

A SURVEY STUDY ABOUT AWARENESS OF NEONATAL JAUNDICE AMONG MOTHERS IN JAIPUR REGION, RAJASTHAN

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Abstract: A survey was accompanied amongst mothers aged 15–45 years living in Jaipur, Rajasthan to assess the awareness towards neonatal jaundice. **Materials and Methods:** The mothers were selected using a multi-stage sampling technique. A structured questionnaire was used as data collection tool. The awareness of the mothers was scored and scores lower than 40% were categorized as poor, 40–60% as fair and $\geq 60\%$ as good. **Results:** There were 64% of mothers had poor knowledge, while 24% had fair knowledge and 12% had good knowledge, the most common source of knowledge was mass media (63.8%). Numerous factors affected the level of mother's knowledge, including age, education level, parity, or history of their infants developed neonatal jaundice **Conclusion:** Mothers had poor awareness about neonatal jaundice.

Keywords: Perception, Mothers, Neonatal Jaundice.

Introduction-

Jaundice is a yellowish colouration of skin that initiated by collection of bilirubin in tissues¹. Jaundice is liable for neonatal illness in the world, and it is accountable for 75% of hospital readmission during the 1st week of born,² it take place in 80% of preterm babies and 60% of term neonates.³

The maximum cases is resolved with no treatment, but about a few % of them can develop severe jaundice.⁴ There are two Causes lead to the development of jaundice in new-born including the undeveloped liver metabolism pathway and the breakdown of foetal haemoglobin, which caused accumulation of bilirubin level in the blood and result in jaundice symptoms. Bilirubin level >5 mg/dl refers to neonatal jaundice.⁵

Preterm has higher bilirubin making rate than adults as their red blood cells have a greater rate of haemolysis, shorter life span, undeveloped conjugating system, and inadequate caloric. Still, babies who take suboptimal milk ingestion from breast milk may effect from jaundice.⁸ If the level of bilirubin extents critical values, it will create serious central nervous system disabilities.⁹ It will be neurotoxic and produce kernicterus with diffuse neuronal damage.⁵ Disabilities like cerebral palsy can happen which consequences is speech, deafness disorders, mental retardation, and learning disabilities.¹⁰ Understanding the nature of jaundice, early detection and bad consequences can help in protect those new-born from jaundice complication. Mothers plays a critical role in their baby life in our culture mainly the 1st day post-delivery, as they responsible one for their baby care.

Objectives of study:-

1. Assess the awareness regarding neonatal jaundice among mothers in Jaipur region, Rajasthan.
2. Associate the awareness with the selected socio demographic variable.

Hypotheses-

H0- There will be no significant association with the level of awareness and Socio demographic data of mothers.

Review of related literature-

Around 53 literatures related to neonatal jaundice was searched and reviewed by researcher. Different sources of review of literature like Pub Med, Research Gate and Google scholar was assessed.

Subjects and Methods-

The study was a descriptive survey study. Area which selected was covered by liberty hospital and it contain around 560 female of differ age group. Female members of the household who were not mothers were excluded.

Sample Size determination and Selection of participants-

The sample size was 50 women. A multi-stage sampling technique was selected for the study. In the first stage, four clusters were selected from the 10 clusters by from each of the selected clusters. In the second stage, houses were then selected by systematic random sampling. In third stage actual sample were selected.

Survey instrument & data collection-

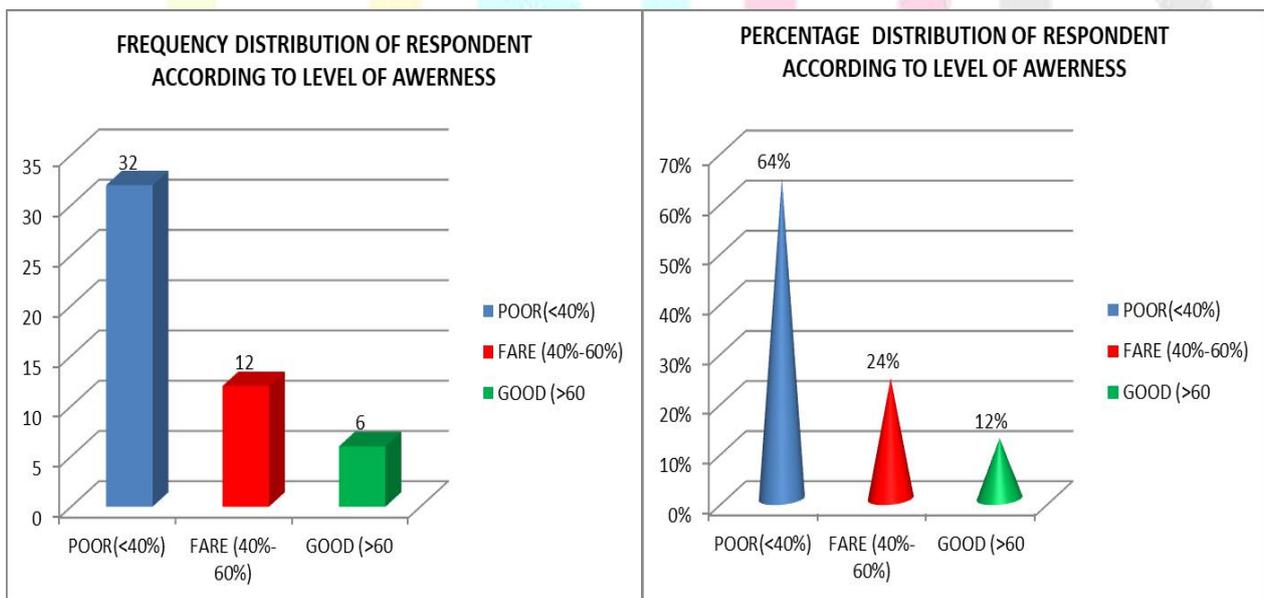
Data were collected with structured questionnaire. The tool was developed after a intense review of literature on the subject. The instrument queried that mothers had heard of NNJ, the sources of information, causes, complications, danger signs and actions they would take if their child developed NNJ, what they did to prevent jaundice and how the condition could be treated. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 20. The awareness of the mothers was scored and scores lower than 40% were categorized as poor, 40–60% as fair and $\geq 60\%$ as good

Results-

During the study period, 31 mothers were participated in the survey with the age range between 20 and 30 years, which represented 62 % among all participants. Dominant were achieved secondary education (52 %) and university education (46 %). Housewives were more dominant (78%) than working females (22 %). Almost three-quarter of participants (75%) were multipara and 56% reported having the previous child with neonate jaundice.

There were 32 (64%) mothers had poor knowledge, while 12 (24%) had fair knowledge and only 6 (12%) mothers had good knowledge

Awareness Level	Respondents	
	Number	Percentage
Poor ($\leq 40\%$)	32	64%
Fare (40-60%)	12	24%
Good ($> 60\%$)	6	12%
Total	50	100.%



By investigating factors that may be associated with the level of knowledge of mothers, it was clear that the age, education level, parity, and history of neonatal jaundice were significantly influenced the level of knowledge, whereas occupation had no significant impact. Younger mothers with the age group of 20–29 years old tended to have good knowledge ($P = 0.01$), higher education from university degree bachelor or higher ($P = 0.001$), multipara mothers ($P = 0.002$), and mothers who had previous baby with a history of neonatal jaundice ($P = 0.009$).

Conclusion-

Mothers who joined in the study showed inadequate awareness about neonatal jaundice, which must be required to diminish the complication of this common problem. Researcher advice for improved maternal knowledge during antenatal follow up and well-baby clinic visits.

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