

A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding “Prevention of Puerperal Sepsis” in Early Puerperium among Postnatal Mothers Admitted in the Maternity Unit of NMCH, Jamuhar, Rohtas

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Abstract: *Introduction: According to survey conducted by World Health Organization (WHO) in 1998 only a small proportion of women in developing countries i.e. less than 30% receive adequate postpartum care and in very poor countries and regions only 5% of women receive such care where as in developed countries 90% of mothers receive postpartum care. World health organization reported about 358000 maternal deaths occurring during labour and childbirth and 15% were related with puerperal sepsis in 2019.*

Background: Postpartum period or puerperium is the period following childbirth and of great importance for both mother and baby as it is an aspect of maternity care which receives less attention compared to pregnancy and delivery. Also, the others are less aware of their health while taking care of newborn baby and also many alarming complications can arise due to lack of knowledge in preventive measures. So it is necessary to assess the knowledge of postnatal mothers regarding the prevention of puerperal sepsis, in a selected hospital. It was conducted at selected hospital in NMCH jamuhar, Rohtas among 60 postnatal mothers selected by using convenient sampling technique and who met the inclusion criteria.

Objectives: To assess the level of knowledge of postnatal mothers regarding prevention of puerperal sepsis in early puerperium. To find out the association between the knowledge of postnatal mothers regarding prevention of puerperal sepsis in early puerperium with selected demographic variables. The population of sample consists of postnatal mothers in NMCH, jamuhar, Rohtas.

Methodology: A non-experimental descriptive approach is using for this study as it is considered as suitable one to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of puerperal sepsis among postnatal mothers. The research design for present study is descriptive Design.

Results: In order to collect the scientific data we used self structured questionnaire index. According to the Majority of sample (8.33%) postnatal mothers were having poor knowledge change, (88.33%) postnatal mothers were having average knowledge change and (3.33%) postnatal mothers were having good knowledge change. With the help of self structure questionnaire knowledge has been assess that majority of the participant average knowledge about puerperal sepsis.

Conclusion: the study concluded that assess the level of knowledge of postnatal mothers regarding prevention of puerperal sepsis in early puerprrium. The level of knowledge significantly different between postnatal mothers.

Keywords: Puerperal sepsis, Postnatal mother, Maternity unit.

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