

TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION REGARDING CESAREAN SECTION AMONG NURSING STUDENTS

Mrs. Sanabam Linthoingambi Devi¹, Dr. C. Susila²

¹PhD Scholar, ¹Bareilly International University, Bareilly,

² Principal, ²Billroth college of nursing, Chennai

Corresponding Author E-mail: linsanabam@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Cesarean section is becoming a common surgical procedure and there is a tendency for both veterinarians and their clients to regard it as routine. **Objective:** This study assesses the knowledge and perception regarding cesarean section and also determines the association between the knowledge and perception with their demographic variable. **Methodology:** This study used a cross-sectional descriptive study and is carried out in Rohilkhand College of Nursing, Bareilly, U.P. Subjects were selected by using non-probability convenient sampling technique. A structure questionnaire and a checklist regarding cesarean section was used for data collection. The version 26 of SPSS (statistical package for Social Sciences) was used for the analysis of the data. **Result:** Among 100 sample 90% of the students have moderate knowledge and 10% have adequate knowledge of cesarean section. As it also concerns the perceptions of cesarean section, 20 students have good perception and 80 students have average perception of cesarean section. And it found an association between level of perception and family history of cesarean section have a significant statistical relationship ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The present study deals with assessing the knowledge and perception of final year nursing students regarding cesarean section in Rohilkhand college of Nursing, Bareilly Uttar Pradesh. Thus, it was concluded that the students have a moderate knowledge and had average perceptions regarding cesarean section.

Index term: knowledge, perception, Nursing student, cesarean section

INTRODUCTION:

A cesarean section, also called a C-section or cesarean delivery, is a surgical procedure in which a baby is born through incisions in abdomen and uterus. They're performed when a vaginal delivery is not possible or safe, or when the health of you or your baby is at risk.¹ Nowadays the Cesarean section is becoming a common surgical procedure and it is regarded as a routine as a tendency for both veterinarians and their clients. It must be important to remember that a cesarean section entails major abdominal surgery, with inherent risks, irrespective of the prevailing conditions or personnel involved.² Patients with previous section were found to undergo a repeat C-section in 95% of the cases. Another common indication being oligohydramnios followed by cephalopelvic disproportion and failed induction.³

The most common indications for primary cesarean delivery include, in order of frequency, labor dystocia, abnormal or indeterminate (formerly, non-reassuring) fetal heart rate tracing, fetal malpresentation, multiple gestation, and suspected fetal macrosomia.⁴

There are about 8% of women in the least developed countries gave birth by caesarean section with only 5% in sub-Saharan Africa. Conversely, in Latin America and the Caribbean, rates are as high as 4 in 10 (43%) of all births. Caesarean sections are now more than vaginal deliveries in these five countries, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Cyprus, Egypt and Turkey. Worldwide the rates of caesarean section have risen from around 7% in 1990 to 21% today, and are expected to continue increasing over this current decade. If this increasing rates continues, by 2030 the highest rates are likely to be in Eastern Asia with 63%, Latin America and the Caribbean about 54%, Western Asia with 50%, Northern Africa about 48%, Southern Europe about 47% and Australia and New Zealand with rate of 45% as the research suggests.⁵

Region/subregion	Estimated CS rate
Africa	9.2
Asia	23.1
Europe	25.7
Americas	39.3
Oceania	21.4
World total	21.1

As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), 17% of live births in the 5 years before the survey were C-section deliveries in the Indian context. About 45% of the deliveries with the C-section were reportedly planned after the onset of labour pains (NFHS-4). In India the prevalence of the C-section was 8.5% in NFHS-3 while data in NFHS-4 it is 17.2%. Thus, almost 9% has increased over 10 years.⁶

In the last 80 days, 3.6 lakh babies have taken birth in Uttar Pradesh. Usually, the women who opted for C-section, but during Covid-19, they have avoided the procedure. There is 1000 babies out of a total number of 90,000 were born surgically in the last 20 days. In the month of January 4,572 children were born and out of which 1,194 were born through C-section. In May, there were 2,204 births out of which 708 were surgical.⁷

According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) the institutional births percentage in India has doubled in the decade 2015-16 from 38.7% to 78.9%, It is estimated that approximately 46% maternal deaths, over 40% stillbirths and 25% of under-5 deaths take place on the day of the delivery. For this the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched this program 'LaQshya' - the initiative of quality improvement in labour room &

maternity OT to improve the quality of care for mothers and newborn during intrapartum and immediate post-partum period.⁸

For the period 2016-18 the Maternal Mortality Ratio(MMR) of India is 113/100,000 live births as per the latest report of the national Sample Registration system (SRS) data, decreasing by 17 (seventeen) points, from 130/ 100,000 live births in the year 2014-16. This means there are 2,500 additional mothers saved annually in 2018 as compared to 2016. Total estimated annual maternal deaths declined from 33800 maternal deaths in 2016 to 26437 deaths in 2018.⁹

It is indicated that the Cesarean section (CS) is a live saving procedure but when it is performed without an appropriate indications could be a risk to both mother and baby. There is an ongoing debate on what should be the optimal rates of CS deliveries, Globally. As per the WHO report that recently published “At population level, CSrate that higher than 10% are not associated with reductions in the rates of maternal and new-born mortality”. In CS rates the World-wide large disparity is observed and the highest rates were being reported in Latin America and then the Caribbean region (40.5), just followed by Northern America about 32.3, Oceania with 31.1, Europe with 25, Asia (19.2) and Africa (7.3) . In India As per District level household survey 3 (DLHS) the CS rate in India is 28.1% in private sector and in public sector health facilities 12% .¹⁰

There is need to improve knowledge of nursing students regarding cesarean section because Caesarean sections (CSs) are a key surgical procedure in improving long-term health outcomes in high-risk births. The important key to provide high quality healthcare is avoiding the risks associated with using this procedure in low-risk pregnancies. Despite recommendations by the WHO to decrease CS rates and perform CS based primarily on medical indications, CS rates continue to increase, rising to an estimated 21.1% worldwide in 2015.¹¹

STATEMENT: A study to assess the knowledge and perception regarding cesarean section among Nursing students in Rohilkhand college of Nursing students.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the knowledge regarding cesarean section among Nursing students.
2. To assess the level of perception regarding cesarean section among Nursing students.
3. To determine the association between the knowledge with their demographic variables.
4. To find out the association between the perceptions with their demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN: Cross sectional descriptive study was used as research design for the current study.

SETTING OF THE STUDY: The study was conducted at Rohilkhand college of nursing, Bareilly

POPULATION: Nursing students were taken as population for the current study.

SAMPLE: Final year Nursing students were the sample of the current study.

SAMPLE SIZE: 100 sample were selected for this study

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: Non probability purposive sampling technique was used for the current research study.

DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS:

The tool used for the study consist of three parts.

Part I- Sociodemographic data

Part II- Structured knowledge questionnaire regarding the cesarean section

Part III- Perception checklist regarding caesarean section.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

The data were analyzed by using SPSS 26. All the data were analyzed according to the study objectives.

Result:

The completed 100 questionnaires were analyzed. The mean of the knowledge score was 10.7 and Standard deviation was 1.9. In another calculation the mean of perception score was 9.4 and Standard deviation was 1.4. The majority of respondents were between the ages of 22 and below 22 years (83%); Among them 80 were female students and 20 were boys' students.

According to habitant 54% were from urban areas and 46% were from Rural areas.

With regards of religion 78% were Hindu.

On the basis of Course and year of education 36% were B.Sc.Nursing Finalyear.

While considering Family history of cesarean section 52% of the students were have previous family history of cesarean section.

And a majority of the students obtain the information of cesarean section from the course 42% and internet and social media 34%.

Majority of the respondents (90%) had a moderate knowledge of cesarean section (Fig1). A further analysis of association between the level of knowledge about cesarean section and level of education of the students revealed that no significant statistical relationship ($p < 0.05$)

As it concerns the perception of these students about cesarean section, 20 students have a Good perception, 80 students have average perception and no poor perceptions subjects were found. As 52 respondents have family history of cesarean section. A further analysis of association between level of perception about Cesarean section a family history of cesarean section found a significant statistical relationship ($p < 0.05$).

DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE

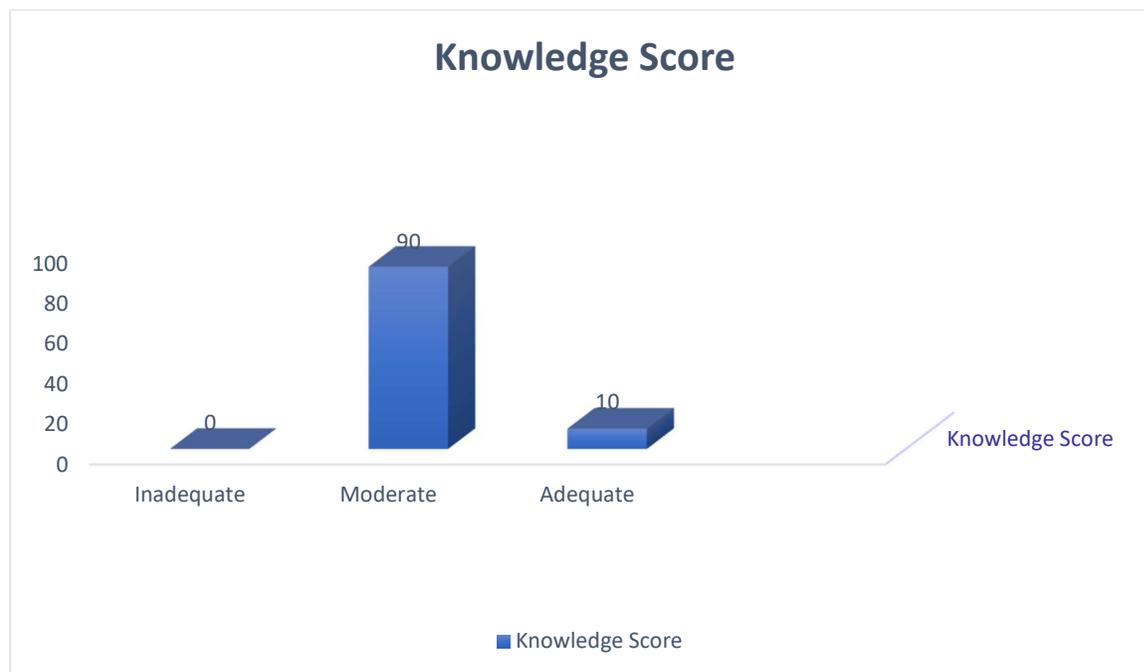


Fig1: Distribution of Knowledge Score

DISTRIBUTION OF PERCEPTION LEVEL

Table:1 Distribution of Perception level

S.NO.	LEVEL OF PERCEPTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Poor Perception	00	00
2	Average Perception	80	80
3	Good Perception	20	20

Fig: Distribution of perception level

CONCLUSION:

The present study deals with assessing the knowledge and perception of final year nursing students regarding cesarean section in Rohilkhand college of Nursing, Bareilly Uttarpradesh. structured knowledge questionnaire and checklist was used to collect the data. The data was analyzed in terms of objective of the study using statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26. The presentation of the data were in the form of Tables and Figures.

Thus, it was concluded that the students have a moderate knowledge and had average perceptions regarding cesarean section.

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