



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HANAA ALY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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HANAA ALY

Knowledge and Practice of Pregnant Women Regarding Teratogenic Agents during Pregnancy

Thesis

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

By

Eman Abd El-Aziz Mahmoud

B.Sc. of Nursing, Faculty of Nursing

Cairo University (2005)

**Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
2020**

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Under Supervision of

Prof. Dr. Om Alsaad Farouk

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

Assist. Prof. Dr. Amal Talaat El Sharkawy

*Assistant professor of Maternity and Gynecological Nursing
Faculty of Nursing-Ain Shams University*

Assist. Prof. Dr. Amira Morsy Youssef

*Assistant professor of Maternity and Gynecological Nursing
Faculty of Nursing-Ain Shams University*

**Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
2020**



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*✍ **Eman Abd El-Aziz Mahmoud***

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List of Abbreviations

<i>Abbr.</i>	<i>Full-term</i>
ACE	: Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme
AEDs	: Anti-Epileptic Drugs
BD	: Birth Defects
CNS	: Central Nervous System
CMV	: Cytomegalo Virus
GDM	: Gestational Diabetes Mellitus
HSV	: Herpes Simplex Virus
IgG	: Immunoglobulin G
IgM	: Immunoglobulin M
IDA	: Iron Deficiency Anemia
Me Hg	: Methyl mercury
NSAIDs	: Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs
OTC	: Over-The-Counter
PCR	: Poly merase Chain Reaction
SGA	: Small Gestational Age
SSRIs	: Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors
STIs	: Sexually Transmitted Infections
SIDS	: Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
ToRCH	: Toxoplasmosis, Rubella, Cytomegalovirus, Herps simplex virus .
WHO	: World Health Organization

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Knowledge and Practice of Pregnant Women Regarding Teratogenic Agents during Pregnancy

Eman Abd El-Aziz¹, Om Alsaad Farouk², Amal Talaat³, Amira Morsy⁴

²Professor of maternity and gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Ain shams University.

^{3,4}Assistant professor of maternity and gynecological Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Ain shams University.

ABSTRACT

Teratogenic agents is an agent that can disturb the development of the embryo or fetus. It is important to increase knowledge and improve practice of pregnant women about teratogenic agents which affect negatively the women health and her fetus and lead to maternal and infant mortality. **The aim of the study:** to assess knowledge and practice of pregnant women regarding teratogenic agents during pregnancy. **Design:** A descriptive study was used. **Setting:** The study was conducted at outpatient antenatal clinics at Kafr EL Sheikh University hospitals **Sample:** A convenient sample of 380 pregnant women. **Data collection tools:** 3 tools were used, Structured interviewing questionnaire sheet, knowledge assessment sheet regarding teratogenic agents and practice assessment sheet regarding teratogenic agents during pregnancy. **Results:** less than half of the sample are at age category (≤ 25), about two third of studied sample had good level of knowledge regarding teratogenic agents, Most of them had satisfactory level of total practice regarding teratogenic agents during pregnancy. **Conclusion:** About two third of the studied sample had good level of knowledge, Most of them had satisfactory level of total practice regarding teratogenic Agents during Pregnancy. **Recommendations:** Establish pre conceptional educational program to increase public health awarness about teratogenic agents and its effects during pregnancy. Further researches regarding impact of teratogenic agents on the mother and fetus health on other setting in order to generalize the results.

Keywords: knowledge , practice, pregnant women, teratogenic agents.

Introduction

Pregnancy is a joyful anticipation, and can also be a challenging time of life as the mother's body goes through numerous changes in order to create and support the development of a new life. During pregnancy, the woman undergoes many physiological and anatomical changes in order to care for and accommodate the developing fetus. The most important tasks of basic fetal cell differentiation occur during the first trimester, so any harm done to the fetus during this period is most likely to result in miscarriage or serious disability (*Šebánková & Flegr, 2018*).

Pregnancy is a symptom-producing event; it is a critical period for the mother and her fetus. Teratogens halt the pregnancy or produce a congenital malformation (a birth defect). Teratogenic agent is an agent that can disturb the development of the embryo or fetus. Teratogenic agents can alter normal intrauterine development of fetal growth, anatomic structures, physical functioning, and postnatal development. A teratogenic agent can be a medicinal product or other chemical agent (i.e., alcohol, nicotine), an infectious agent (i.e., rubella, cytomegalovirus), a medical condition (i.e., diabetes), an environmental toxin or genetic disorder. Teratogens cause about 10% of all birth defects, and small for gestational age (SGA) births (*Levy, 2019*).