



## Research Article

### ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON EFFECTS OF ANAEMIA ON PREGNANCY AND ITS OUTCOME AMONG FINAL YEAR B.A STUDENTS IN SELECTED RURAL COLLEGES AT, SALEM

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#### ABSTRACT

A descriptive cross sectional survey approach was undertaken to assess the knowledge on effects of anaemia on pregnancy and its outcome among final year B.A students in selected rural colleges at, Salem". 50 students were selected by purposive sampling technique and data were collected by using structured interview schedule. The demographic characteristic of students reveals that highest percentage of the students belonged to the age group of 20-21 years (34%), male (74%) and Hindu (76%) whereas 58% of the adolescents were residing in rural area and nuclear family 58%. However 38% of the students had monthly family income below Rs-3000 and 40% of students had knowledge from friends and family members. Overall mean was  $10.08 \pm 69.35$  which was 53 % of the maximum score shows that an students has average knowledge regarding on effects of anaemia on pregnancy and its outcome

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## INTRODUCTION

Anaemia is the most common nutritional deficiency disorder in the world which contributes as a leading cause of complications of pregnancy and its outcome. WHO has estimated that the prevalence of anaemia in developed countries is 14% and in the developing countries is 51%. In India WHO has estimated the prevalence as 65-75%. About 1/3 of the global population is anaemic. WHO estimates that even among the South Asian countries, India has the highest prevalence of anaemia. It is an Asian countries and India contributes to about 80% of the maternal deaths due to anaemia in South Asia. Maternal consequence of mild anaemia in pregnancy involves reduced work capacity and they may go through pregnancy and labour without any adverse consequences. The maternal outcome of moderate anaemia are infections, prolonged recovery from infections, ante partum and postpartum haemorrhage, PIH and sepsis, premature births and low birth weight and increased prenatal mortality.

Severe anaemia leads to complications like cardiac decomposition, congestive cardiac failure and if untreated results in pulmonary oedema and death. Anaemia directly causes 20% of maternal deaths and indirectly 20% of maternal deaths in India.

#### Statement of the Problem

A study to assess the knowledge on effects of anaemia on pregnancy and its outcome among final year B.A students in selected rural colleges at Salem

#### Objectives of the Study

- To assess the existing knowledge on effects of anaemia on pregnancy and its outcome among final year B.A students in selected rural colleges.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

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Research and Approach	: A descriptive cross sectional survey approach
Setting	: Research was conducted in selected rural colleges at Salem, Tamilnadu.
Sampling Technique	: Purposive sampling technique was adopted to draw the sample.
(a)Sample size	: The total samples of the study consists of 50 final year B.A. students.
Tools of Research	: structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess knowledge on effects of anaemia on pregnancy and its outcome

**Table No. 4.1.1. Distribution of college students according to their level of knowledge regarding effects of anaemia on pregnancy and its outcome**

S. No.	Level of knowledge	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Very poor (1-4)	3	6
2	Poor (5-8)	10	20
3	Average (9-12)	19	38
4	Good (13-17)	14	28
5	Excellent (18-22)	4	8
	Total	50	100

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The highest percentage of the students belonged to the age group of 20-21 years (34%), male (74%) and Hindu (76%) whereas 58% of the adolescents were residing in rural area and nuclear family 58%. However 38% of the students had monthly family income below Rs-3000 and 40% of students had knowledge from friends and family members. Area wise and overall mean was  $10.08 \pm 69.35$  which was 53% of the maximum score shows that an students has average knowledge regarding on effects of anaemia on pregnancy and its outcome.

### Assessment of level of knowledge of the college students regarding effects of anaemia on pregnancy and its outcome

Distribution of college students according to their level of knowledge regarding effects of anaemia on pregnancy and its outcome shows that highest percentage (38%) of them had average knowledge, 28% of them had good knowledge and 20% of them had poor knowledge. More or less similar percentage (4% and 3%) of them had very poor and excellent knowledge regarding effects of anaemia on pregnancy and its outcome (Table No. 4.2.1).

## Conclusion

The present study concluded that the adolescence has average knowledge on hazards of plastic use. Hence the study interpreted that the investigator need to conduct experimental study to assess the knowledge and prevent the anaemia during pregnancy.

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