

**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*

By

**Mansora Khalaf Mahmoud Soliman**

*B .sc. Nursing*

*Demonstrator in Nursing School. El Minia*

**Faculty of Nursing  
Ain Shams University**

**2018**

**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*

Under Supervision of

**Prof. Dr. Kamilia Ragab Abou Shabana**

*Professor of Maternity & Gynecological Nursing  
Faculty of Nursing - Ain Shams University*

**Prof. Assist. Dr. Amal Talaat Abd El Wahed**

*Assist. Prof. of Maternity & Gynecological Health Nursing  
Faculty of Nursing - Ain Shams University*

**Faculty of Nursing  
Ain Shams University**

**2018**



*Firstly, thanks to Allah, who gave me the power to finish this work.*

*Words can never express my feeling to **Prof. Dr. Kamilia Ragab Abou Shabana**, Professor of Maternity & Gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing-Ain Shams University, for her meticulous supervision, and continuous encouragement throughout the whole work.*

*I am extremely grateful to **Prof. Assist. Dr. Amal Talaat Abd El Wahed**, Assist. Prof. of Maternity & Gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing-Ain Shams University for her continuous support, valuable assistance, best supervision and co-operation in all stages of this work.*

*Finally yet importantly, I would like to thank and appreciate target group and everyone who has given me an unfailing support and assistance.*



***Mansora Khalaf Mahmoud Soliman***

## *List of Contents*

Title	Page
List of Tables .....	I
List of Figures .....	IV
List of Abbervations .....	VI
Abstract .....	VII
Introduction .....	1
Aim of the Work .....	5
Review of literature	
<b>Chapter (I): Pregnancy</b>	
• Concepts .....	6
• Changes during second trimesters pregnancy .....	14
• Physiological changes .....	20
• Psychological changes .....	23
<b>Chapter (II): Danger signs during second trimesters of pregnancy</b>	
• Manifestations .....	26
• Causes .....	34
• Effects of danger signs on mother and fetus .....	35
<b>Chapter (III): Mother's expectations concerning danger signs of pregnancy</b>	
• Concept of expectation .....	41
• Mother's expectations regarding their pregnancy ..	43
• Mother's expectations regarding danger signs of pregnancy .....	45

---

**Chapter (IV): Nurses role to enhance Mother's positive expectations regarding danger signs of pregnancy**

• As a care provider .....	53
• As Manager.....	54
• As counseling – educator.....	56
• As a researcher.....	57
• Evidence base medical researches & nursing practices regarding high risk pregnancy.....	58
Subjects & Methods .....	73
Results .....	81
Discussion .....	109
Conclusion.....	117
Recommendations .....	118
Summary.....	119
References .....	129
Appendix .....	143
Arabic Summary .....	—

---

## List of Tables

Table No.	Title	Page
<b>Tables of Review</b>		
1	Danger Signs in Pregnancy	34
<b>Tables of result</b>		
1	Frequency distribution among studied sample according to their general characteristics	82
2	Frequency distribution among studied sample according to their reproctive history	83
3	Frequency distribution among studied sample according to their Knowledge about dangersigns during pregnancy	85
4	Frequency distribution among studied sample according to their correct and incorrect Knowledge about danger signs during pregnancy	89
5	Frequency distribution among studied sample according to their self care concerning regarding the dangerous signs during pregnancy	90

---

## ☞ List of Tables ☜

---

Table No.	Title	Page
6	Frequency distribution among studied sample according to their level of Total practices regarding danger signs during pregnancy	92
7	Frequency distribution among studied sample according place for follow up visit	94
8	Frequency distribution among studied sample according to immediatly intervention during the incidence of danger signs	97
9	Relation between knowledge and area of residence among studied sample	99
10	Relation between practice and area of residence amonge studied sample	100
11	Relation between different levels of education & mother's knowledge and practice among studied sample	101
12	Relation between complaint of danger signs (health problems) & knowledge	103
13	Relation between different levels of knowledge & expectations among studied sample	104

## List of Tables

---

<b>Table No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
14	Relation between mother's expectations and area of residence among studied sample	105
15	Relation between different levels of education & mother's expectations among studied sample	107



## List of Figures

Table No.	Title	page
<i>Figures of result</i>		
1	Common Problems of pregnancy	7
2	Reproductive system Changes	8
3	Hormonal changes.	15
4	Placenta previa.	36
5	Placenta abruption.	36
<i>Figures of result</i>		
1	Frequency distribution among studied sample of correct knowledge about danger signs (health problems)	88
2	Frequency distribution among studied sample according to their correct and incorrect Knowledge about danger signs during pregnancy	89
3	Frequency distribution among studied sample according to their level of Total practices regarding danger signs during pregnancy	92
4	General expectations of liability of exposure to danger signs during pregnancy	93

---

## List of Figures

---

<b>Table No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>page</b>
5	Frequency distribution among studied sample according yo expectations	98
6	Relation between kowledge and area of residence among studied sample	99
7	Relation between practice and area of residence amonge studied sample	100
8	Total knowledge of different levels of education	102
9	Total Practice of different levels of education	102

## **List of Abbreviations**

- ANC** : Antenatal care
- BP/CR** : Birth preparedness and complication readiness
- DM** : Diabetes mellitus
- HCG** : Human chorionic gonadotropin
- 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 gravidarum. 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

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*).