



Assessment of Attitude and Knowledge Regarding Respectful Maternity and New Born Care among Staff Nurses among Selected Hospitals Kanyakumari

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to assess the attitude and knowledge regarding Respectful maternity and new born care among staff nurses. Quantitative research approach with descriptive design was used. 30 staff nurses on basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected using convenient sampling technique. The finding of the study revealed that 9(30%) had adequate knowledge, 18(60%) had moderately adequate knowledge 3(10%) had inadequate knowledge. Among 30 nurses, 28(93.33%) had positive attitude 2(6.6%) had negative attitude towards respectful maternity and new born care. There is a positive correlation found between attitude and knowledge regarding Respectful maternity and new born care

Introduction

Respectful maternity and newborn care (RMNC) is an approach centered on an individual, based on principles of ethics and respects for human rights and promotes practices that recognized women preferences and women and newborn needs. RMNC is a universal human right that is the right of every childbearing woman in every health system. However, many women across the globe experience disrespectful, abusive or neglectful treatment during childbirth in health care institutions. The reported forms of disrespect and abuse have been classified into seven categories: Physical abuse, non consented care, non confidential care, non dignified care, discrimination based on patients attributes abandonment of care and detention in facilities.

In 2017 Government of India has launched and respectful maternity and newborn care to improve quality of care in labour room and maternity operation theatre and ensure respectful maternity and new born care. According to national family survey, the percentage of institution births in India has doubled from 38.7% to 78.9% in the decade 2015 to 2016. Half of the maternal death in each year can be prevented by providing health quality health care services. Improving RMNC requires a health system approach to support front line health workers capacity to facilitate a positive experience of care.

A recent study highlighted that many health systems struggle to support women centred care. This gap in-service provision could risk a decline in facility births and reverse the hard won momentum for improving outcomes for maternal and newborn survival and reducing still birth. The midwife has to offer necessary support, care, and advice during pregnancy, labour, and up to six weeks of postpartum period to facilitate safe birth and provide care for the newborn. Midwives have to recognize abnormalities and complications and implement appropriate treatment and care. She has to act as an advocate for respectful care in pregnancy, labour and childbirth, and postpartum. The midwife also has to educate women individually or in groups to have a healthier pregnancy and better birth. Midwives have to work inter-professionally; with doctors and other healthcare providers. Therefore, midwives have to promote the natural birth process with respect and help the woman to achieve a positive birth experience.

Statement of the problem

A descriptive study to assess the attitude and knowledge regarding respectful maternity and new born care among staff nurses in a hospital at Kanyakumari

Objectives

- To assess the attitude regarding respectful maternity and new born care among staff nurses.

- To assess the knowledge regarding respectful maternity and new born care among staff nurses.
- To find out the relationship between attitude and knowledge regarding respectful maternity and new born care among staff nurses.
- To find out the association between selected demographic variable with attitude regarding respectful maternity and new born care among staff nurses.
- To find out the association between selected demographic variable with knowledge regarding respectful maternity and new born care among staff nurses.

Research Methodology

Quantitative research approach and descriptive design was adopted for this study. 30 staff nurses who were in maternity and new born unit were selected using convenient sampling technique. Knowledge was assessed using self administered questionnaire consisting of 25 questions and attitude was assessed using five point Likert scale. The study was approved by institutional ethics committee and written informed consent was obtained from the participants. The collected data were tabulated and analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results and Discussions

The findings were analysed based on the objectives of the study.

Demographic variables

With regard to the demographic variables most of them 22(73.33%) were from the age group 20 – 30 yrs, 25(83.3%) were female nurses, 16(53.3%) were married, 12(40%) had studied B.Sc (N) and 22(73.3%) were working in labour room.

The first objective of the study was to assess the attitude regarding respectful maternity and new born care among staff nurses.

Table – 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of staff nurses according to their attitude

N = 30

S. No	Attitude	Frequency (f)	Percentage %
1.	Positive attitude	28	93.33%
2.	Negative attitude	2	6.66%

Table – 1 revealed that majority of staff nurses 28(93.33%) had positive attitude and 2(6.66%) of staff Nurses had Negative attitude regarding Respectful maternity and new born care

The second objective of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding respectful maternity and new born care among staff nurses.

Figure– 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of staff nurses according to their knowledge

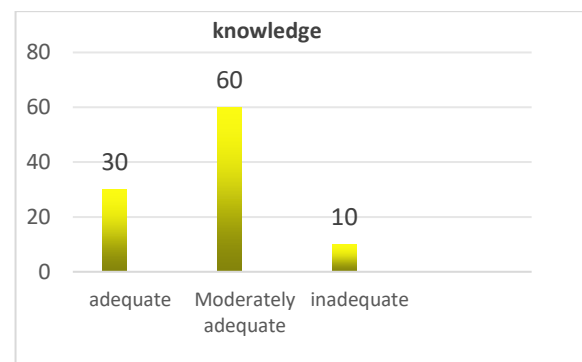


Figure – 1 revealed that, out of 30 nurses 9(30%) had adequate knowledge, 18(60%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 3(10%) had inadequate knowledge regarding Respectful maternity and new born care among staff nurses.

The study was supported by the study conducted by Laishram Lilileima Devi, Jyotsna Deshpande, Ningthoujam Sujita Devi (2021) “to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding respectful maternity care among staff nurses in selected hospitals of Pune city. Researcher adopted Non-experimental Exploratory design. Study was carried out on 100 participants. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select participants for staff nurses working in selected hospitals. Structured knowledge questionnaire and likert attitude scale were used. The study finding shows that 61% staff nurses were having average knowledge regarding respectful maternity care and 83% staff nurses were having highly favourable attitude regarding respectful maternity care.

The third objective of the study is to find out the relationship between attitude and knowledge regarding respectful maternity and new born care among staff nurses.

Table – 2 Relationship between attitude and knowledge regarding respectful maternity and new born care among staff nurses.

N = 30

S. No	Variables	Correlation Coefficient
1.	Attitude	0.8
2.	knowledge	

Table – 2 showed that there is a positive correlation between attitude and knowledge regarding respectful and maternity and new born care among staff nurses. The calculated value was 0.8. Hence it is interpreted that if attitude increases, the knowledge also increases. services. Individual health facility shall provide conducive environment to enhance Respectful maternity and newborn care. must be aware of the women rights to respectful care which is crucial to improve maternal health.

Association between selected demographic variables with the knowledge and attitude regarding respectful and maternity and new born care among staff nurses.

There was a significant association between attitude with their demographic variables such as, type of family ($\chi^2=11.5$), Education ($\chi^2=21.2$), and area of residence ($\chi^2=12.10$). There was a significant association between knowledge with the demographic variables such as age ($\chi^2=9.1$) type of family ($\chi^2=12.2$) education ($\chi^2=9.8$) and exposure to media ($\chi^2=18.22$).

Conclusion

The study highlighted that staff nurses had moderately adequate knowledge and positive attitude towards respectful maternity and new born care. The investigator believes that structured teaching programme will help them to gain adequate knowledge and develop changes in their attitude towards respectful maternity and new born care. Health care providers

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