Evaluation of Mother's Expectations, Knowledge and Practices Regarding Danger Signs during Second Trimester of Pregnancy

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Master Degree in Maternity & Gynecological Nursing

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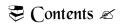


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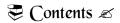
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List of Abbreviations

ANC : Antenatal care

BP/CR: Birth preparedness and complication redness

DM: Diabetes mellitus

HCG: Human chorionic gonand trophin

IEC: Information Education communication

program

IUFD: Intrauterine fetal death

PPROM: Preterm labour Premature rupture of

membranes

PROM: Premature rupture of membranes

Abstract

Objective: to evaluate mother's expectations knowledge & practices regarding danger signs during second trimester of pregnancy. Study design: Descriptive study. Sitting: The study was conducted at the antenatal outpatient clinics at Ain Shams Maternity University Hospital. Sampling Systematic random sample was used to select sample 300 case the sample was including all pregnant mothers who visited previous sitting. Tools: the first tool was: structured interview questionnaire schedule to assess mother's knowledge & practices regarding danger signs of pregnancy. Second tool was: expectations check list assessment to assess mother's expectations regarding danger signs associated with pregnancy. **Result:** the finding revealed that mothers getting high scores in expectations regarding danger signs during pregnancy. Conclusion: there is significant relation between mother's expectations of danger signs and general characteristics as place of residence. education among studied sample. **Recommendations**: awareness rising program to enhance pregnant women awareness and practices regarding danger signs during pregnancy.

Key words: Pregnancy, danger signs, expectations, second trimester of pregnancy

Introduction

Pregnancy is a normal physiological process and not a disease, but it is associated with certain risks to the health and survival of both the women and the infant she bears. During pregnancy a woman's body changes. These changes can sometimes be uncomfortable, but most of the time they are normal. Abnormal signs and symptoms may lead to serious complications like morning sickness may develop into hyperemesis graviderum. So, make the mother as alert as possible for any complications that are likely to arise. Developing a better understanding of how women manage these discomforts during pregnancy is a clear need as some women use home remedies that may have potential side effects for the mother and fetus (*Kavitha et al.*, 2012).

While in developing countries, pregnancy and child birth consider as a leading causes of death for women during reproductive age. The slogan for world health day 2005 "making every mother and child count" reflects the reality that today, government and the community need to make the health of women and children a higher priority. Every minute, at least one women dies from complications related to pregnancy and child birth that means 1,400 women die every day, more than half a million women die

every year. Five direct complications account for more than 70% maternal deaths. Hemorrhage (25%), infection (15%), unsafe abortion (13%), eclampsia (12%) and obstructed labor (8%) (*Berhan et al.*, 2014).

Meanwhile, the second trimester is often when women feel their best during pregnancy. Nausea and vomiting generally resolve, the risk of miscarriage is very small, and the aches and pain of the ninth month are far away. However, there are a few complications that can occur (*Cunningham et al.*, 2010).

Moreover, the danger signs during pregnancy refers to signs that occur during pregnancy may be hazardous to mother and fetus. This occurs during the 2nd and 3rd trimester of pregnancy. The warning signs includes – Vaginal bleeding, persistent severe vomiting, signs of pregnancy induced hypertension (increased weight, swelling of face, arms, legs, head ache, visual disturbance, decreased urine output gastric pain) signs of preterm labor (sudden gush of leak of fluid from vagina continuous uterine contraction) and change in fetal movement during pregnancy (*Kabakyenga et al.*, 2011).

Furthermore, a prospect of future good or profit to have great Expectations or the degree of probability

Introduction and Aim of the Study &

that something will occur: There is little expectation that he will come (*William Collins*, 2012).

Main while, most mothers enter pregnancy with the expectation that their pregnancy and delivery will involve nothing but happiness. When severe complications occur, patients often feel scared, angry, and helpless. The best approach is to discuss all issues with patients. Take all possible steps to help the patient and her family understands the complication and treatment. Follow with discussion of plans for evaluation and treatment, providing her an opportunity to ask questions. Empower the patient by involving her in the decision making process (*Kavitha et al.*, 2012).

Additionally obstetric nurse /midwife plays a crucial role in promoting an awareness of the health issues for the pregnant women and her family, as well as helping for the pregnant women and her family, to recognize abnormal signs and symptoms of pregnancy, and where to seek medical assistance public (*Sianchapa*, 2013).