five babies born to mothers who smoke during pregnancy has low birth weight and are not as healthy babies.^[2]

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The data was collected after obtaining permission from the concerned authority to conduct the study. The purpose of study was explained and written consent was

obtained from the study participants. The participants were assured about the confidentiality of their responses. The baseline characteristics with 8 items and questionnaire with 20 items were administered to the antenatal mothers in Yenepoya hospital. For the present study, non probability, convenience sampling technique was used for selecting the samples. 100 antenatal

mothers in Mangalore were selected as the samples for the study.

STATISTICS

Data collected from the samples were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

Section 1: Description of samples based on demographic characteristics

Table 1: Description of respondents based on demographic characteristics.

n=100

Sl no	Sample characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age in years		
	18-22	45	45%
	23-27	45	45%
	28-32	07	07%
	32 and above	03	03%
2	Religion		
	Hindu	41	41%
	Muslim	42	42%
	Christian	17	17%
3	Education		
	No formal education	38	38%
	Primary	38	38%
	High school	18	18%
	Pre-university	06	06%
	Graduate and above		
4	Gravida		
	Primi	47	47%
	Multi	43	43%
	Grand multi para	10	10%

n=100

Sl no	Sample characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
5	Type of family		
	Nuclear	61	61%
	Joint	39	39%
6	Occupation		
	Home maker	56	56%
	Daily wages	30	30%
	Working in pvt. Sector	11	11%
	Working in public sector	03	03%
7	Income		
	Less than 5000	47	47%
	5001-10,000	44	44%
	10,000 and above	09	09%
8	Source of information		
	Not received	53	53%
	Mass media	09	09%
	Contact with health persons	14	14%
	Information from parents	21	21%
	Exposure of health education	03	03%

Section 2.1: Grading of knowledge scores of antenatal mothers regarding adverse effect of tobacco on pregnancy and fetus.

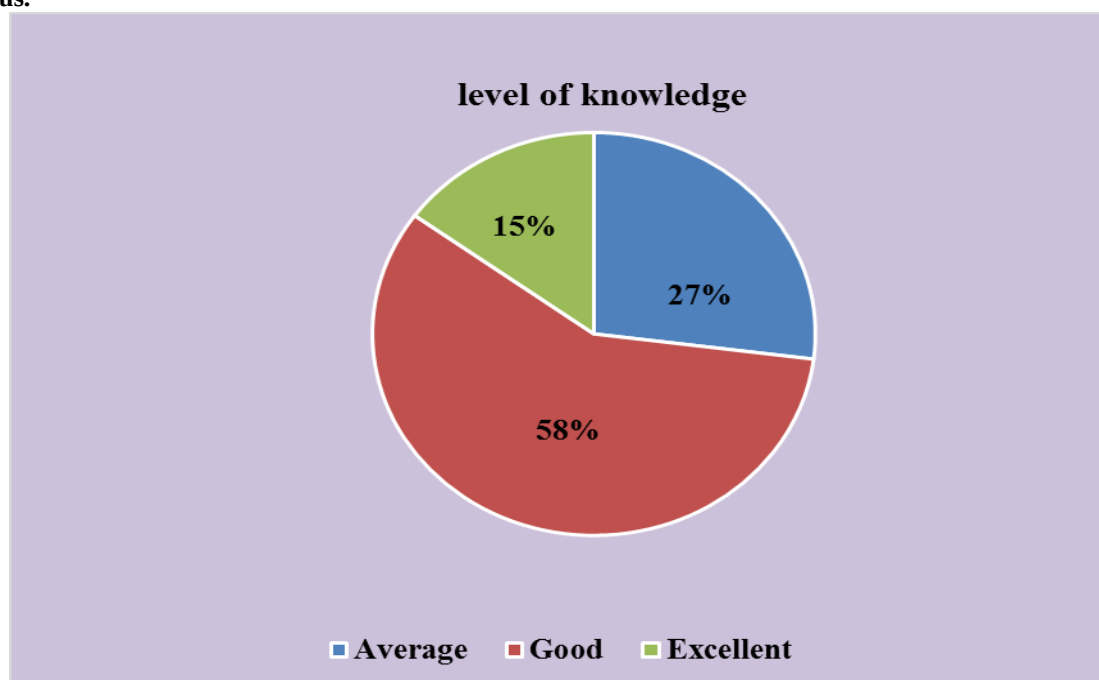


Figure 2: Distribution sample according to knowledge score.

Figure 2 show the knowledge scores of antenatal mothers regarding adverse effect of tobacco on pregnancy and fetus. This reveals that nearly half (58%) antenatal

mothers had good knowledge, 27% had average knowledge and only few (15%) had excellent knowledge.

Table 2.2: Description of knowledge score of antenatal mothers.

n= 100

Aspect	Min obtained score	Max obtained score	Mean	Median	Mean%	SD
Knowledge score	5	18	12.28	13	61.4	3.28

Data in the table 2 reveals the mean knowledge score was 12.28 with SD of ± 3.28 , and the mean percentage is 61.4.

Section 4: Association of knowledge score of mother's regarding adverse effect of tobacco on pregnancy and fetus with selected demographic variables

Table 3: Association between knowledge scores and the selected demographic variables

H₀: There will be no significance association of knowledge score with selected demographic variables

n=100

Sl no	Demography	Median		X ²	P value	
		≤13	>13			
1	Age					
	18-22	26	19			
	23-27	25	20	2.26	4.44	NS
	28-32	06	01			
	32 and above	02	01			
2	Religion					
	Hindu	22	29			
	Muslim	27	15	0.97	0.16	NS
	Christian	10	07			
3	Education					
	No formal education	23	15			
	Primary	21	17	0.43	0.93	NS
	High school	11	07			
	Pre-university	04	02			

Sl no	Demography	Median		X ²	P value	
		≤13	>13			
4	Gravida					
	Primi	26	21			
	Multi	26	17	1.21	0.74	NS
	Grand multipara	07	03			
5	Type of family					
	Nuclear	36	25	0.00	0.99	NS
	Joint	23	16			
6	Occupation					
	Home maker	35	21			
	Daily wages	15	15	3.46	0.32	NS
	Working in pvt sector	06	05			
	Working in public sector	03	00			

Sl no	Demography	Median		X ²	P value	
		≤13	>13			
7	Income					
	Less than 5,000	25	22			
	5,001-10,000	26	18	3.97	0.13	NS
	More than 10,000	08	01			
8	Source of information					
	No formal information	29	24			
	Mass media	07	02			
	Contact with health personals	07	07	2.76	0.598	NS
	Information from parents	14	07			
	Exposure of health education	02	01			

DISCUSSION

The discussion brings the research report to closure. Well-developed discussion sections “make sense” off the result. This is the most important section of any research report.

The study was undertaken to assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding adverse effect of tobacco on pregnancy and fetus in OBG and OPD at Yenepoya hospital in Mangaluru. The findings of the study are discussed under the light of objectives stated in chapter 2 along with the findings of other studies.

The findings of the study are discussed under the following parts:

Section 1: Description of samples based on demographic characteristics.

Section 2: Grading of knowledge scores of antenatal mothers regarding adverse effect of tobacco on pregnancy and fetus.

Section 3: Mean, median mean percentage and standard deviation of knowledge score.

Section 4: Association of knowledge of antenatal mother's regarding adverse effect of tobacco on pregnancy and fetus with selected demographic variables.

Section 1: Description of samples based on demographic characteristics

Majority of antenatal mothers belongs to the age group of 18-22 and 23-27 (45% each). 42% of the participants

belongs to Muslim religion followed by Hindu (41%). 38% were not received formal education and 38% received only primary education. Majority (47%) of the antenatal mothers were in Primi gravida. Most (61%) of the participants were belongs to nuclear family. 47% were having the income less than 5000 rupees per month and 53% were not received any information regarding adverse effect of tobacco on pregnancy and fetus.

This findings are supported by the study conducted by Philip Sanford, Jeamine L Gingars about maternal cigarette smoking during pregnancy, where majority (47%) were in the age of 21 years and with the education of secondary level. Most (56%) of them belonged to the nuclear family.^[35]

Section 2.1: Grading of knowledge scores of antenatal mothers regarding adverse effect of tobacco on pregnancy and fetus

The present study reveals that knowledge scores of antenatal mothers regarding adverse effect of tobacco on pregnancy and fetus. This reveals that 58% antenatal mothers had good knowledge, 27% had average knowledge and 15% has excellent knowledge.

The present study is supported by the study conducted by Kara ND Polen, Paramjit K. Sandhu, Margaret A. Honein, Katie K. Green, et al. regarding knowledge and attitude of smoking during pregnancy. Result shows that only 23% of women had high knowledge of the adverse effects of smoking during pregnancy, 15% had high

knowledge and 70% reported to quit smoking during pregnancy.^[36]

Section 2.2: Description of knowledge score of antenatal mothers

The present study showed that mean knowledge score with SD 12.28 ± 3.28 , and the mean percentage is 61.4.

Section 4: Association of knowledge score of antenatal mothers regarding adverse effect of tobacco on pregnancy and fetus with selected demographic variables

The present study shows that there is no association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variable.

CONCLUSION

The entire process of carrying out the present study was an enriching experience to the investigator. It helped in exploring and improving the knowledge and ability of the researcher and the respondents. This has helped to know the knowledge of antenatal mother.

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Nil.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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