



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ON ULTRASOUND IN PREGNANCY AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT BANGALORE IN A VIEW TO DEVELOP POSTER

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ABSTRACT

*Ultrasound scan in obstetrics is widely accepted to be the best and most accurate medical technique to assess pregnancy. This is because it uses no form of ionization radiation and Women's satisfaction and their ability to cope with anxiety during pregnancy improved greatly with the amount of information received before and during the scanning. **Methods:** Non experimental descriptive research design was used to assess knowledge and attitude on ultrasound in pregnancy. **Results:** The results show that out of 100 samples 71(71%) pregnant women had poor knowledge, 29(29%) pregnant women had average knowledge and none of the sample had good knowledge regarding ultrasound in pregnancy. The mean knowledge score of pregnant women was 9.80 and pregnant women had moderately favorable attitude towards ultrasound in pregnancy and 29(29%) pregnant women had negative attitude towards ultrasound in pregnancy. The mean attitude score of pregnant women was 57. 06. **Conclusion:** The study concludes that majority of pregnant women having inadequate knowledge about ultrasound and moderately favorable attitude towards ultrasound in pregnancy. Therefore, posture may display may promote awareness among pregnancy regarding ultrasound in pregnancy.*

Key words: Ultrasound in pregnancy, pregnant women, knowledge, attitude, posters.

INTRODUCTION

Prenatal Ultrasound is very important and commonly used diagnostic procedure in current obstetrics and gynecological practice. Ultrasound provides important information about the health of the fetus and conditions in the uterus. This information helpful for a pregnant woman and improve the outcome

of pregnancy. In low-risk women, ultrasound is good at ruling out problems, but not as good at detecting them. Studies suggest that a routine ultrasound exam detects between 16 and 85 percent of all structural birth defects. An increasing number of pregnant women request ultrasound, however, resulting in a rise in the proportion of women being offered prenatal ultrasound screening from 40% in 1990 to 70% in 2003.¹

Need for study

A national health survey was conducted in India (2005-2006) regarding pregnant women received ultrasound during pregnancy. The results shows that pregnant women received ultrasound during pregnancy is (ranging from 49% of pregnancies in Karnataka, 52.7% in Andhra, 52.3% of pregnant women in Tamil nadu, 78% in Kerala) in the Southern Region, (52.8% of pregnant women received ultrasound in Delhi and 18.0% in Rajasthan and 46.3% in Punjab) in the north state, (11.1% of pregnant women in Madhya Pradesh, 9.6% in Uttar Pradesh) in central state, (48.3% in Maharashtra and 35.8% in Gujarat) in west region. The survey provides clear evidence that 56% of pregnant women aware about ultrasound during pregnancy and only 44 % of pregnant women they did not aware about ultrasound.²

PROBLEM STATEMENT

“A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude on ultrasound in pregnancy among pregnant women in selected hospital at Bangalore in a view to develop poster”

Objectives of the study

- To assess the existing knowledge regarding ultrasound in pregnancy among pregnant women as measured by structured questionnaire.
- To assess the attitude on ultrasound in pregnancy among pregnant women as measured by likert scale.
- To determine the association between knowledge and attitude regarding ultrasound in pregnancy with selected demographic variable.
- To develop a poster regarding ultrasound in pregnancy.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Research approach: In order to accomplish the main objective Quantitative approach was considered to be the most appropriate to assess knowledge and attitude on ultrasound in pregnancy among pregnant women.

Research design: non experimental descriptive design was used to assess the knowledge and attitude on ultrasound in pregnancy among pregnant women.

Sample and sampling technique: sample is a subset of a population selected to participate in a research study. In the present study the sample comprised of 100 pregnant women from selected tertiary care multispecialty hospital Bangalore.

Inclusion criteria

- Pregnant women who are advised for ultrasonography.
- Who are willing to participate in study.

- Who can speak Kannada, Tamil, and English

Exclusion criteria

- Women who have any maternal and fetal complications.

Data collection and tool description

Structured knowledge questionnaire on ultrasound in pregnancy consisted of 30 items which was consists of following areas such as Definition, ideal time and weeks, Benefits, importance, preparation, types and uses of ultrasound in pregnancy.

Data collection procedure

The investigator had obtained written permission from institution and hospital authority in Bangalore. Samples selected by purposive sampling technique who fulfill the inclusion criteria. Obtained oral consent from pregnant women. The purpose of the study was explained and confidentiality was assured. Administered structured questionnaire on knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale regarding ultrasound in pregnancy.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 1: ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE ON ULTRASOUND IN PREGNANCY AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN.

Sl. No	knowledge level	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
1	Poor (<33%)	-	-
2	Average ((34% - 66%)	71	71%
3	Good (>66%)	29	29%

Table 1 depicts that knowledge on ultrasound in pregnancy 71(71%) pregnant women had poor knowledge, 29(29%) pregnant women had average knowledge regarding ultrasound in pregnancy.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of attitude score of pregnant Women regarding ultra sound in pregnancy

Sl. No	Level of Attitude	Frequency(F)	Percentage (%)
1.	Favorable Attitude ((>75)	-	-
2.	Moderately favorable (50- 75)	71	71%
3.	Unfavorable attitude (<50)	29	29%

The data presented in table 2 depicts that (71%) of pregnant women had moderately favorable attitude towards ultrasound in pregnancy, (29%) had unfavorable attitude and No one had favorable attitude towards ultrasound in pregnancy.

Table 3: knowledge score based on mean, median and standard deviation

Knowledge score	Maximum score	Mean	Standard deviation
Poor knowledge Moderate knowledge Poor knowledge	30	9.80	6.87

The table 3 depicts that mean score 9.80 with a standard deviation of 6.87 was obtained for over all knowledge of pregnant women on ultrasound in pregnancy.

Table 4: Mean, Median, Standard Deviation, Mean Percentage and attitude level

Obtained Range	Maximum m score	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean percentage	Attitude Level
45-80	100	57.50	7.42	59	Moderately Favorable

The above table 4 depicts the mean and standard deviation of attitude e variable of pregnant women on ultrasound in pregnancy shows mean of 57.50 with a standard deviation of 7.42.

CONCLUSION

MAJOR FINDING

The following conclusion were drawn from the study:

The majority of pregnant women had poor knowledge regarding ultrasound in pregnancy. Moderately favorable attitude towards ultrasound in pregnancy.

SUGGESTIONS

- Similar study may be undertaken with a large sample to have a better generalization.
- The same study can be conducted with knowledge and skill on ultrasound among staff nurses.
- A study to assess the knowledge of primi mothers regarding ultrasound in pregnancy
- A study can be done in pregnant women to assess the effectiveness of pamphlets among women.

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