

سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



سامية محمد مصطفى



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



Maternity Nurses Hospitals' Perception Concerning Preconception Risk Factors

Thesis

Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in
Nursing Science (Maternity &Gynecological Nursing)

By
Fatma Al Zahraa Abdel Salam Saied

B.Sc.in Nursing (2010-2011)

Faculty of Nursing/ Ain Shams University

Clinical Instructor in In-service Department in CCHE57357

Clinical Instructor in Maternity &Neonatal Health Nursing Department In Modern
University for Technology &Information (MTI)
2015

Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
2018

Maternity Nurses Hospitals' Perception Concerning Preconception Risk Factors

Thesis

Submitted For Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree in
Nursing Science (Maternity &Gynecological Nursing)

Supervised by

Prof. Dr. / Aziza Attia

Prof. of Maternity &Gynecological Nursing

Faculty of Nursing

Ain Shams University

Prof. Dr. / Sahar Mousa

Prof of Maternity &Gynecological Nursing

Faculty of Nursing

Ain Shams University

Dr. Walaa Fathy

Lecturer of Maternity & Gynecological Nursing

Faculty of Nursing

Ain shams university

Faculty of Nursing

Ain Shams University

2018



Acknowledgement

First and foremost, I would like to thank Almighty God for His grace over my life. Whom I related any success in achieving any work in my life.

*I wish to recognize and appreciate the generous intellectual support I received from my supervisor **Prof. Dr. Aziza Attia** Professor of Maternal & Gynecological Nursing for her valuable ideas and assistant as the study would have been very difficult without her guidance.*

*I would like to express my deep appreciation to **Prof. Dr. Sahar Mousa** Professor of Maternal & Gynecological Nursing for her precious help, moral support, fruitful advice and kind attitude. I really have the honor to complete this work under her supervision.*

*I'm immensely indebted and deeply grateful to **Dr. Walaa fathy** Lecturer Of Maternal & Gynecological Nursing for her great encouragement, excellent guidance, and generous help throughout this work. I could never forget to offer my special thanks to nursing staff for their participation which help me to accomplish this study.*

Contents

<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>
i	Contents
iii	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS
iv	List of Tables
v	List of Figures
vi	Abstract
1	Introduction
4	Aim of the Study
5	Review of Literature
5	Preconception Health
5	Introduction:
6	Preconception care
9	Components of preconception health care:
9	A. Risk assessment
14	B. Health promotion
19	C. Clinical interventions
19	D. Psychosocial interventions
21	Importance of preconception health care:
24	Benefits of preconception care:
26	Risk factors of preconception care:
27	Barriers of preconception health care:
30	Preconception Risk Factors
30	Introduction
31	Définition
32	Risk Factors
32	1. Environmental Factors
41	2. Maternal socio-demographic characteristics, behavioral risk factors
41	3. Socioeconomic and cultural factors
43	4. Biological factors
46	5. Obstetric factors
48	6. Genetic Factors
51	7. Diseases that aggravated by pregnancy

Maternity Nursing Perception concerning preconception Risk factors and their	
٥٨.....	Roles
٥٨.....	(A) perception of Nurses:
٥٨.....	Introduction:
٥٨.....	Meaning and Definition of Perception:
٥٨.....	Importance of Perception:-
٦٠.....	(B) Nursing Roles concerning Preconception risk factors.
٦٠.....	Introduction:
٦٢.....	1- Direct care giver:
٦٢.....	2-Nurse as educators:
٦٣.....	3-Nurse as counselor:
٦٤.....	Elements of counseling: GATHER model:
٦٥.....	4-Nurse as manager:
٦٦.....	5-Nurse as researcher:
٦٨.....	Subjects & Methods
٧٦.....	Results
١٠٠.....	Discussion
١٢٠.....	Conclusion and Recommendations
١٢٢.....	Summary
١٢٧.....	References
١٤٩.....	Appendix
١.....	Arabic Summary

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abb	Meaning
AAS :	Abuse Assessment Screen.
APOs :	Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes.
ACOG :	American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.
ANA :	American Nurses Association.
BDI :	Back Depression Inventory.
CDC :	Center of Diseases Control and Prevention.
CEDS :	Center of Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale.
EPDS :	Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale.
HIT :	Health Information Technology.
HIV :	Human Immunodeficiency virus.
HITS :	Hurt Insulted Threatened or Screamed
IPV :	Intimate Partner Violence.
NTD :	Neural Tube Defects.
PVS :	Partner Violence Screen.
PDSS :	Postpartum Depression Screening Scale.
PCC :	Preconception care.
PHC :	Preconception Health Care.
STIs :	Sexually Transmitted Infections.
WHO :	World Health Organization.

List of Tables

Page No.	Title	Table No.
٧٧	Table (1): Number and Percentage Distribution of Maternity Nurses according to their Socio-Demographic Data (N=200).	
٧٨	Table (2): A. Number and Percentage Distribution of Maternity Nurse's Perception Concerning Environmental Risk Factors (N=200).	
٧٩	Table (3): Number and Percentage Distribution of Maternity Nurse's Perception Concerning to Biological Factors (N=200).	
٨٠	Table (4): Number and Percentage Distribution of Maternity Nurse's Perception Concerning to Obstetrical (Maternal) (N=200).	
٨١	Table (5): Number and Percentage Distribution of Maternity Nurse's Perception Concerning to Obstetrical (Fetal) (N=200).	
٨٢	Table (6): Number and Percentage Distribution of Maternity Nurse's Perception Concerning to Risk Factors Toward Diseases Aggravated by Pregnancy (N=200).	
٨٣	Table (7): Number and Percentage Distribution of Maternity Nurse's Perception Concerning to Factors Related to Hospital Care (N=200).	
٨٤	Table (8): B. Number and Percentage Distribution of Maternity Nurse's Level of Total Perception Concerning Preconception Risk Factors. (N=200).	
٨٦	Table (9): Relation between Maternity Nurse's Perception Concerning to Environmental Risk Factors with their Socio-demographic Characteristics (N=200).	
٨٨	Table (10): Relation Between Maternity Nurse's Perception Concerning to Biological Risk Factors with their Socio-Demographic Characteristics (N=200).	
٩٠	Table (11): Relation between Maternity Nurse's Perception Concerning to Obstetrical (Maternal) Risk Factors with their Socio-Demographic Characteristics (N=200).	
٩٢	Table (12): Relation between Maternity Nurse's Perception Concerning to Obstetrical (Fetal) Risk Factors with their Socio-Demographic Characteristics (N=200).	
٩٤	Table (13): Relation between Maternity Nurse's Perception Concerning to Risk Factors toward Diseases Aggravated by Pregnancy with their Socio-Demographic Characteristics (N=200).	
٩٦	Table (14): Relation between Maternity Nurse's Perception Concerning to Risk Factors Related to Hospital Care with their Socio-Demographic Characteristics (N=200).	
٩٨	Table (15): Relation between Maternity Nurse's Level of Total Perception Concerning to Preconception Risk Factors with their Socio-Demographic Characteristics (N=200 (N=200)).	

List of Figures

Page No.	Title	Figure No.
----------	-------	------------

Figure (1): Percentage Distribution of Maternity Nurse's Total Perception Concerning Preconception Risk Factors.	85
Error! Bookmark not defined.	

Abstract

Objective: The aim of the study was to assess maternity nurses' hospitals' Perception Concerning preconception risk factors.

Background: Preconception care means interventions required for maternal and fetal health care and detection of pre-pregnancy risk factors.

Justification of the Problem: Preconception care could contribute to reducing the risk of genetic disorders and environmental exposure, to reduce maternal and childhood mortality, and to improve maternal and child health outcomes.

Subject and Methods: This descriptive study which was conducted among (200) maternity nurses working at Maternity & Gynecology Hospitals at Ain Shams University. Data collection tool investigator was a researcher made 'Structured Interviewing questionnaire to a convenient sample.

Result: The result showed that (68.5%) of maternity nurse's level of total perception regarding preconception risk factors was very good, while (25.5%) of their level of total perception was good. Also (6%) of maternity nurse's level of total perception was poor. There were statistical significant relation between maternity nurse's age ($p \leq 0.001$), their educational level ($p \leq 0.001$), their years of experience ($p = 0.012$), and their perception concerning to preconception risk factors.

Conclusion: The present study findings revealed that nearly to three quarters of the maternity nurses of Ain Shams maternity hospital had very good perception regarding preconception risk factors. While the maternity nurses' perception regarding preconception risk factors found to be affected significantly by their age, level of education and years of experience of their work.

Recommendations: preconception health care must be intended in the pre-employment orientation program for new nursing staff in the hospital.

Keywords: Preconception risk factors, maternity nurses, perception.

Introduction

Preconception health refers to the health of women and men during their reproductive years, which are the years they can have a child. It focuses on taking steps now to protect the health of a baby they might have sometime in the future. However, all women and men can benefit from preconception health, whether or not they plan to have a baby one day. **(CDC, 2014)**

Although preconception care has a positive impact on maternal and child health outcomes. Also Preconception health care is different for every person, depending on his or her unique needs. Which focuses on the parts of health that have been shown to increase the chance of having a healthy baby. Based on a person's individual health, the doctor or other health care professional **(Geneva, 2012)**.

Preconception care is the provision of biomedical, behavioral and social health interventions to women and couples before conception occurs. It aims at improving their health status, and reducing behaviors and individual and environmental factors that contribute to poor maternal and child health outcomes. Its ultimate aim is to improve maternal and child health, in both the short and long term. **(WHO, 2013)**.

Additionally opportunities to prevent and control diseases occur at multiple stages of life; strong public health programs that