

A Study on Assessment Of Change In Knowledge After Administration Of An Informational Module On Gestational Diabetes Mellitus And Its Prevention Of Complications Among Antenatal Women

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of informational module on the level of knowledge among antenatal mothers. **Materials and methods of study:** A preexperimental (one group pre test and posttest) Simple Random Sampling Technique. **Result:** 59 (59%) of the Antenatal women acquired adequate knowledge during their posttest. **Conclusion:** The study revealed that the information module help to improve the knowledge of the antenatal women regarding gestational diabetes mellitus and prevention of complications.

Keywords: Information Module, Gestational Diabetes Mellitus, Antenatal Women

Introduction

Every pregnancy is a unique experience for the women and each pregnancy that the women experience will be new and uniquely different. In India the prevalence of diabetes is very high 1 about 10% and hence the magnitude of the problem in pregnancy is large. Gestational diabetes mellitus is the most common complication of pregnancy. Gestational diabetes mellitus complicates 75 of all pregnancies, resulting in 200,000 cases of Gestational diabetes mellitus annually.³

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge on Gestational diabetes mellitus and its prevention of complications among antenatal women before and after the informational module
- To evaluate the effectiveness of informational module on knowledge among antenatal mothers.

- To find out the association between the knowledge on gestational diabetes mellitus and its prevention of complications among antenatal women with the selected demographic variables.

Methods

A pre-experimental (one group pre test and post test) design with Quantitative Research approach was used. 100 Antenatal mothers from Antenatal OPD Antenatal ward were selected by using Simple Random Sampling Technique.

Description of the procedure

A structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge level on gestational diabetes mellitus and its prevention of complications was used. Interview technique was used to collect the data descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

Major Findings

- The study findings revealed that 71 (71 %) of antenatal women had inadequate knowledge during their pretest and 59 (59%) of the Antenatal women acquired adequate knowledge during their post test.
- In regard to the effectiveness of informational module on gestational diabetes mellitus and its prevention of complications among Antenatal women, the result showed that the informational module was highly effective among Antenatal women. The obtained value was significant at $p < 0.05$ level.
- Regarding the association between the knowledge on gestational diabetes mellitus and its prevention of complications among Antenatal women with their selected demographic variables, the results revealed that there was a significant association in education, occupation and family income at p value 0.001, 0.003, 0.047 respectively.

Recommendations

- The study can be replicated with large sample size.
- The same study can be done with the antenatal women who are having gestational diabetes mellitus.
- The study can be conducted with other disease conditions.
- Experimental studies on gestational diabetes mellitus can be conducted to hospital settings.

Conclusion

Results showed that 59 (59%) of the Antenatal women acquired adequate knowledge during their post test. The study revealed that the information module help to improve the knowledge of the antenatal women regarding gestational diabetes mellitus and prevention of complications.

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