

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Assessment of level of Satisfaction Regarding Postoperative Nursing Care among Mothers, who Underwent Lower Caesarean Section at Archana Hospital, Kerala

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ABSTRACT:

Caesarean section rate increases each day in India. In developed countries it is 6-25%. Developing countries like India it is 15-20% in city hospitals. On the other hand maternal mortality decreases but post operative and postnatal complications arise.¹

Objectives: To assess the level of satisfaction regarding postoperative nursing care among mothers who underwent Lower Segment Caesarean section (LSCS) and to associate the level of satisfaction with socio-demographic and obstetrical variable among mothers who underwent LSCS.

Methods: In order to achieve the objectives of the study, a a descriptive research design was used. 60 postnatal mothers, who underwent LSCS and during the time period of 48-72 hours after the surgery were selected using purposive non-probability sampling technique. The demographic and obstetric data was collected by using multiple choice questionnaires and level of satisfaction was assessed by a rating scale, which has a total score of 60.

Result: the result revealed that; majority of the mothers (80%) were partially satisfied ,3.3% were Dis-satisfied and 16.7% were fully satisfied about the nursing care. The mean score was 74.14 ± 11.33 . Findings of the study showed that there is no significant association between the level of satisfaction and selected demographic variables.

KEY WORDS: Lower Segment Caesarean Section.

INTRODUCTION:

For most of the women and families, childbirth is a time of excitement and anticipation along with uncertainty, anxiety and fear. Giving birth is a major transition in a women's life, not only she becoming a mother, she will also be growing and learning throughout the process. The memories and experiences of labor and childbirth remain with women throughout their lives.

It is also physical and emotional experience. It is an irrevocable event that forever changes in a woman and her family. A woman who has more realistic expectation of the birth is more likely to have a positive experience. Nursing measures that increase the woman's sense of control, mastery during birth, helps her perceive the birth as a positive event.

Nurse must attend the psychological and emotional needs of the woman during birth to promote a positive birth experience for the woman.² Midwife's primary responsibility includes the skilled supervision, care and advice to the mother during postpartum period.³

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The objectives of the study were; to assess the level of satisfaction regarding postoperative nursing care among mothers who underwent LSCS and to associate the level of satisfaction with selected socio-demographic and obstetrical variable among mothers who underwent LSCS. A descriptive research design was used for the study. The study was conducted during the period 30-09-2011 to 30-10-2011 in the postnatal ward of Archana Hospital, Kerala among the mothers, who underwent caesarean section and who, were in a post operative period of 48-72 hours were included in the study. Mothers who had complication after caesarean section were excluded from the study.

Non probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the samples. The tools used to collect the data were a self administrated multiple choice questionnaire on selected demographic variables and a rating Scale with thirty items under four sections (physiological, physical, psychological and informative needs). Based on the score the mothers are classified in to those who are fully satisfied, partially satisfied and dissatisfied.

RESULTS:

Out of 60 samples, twenty four (40.0%) were in the age group of 23-27 years and twenty one (35%) were in the age group of 28-32 years and seven (11.7%) were above 32 years. Twenty seven (45%) had the history and 33 (55%) had no previous history of LSCS. Regarding the history of risk factor twenty two (36.7) had risk factors, whereas 38(63.3%) had no risk factors. Regarding the sex of the baby 35(58.3%) had male baby and twenty five (41.7%) had female baby.

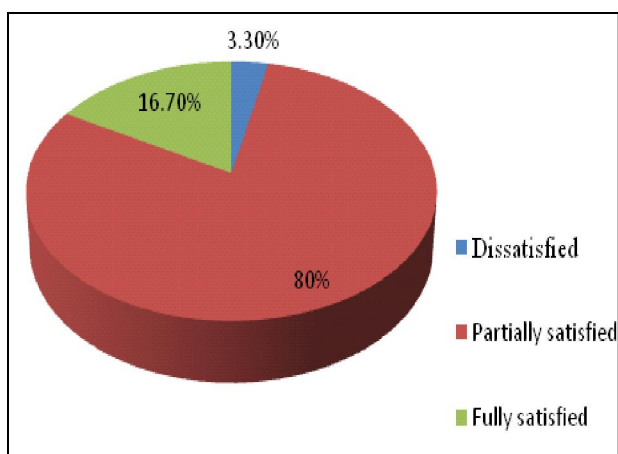


Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Level of Satisfaction Regarding Post-Operative Nursing Care among Mothers, who Underwent LSCS.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics for Satisfaction Regarding Post-Operative Nursing Care among Mothers who Underwent LSCS.

Satisfaction Needs	Satisfaction Score		
	Mean	S.D.	Range (Min – Max)
Physiological needs	79.88	17.96	28.57 – 100.0
Physical needs	79.44	11.85	33.33 – 94.44
Psychological needs	86.53	13.21	25.00 – 100.0
Information needs	53.85	15.95	12.50 – 100.0
Overall Satisfaction	74.14	11.33	25.00 – 91.67

The Chi-square test reveals that statistically no significant association between the level of Satisfaction Regarding Post-Operative Nursing care and Demographic and obstetrical Variables among Mothers who Underwent LSCS at $p < 0.05$ level.

DISCUSSION:

The main focus of this study was to assess the level of satisfaction regarding the post operative nursing care among mothers who underwent LSCS. The study concludes that out of 60 samples two (3.3%) were Dis-satisfied, 48(80%) were partially satisfied and 10 (16.7%) were fully satisfied. This study was supported by Blomquist. JL, et.al.,(2011) who had conducted a study on Mothers' satisfaction with planned vaginal and planned cesarean birth. Women planning cesarean reported a more favorable birth experience than women planning vaginal birth, due in part to low satisfaction associated with unplanned cesarean. Maternal satisfaction with childbirth may be improved by efforts to reduce unplanned cesarean, but also by support for maternal-choice caesarean. The nurse should consider the psychological aspects of the mother also to maintain the quality of care. Nurses should enhance the therapeutic nurse patient relationship for the better understanding of their needs. Continuing education should be given to the staff nurses to improve their knowledge and update the new innovations in the treatment and preventive aspects

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