

A Comparative Study to Assess the Knowledge on Urinary Tract Infection among Primi Gravida vs. Multi Gravida Mothers at SMCH

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Abstract: A comparative study to assess the knowledge level on urinary tract infection among primi gravida vs multi gravida mother with the socio demographic variables. A descriptive approach, simple random sampling technique will be used for the study. The samples for this study will be mothers of primi gravid and multi gravid mother. The sample size consists of 30 primi gravid and 30 multi gravid mothers were selected with convenience sampling technique. Data was collected using the tools consists of two parts such as demographic profile and self-structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding urinary tract infection among the primi gravid and multi gravid mothers. Out of 30 samples 76% have inadequate knowledge, 20% have moderate adequate knowledge, 3% have adequate knowledge on urinary tract infection among primi gravida mother. Out of 30 samples 63% have inadequate knowledge, 17% have moderate adequate knowledge, 20% adequate knowledge on urinary tract infection among multi gravid mother.

Keywords: urinary tract infection, primi gravida, multigravida

1. Introduction

An infection which leads to the pregnancy women to make mortality rate and reduces the neonatal rate in the world. And the emerging cause for the renal failure is most of we known that UTI that is urinary tract infection. A urinary tract infection is an infection that affects the part of the urinary tract When it affects the lower urinary tract it is also known as a bladder infection and when it affects the upper urinary tract it is known as kidney infection.

James D et. al., 2015 Urinary tract infection is caused by the pathogenic micro-organisms in the urinary tract. It is the second most common bacterial disease and the most common bacterial infection in the women. As the uterus grows, because of its increased weight can block the drainage of the urine from the bladder causing a stagnation of urine later causes infection. Stagnation or stagnated urine is an excellent medium for the growth of the micro-organisms. Escherichia coli are the most common pathogen causing a urinary tract infection. Several factors cause urinary tract to be relevant complication of the gestational period, aggravating both the maternal and perinatal health outcome. The most common organism that implicates urinary tract infection (UTI) is E. coli (80%), staphylococcus

aureus and staphylococcus saprophyticus. Urinary catheterization is a common risk factor further UTI.

Urinary tract infection can lead to the poor maternal and prenatal outcomes. Investigating the epidemiology of UTI and antibiotics sensitivity among pregnant women is fundamental for care givers and health planners. A woman's health and behavior in the pregnancy affect the baby. Mother should not only take good care of her own health, but also go for the regular check-up with health care professionals. In modern era, obstetric nurse care begins with antenatal care which is vital for satisfactory peri natal outcomes.

Entesar et. al., 2018 had conducted a study: to assess the prevalence of urinary tract infections during pregnancy. It was found that the more than half (58%) of women had UTI (29%) of them were due to fungal causes. Out of one hundred women, thirty-one reported urinary symptoms. Most common urinary symptoms in these women was (35%) had dysuria & pain, while less than quarter (23%) had fever & only (12 %) had rigors. We concluded that the prevalence of urinary tract infection in pregnant women attending antenatal clinics found more than half (58%) of women had UTI and (29%) had fungal causes.

Gamila G Ayoub et al., 2018 had conducted a study about Comparative Study between Primi gravida and Multigravida Regarding Women's Self-Care Practices for Management of Selected Minor Discomforts. The convenient sample was used to collect data in a period of six months, two days/week (Monday and Wednesday) and started from March 2016, until August 2016, and the total number was 300 pregnant women for three trimesters. This study aims to assess the existing level of knowledge among primi gravida women on Urinary tract infection and to find-out the association of level of knowledge on urinary tract infection of primi gravida vs multigravida women with their selected demographic variables.

2. Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge on urinary tract infection among primi gravida and multi gravida mother.
- To compare knowledge scores between primi gravida and multi gravida mother.

- To find out the association between knowledge scores on urinary tract infection among primi gravida mother and demographic variables.
- To find out the association between knowledge scores on urinary tract infection among Multi gravida mother and demographic variable.

3. Material and methods

Descriptive approach, simple random sampling technique will be used for the study. The samples for this study will be mothers of primi gravid and multi gravid mother. The sample size consists of 30 primi gravid and 30 multi gravid mothers were selected with convenience sampling technique. Data was collected using the tools consists of two parts such as demographic profile and self-structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding urinary tract infection among the primi gravid and multi gravid mothers.

The questionnaire was used to get the demographic variable such as age, education, occupation, type of family, religion, place of residence.

The study investigators explained to the samples about the study's objectives, rational and requirement of consent to participate in the study. The investigators then provided instructions for filling the questionnaire, and then guided the samples. The understanding of each question was checked by asking the samples to repeat the meaning. During the filling of questionnaires, the investigators helped the samples throughout and helped simplifying the meaning of each question, clarifying doubts and checking for completeness of filling up the questionnaire.

Chi-square test was used to test the association between categorical variables. $P < 0.05$ was taken as statistically significant.

4. Results and discussion

Out of 30 samples 76% have inadequate knowledge, 20% have moderate adequate knowledge, 3% have adequate knowledge on urinary tract infection among primi gravida mother. Out of 30 samples 63% have inadequate knowledge, 17% have moderate adequate knowledge, 20% adequate knowledge on urinary tract infection among multi gravid mother.

Table 1

Mean and standard deviation level of knowledge on urinary tract infection among primi gravida mother

S. No.	Primigravida	Inadequate	Moderate	Adequate
1	mean	4.40	30.76	0.29
2.	Standard deviation	2.09	5.54	0.5

Table 1 shows that mean for primi gravid out of 30 samples. 4.40 inadequate, 30.76 moderate, 0.29adequate. Standard deviation for primi gravida out of 30 samples 2.09 inadequate, moderate 5.54, adequate 0.5.

Table 2
 Mean and standard deviation level of knowledge among multigravida mothers

S. No.	Multi gravida	Inadequate	Moderate	Adequate
1	Mean	7.32	18.98	43.28
2	Standard deviation	2.70	4.35	6.57

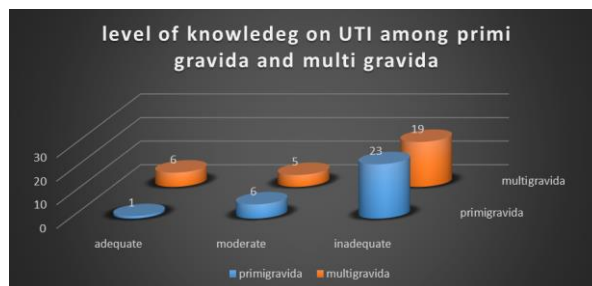


Fig. 1. Graphical representation showing frequency and distribution of knowledge among primi gravida vs multigravida mother

A similar conduct by the Gamila G Ayoub et. al., 2018 had conducted a study about Comparative Study between Primi gravida and Multigravida Regarding Women's Self-Care Practices for Management of Selected Minor Discomforts. The convenient sample was used to collect data in a period of six months, two days / week (Monday and Wednesday) and started from March 2016, until August 2016, and the total number was 300 pregnant women for three trimesters (90 primi gravida and 210 multi gravid), two tools for data collection was structured first; interviewing questionnaire sheet, and second; minor discomforts assessment sheet. Results of the study revealed that (33.3%) of the primigravida had moderate education compared to (21.4%) among multigravida. Less than half of the primi gravida (42.9%) attempts to manage nausea and vomiting by avoid food smelling compared to (26.3%) among multi gravida. Additionally, more than half of both groups (55.3%primi, 54.1% multi) avoid fried, spicy, and fatty food as a one method to manage their heartburn. Relatively two thirds (65.5%) of the primi gravida avoid standing for long time for managing back pain compared to (46.1 %) among multigravida. There was no significant difference between primi gravida and multigravida women's self-care practices for management of (constipation, heartburn, backache, and leucorrhoea)

Another similar study conducted by Nora Refat Mohamed et al., 2017 has conducted a study about prevalence and risk factors of urinary tract infection among pregnant women. Descriptive cross-sectional design was utilized. Urban and rural primary health care (PHC) centers and private centers in Ismailia city. Purposive sampling was used to enroll 330 pregnant women. Structured interviewing questionnaire and investigation record for urine analysis and culture. 29% of the studied women had urinary tract infection. Factors associated with UTI during pregnancy were previous UTI history; maternal anemia; unhealthy urination habits; increase of sexual intercourse frequency; poor hygienic practices; child spacing less than two years; inadequate socioeconomic conditions; suboptimal nutritional habits; constipation; and family history.

Frequency of urination followed by burning urination, then supra-pubic pain were the common complaints. UTI was prevalent among studied pregnant women. Presence of history of previous UTI, family history, short pregnancy spacing, poor general and dietary health behaviors and inadequate socioeconomic conditions were significant predisposing factors.

5. Conclusion

The study finding suggests that educating the primi gravida vs multiple gravida mothers about the urinary tract infection among their knowledge.

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