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### RESEARCH ARTICLE

#### A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION BOOKLET ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MINOR AILMENTS AND DANGER SIGNS DURING PREGNANCY AMONG ANTENATAL WOMEN ATTENDING ANTENATAL OPDS OF SELECTED HOSPITALS

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#### Abstract

A study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy among antenatal women attending antenatal OPDs of selected hospitals. Research approach used in this study was quantitative evaluative approach. The research design selected for this study was one group pre-test post-test design. Setting of the study was antenatal OPDs of selected hospitals. Sample size was 60. The sampling technique was purposive sampling technique. After selection of samples data collection was done by using socio demographic profile. Then pre-test was taken and information booklet regarding minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy was provided to antenatal women. After 7 days post-test was taken. The study results were at time of pre-test 78.33% of women had poor knowledge and after post-test the same score reduced to 1.67%. For effectiveness of booklet pre-test knowledge score was 8.70 with standard deviation of 2.58 and after post-test the knowledge score was 19.51 with standard deviation of 3.24. The paired t test was 29.78 with p value 0.00. Thus the study concluded that information booklet on knowledge regarding management of minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy among antenatal women was effective.

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#### Introduction:-

##### Problem Statement:

“A study to assess the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy among antenatal women attending antenatal OPDs of selected hospitals.”

##### Objectives Of The Study:-

1. To assess the existing knowledge regarding management of minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy among antenatal women.
2. To develop information booklet regarding management of minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy.
3. To assess the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding management of minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy.

4. To find out association between pre-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables regarding management of minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy.

**Hypothesis:**

H0: There will be no significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding management of minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy.

H1: There will be significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding management of minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy.

H2: There will be significant association between pre-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

**Research Approach And Design:**

In this study the research approach was quantitative evaluative approach. The research design selected for this study was one group pre-test post-test design.

**Setting Of The Study:**

The study was conducted in antenatal OPDs of selected hospitals.

**Variables:**

**Dependant Variable:**

Knowledge regarding management of minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy among antenatal women was a dependant variable

**Indepmdant Variable:**

Information booklet on management of minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy among antenatal women was independent variable.

**Population:**

In this study population consist of antenatal women attending antenatal OPDs of selected hospitals.

**Sampling Technique:**

In this study purposive sampling technique was adopted to select the subjects.

**Sample Size:**

In this study sample size was 60.

**Criteria For Selection Of The Sample:**

**Inclusive Criteria:**

- Antenatal women attending antenatal OPDs of selected hospitals.
- Those who were present at time of data collection.
- Those who can understand, read and write Marathi or English language.

**Exclusive Criteria:**

- Those who were not willing to participate.

**Review Of Litratre:-**

In these study reviews of literature is organised under the following headings:

1. Studies related to minor ailments and its management during the pregnancy.
2. Studies related to knowledge regarding danger signs during pregnancy.
3. Studies related to effectiveness of information booklet.

**Tools:**

Section I: - Demographic variables

Section II: - Structured Knowledge Questionnaires

**Major Findings Of The Study:****Section I**

Analysis of demographic data of antenatal women attending antenatal OPDs of selected hospitals in terms of frequency and percentage.

**Table 1:-** Frequency & percentage distribution of demographic variables of antenatal women n=60

Sr. No.	Variable	Groups	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age	20-25	33	55%
		26-30	17	28%
		31-35	10	17%
2	Education	Primary	11	18%
		Secondary	16	27%
		Higher Secondary	19	32%
		Graduate	14	23%
3	Previous history of minor disorders	Yes	34	57%
		No	26	43%
4	Gravida	Primi	34	57%
		Multi	26	43%
5	Source of information	Family	26	43%
		Health Care Worker	30	50%
		Mass Media	3	5%
		Friends	1	2%

**Section II**

Assessment of pre-test and post-test the knowledge scores regarding management of minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy in term of frequency and percentage.

**Table 2:-** Assessments of Knowledge scores in Pre Vs Post Testn=60.

Knowledge	Groups		Pre-Test		Post Test	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0-10	47	78%	1	1.6%	
Average	11-20.	13	21%	35	58%	
Good	21-30	0	0%	24	40%	
<b>Mean</b>		8.70		19.51		
<b>Standard deviation</b>		2.58		3.24		

**Section III**

Analysis of data related to effectiveness of information booklet on the knowledge for pre-test and post -test.

**Table 10:-** Effectiveness of informationbooklet on the pre and post-test Knowledge scores among antenatal women n=60

Test	Mean	S.D.	t value	P value
Pre Test	8.70	2.58	29.78	0.000
Post Test	19.51	3.24		

**Section IV**

Analysis of data related to the association of pre-test knowledge scoreswith selected demographic variables.

**Table 11:-** Association Of Knowledge Score In Relation To Demographic Variables n=60.

Variable	Groups	Pre-Test		Chi Square	d. f.	p value	Significance
		Below Md	Above Md				
Age	20-25	17	16	2.07	2	0.35	Not Significant
	26-30	6	11				
	31-35	3	7				
	36 & above	0	0				
Education	Primary	5	6	10.35	3	0.016	Significant
	Secondary	12	4				
	Higher Secondary	6	13				
	Graduate	3	11				
Previous history of minor disorders	Yes	12	22	2.06	1	0.15	Not Significant
	No	14	12				
Gravida	Primi	15	19	0.02	1	0.88	Not Significant
	Multi	11	15				
Source of information	Family	12	14	2.6	3	0.46	Not Significant
	Health Care Worker	11	19				
	Mass Media	2	1				
	Friends	1	0				

**Result:-**

For the variable education, the p value of the association test with knowledge was less than 0.05, hence reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative. Concludes that, there was significant association of the education level of women with knowledge regarding management of minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy.

For the variable age, previous history of minor disorder, gravida and source of information, the p value of the association test with knowledge was more than 0.05, hence accept the null hypothesis. Concludes that, there was no significant association of the age, previous history of minor disorder, gravida and source of information with knowledge regarding management of minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy.

**Conclusion:-**

On the whole, conducting this study was a learning experience for the investigator. The result of this study showed that, the information booklet was effective on knowledge regarding management of minor ailments and danger signs during pregnancy among antenatal women. And it is useful for prevention of disease, complication during pregnancy.