

To Assess the Knowledge of Asha Workers about Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness in Selected Phcs of Satara District

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Birth Preparedness is a safe motherhood strategy that improves the utilization and effectiveness of MCH services. The elements of Birth Preparedness are physical, psychological, social & financial preparation of the mother. Deprived section of the population easily approach to the ASHA who is the first health care person in the community.

Methodology: A descriptive study conducted on 100 ASHA workers in different PHC of Satara district, the samples were selected through Random sampling technique.

Results: Findings stated that 54% samples aware about BPCR and 15% ASHA workers has poor knowledge about this. Also samples has adequate knowledge of physical preparation for delivery but at the same time minimum sample has inadequate knowledge of concept of self-preparedness & psychological preparation for delivery

Conclusions: BPCR strategies easily reach to the mothers through the ASHA workers. She is key workers to deal with problems arising during pregnancy and emergency delivery.

Keywords

ASHA workers; BPCR; barriers; knowledge)

Introduction

Every new experience in life is always perceived as stress. Though stressful, pregnancy brings a sense of excitement and becomes a unique and rewarding experience to women.¹ Childbirth is a time for joy and celebration, good wishes and gifts. But woman experiences little anxiety & fear about childbirth during pregnancy and she wishes to have healthy pregnancy and successful delivery so that she can cradle healthy baby.²

Worldwide every minute of every day during the pregnancy and childbirth women dies due to complications, 99% maternal death occurs in the developing countries account of which 16% occur in India.³

According to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW, 2016), approximately 26 million babies are born in India annually, out of which 87.3 lakh die within the first month of their lives. Similarly, around 45,000 women die annually from childbirth and these mortality can be avoided by providing MCH services to the mothers.⁴

“Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness” (BPCR) is a strategy prepare the mother to care of ourselves and child and this readiness helps her to obtains timely care and prevention of complications.⁵

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) is the key person who helps to achieve the reduce the MMR <75/100000 mothers and neonatal mortality rate - 12/1000 live births and 25/1000 live birth of Under 5 mortality rate, this target set by Sustainable Development Goals however MDGs expired in 2015.²

Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) launched by Government of India under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in April 2005. ASHAs is pivotal role in BPCR strategies, she counsel the mother for importance of safe delivery, arranging money, attendant during delivery, transportation and blood donor; these components helps for healthy outcome of pregnancy. ⁶

Since ASHA workers are grass root level workers who directly interact with pregnant woman and their families and act as interlink the community and Health care system as well. Therefore it is essential to ASHA workers with well acquainted about BPCR and so she can implement while dealing with the mothers.⁷

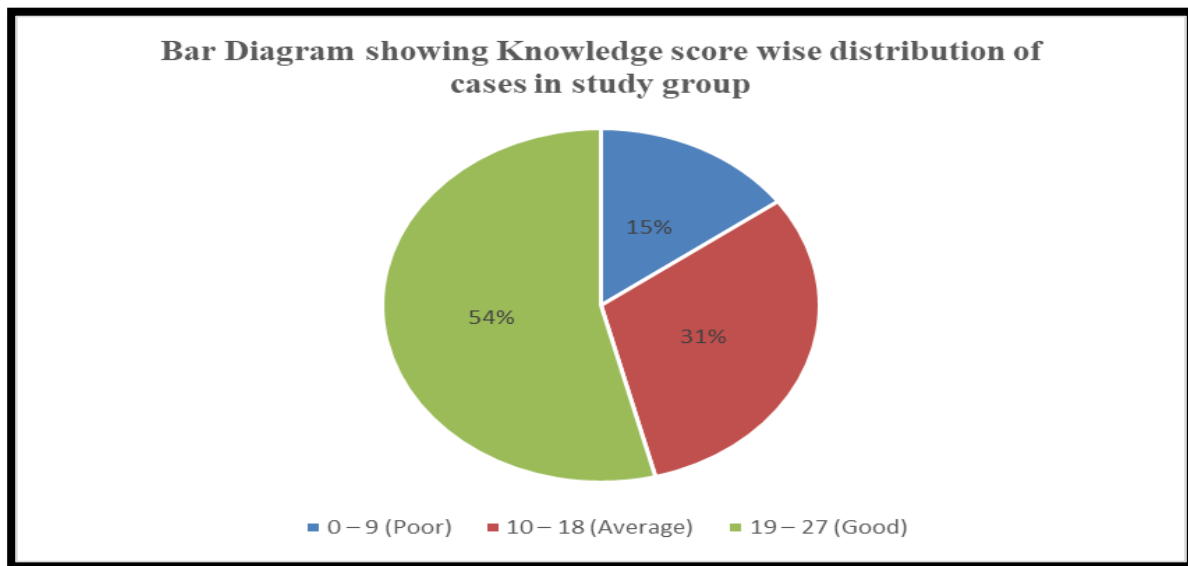
Methodology

A descriptive study conducted on 100 ASHA workers in different PHC of Satara district, the samples were selected through Random sampling technique. Excluded the samples who were previously attended such type of training..

RESULT

Demographic Variable

- 100 ASHA workers participated from different PHCs of Satara District
- It is observed that the most of the respondents (51% women) were the age group of 30-40 years and 40-45 years of age group were (18%) while 31% were in age group <30 year of age
- 70% of the ASHA workers studied up to High school education, 25% samples up to middle and only 5% studied till graduate level.
- Most of the participants (75%) had > 5years experience.
- 18% ASHA workers' age group in between 30-40 years and the least (18%) were in the age group of 40-45 years of age while 31% were in age group <30 year of age.



Graph 1: Knowledge score of the ASHA workers regarding BPCR

Above figure findings stated that 54% samples aware about BPCR and 15% ASHA workers has poor knowledge about this.

Table No.1: Area wise knowledge score of the ASHA workers regarding

Area	Mean	SD
Meaning	0.7	0.46
Physical preparation during pregnancy	7.95	1.74
Psychological preparation during pregnancy	1.81	0.39
Physical preparation for delivery	8.81	1.28
Selection of hospital	1.75	0.44
Baby Bag	2.77	0.42
Preparation for labor	4.29	1.02
Psychological preparation for delivery	0.8	0.4

Above findings revealed that majority of the samples has adequate knowledge of physical preparation for delivery but at the same time minimum sample has inadequate knowledge of concept of self-preparedness & psychological preparation for delivery.

Conclusions

BPCR strategies easily reach to the mothers through the ASHA workers. She is key workers to deal with problems arising during pregnancy and emergency delivery..

Discussions

In this study 54% samples aware about BPCR and 15% ASHA workers has poor knowledge about this. In similar study was conducted , the findings were 47.2% have average knowledge about Antenatal Care and 49.5% samples aware about danger signs during pregnancy.⁶ A study conducted by Kori et al. found that 12.5% and 14.7% of the respondents had very good and good knowledge about ANC respectively.⁷

Conclusion

BPCR strategies easily reach to the mothers through the ASHA workers. She is key workers to deal with problems arising during pregnancy and emergency delivery.

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