



A STUDY TO IDENTIFY THE FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CAESAREAN SECTION AND PROBLEMS AMONG THE POST CAESAREAN SECTION MOTHERS ADMITTED IN POSTNATAL WARD AT SELECTED HOSPITALS, JAIPUR

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ABSTRACT

Caesarean section is a major surgical procedure that increases the likelihood of many types of harm for mothers and babies in comparison with vaginal birth. Short-term harms for mothers include increased risk of infection, surgical injury, blood clots, emergency hysterectomy, intense and longer-lasting pain, going back into the hospital and poor overall functioning. Babies born by caesarean section are more likely to have surgical cuts, breathing problems, difficulty getting breastfeeding going. A quantitative research approach and descriptive research design was used to conduct this study. The sample consisted of 100 post CS mothers admitted in postnatal ward who are admitted at Mahila Chikitsalya, Sanganeri gate, Jaipur And non convenient sampling technique was used to select the samples. A self-structured checklists to assess the factors(Emergency & Elective) associated with CS and problems of mothers after CS was used for data collection in the study. were used to collect data from samples after getting consent analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The findings of the study showed that:–

Majority, 41% of the mothers were between 25-29 years of age, 32% of the mothers were secondary education, 80% mothers were homemaker, 74% of the mothers were residing in rural area, 53% of the mothers were Primipara, 50% of the mother's type of caesarean section was elective, and 50% of the mother's type of caesarean section was emergency.

This study reveals that the more factors associated with elective caesarean section were previous caesarean section was 36%, emergency caesarean section were fetal distress was 42%.

Logistics regression test was done to analyze the association between the factors associated with elective caesarean section among the post caesarean section mothers admitted in postnatal ward with demographic variable. The study findings show that, there was a significant positive association found between the factors malpresentation, with parity (OR = 0.800, $p = 0.000$, 95% CI [0.457, 1.142]), suggesting that an increase in parity significantly increases the odds of choosing elective cesarean section, medical/gynecological condition with residence (OR = 0.458, $p = 0.001$, 95% CI [0.299, 0.617]) at 95% of confidential interval(CI).

Logistics regression test was done to analyze the association between the factors associated with emergency caesarean section among the post caesarean section mothers admitted in postnatal ward with demographic variable. The study findings show that, there was a significant positive association found between the factors cord prolapse, with parity (OR = 0.313, $p = 0.038$, 95% CI [0.018, 0.608]), failure to progress of labour with residence (OR = 0.450, $p = 0.031$, 95% CI [0.044, 0.857]) at 95% of confidential interval(CI).

Keywords: *Factors associated with caesarean section, problems after caesarean section.*

INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is a challenging time for all women as they adjust to the changes they experience and prepare to assure a new role as mother of one child or of two or more children. Childbirth is a life-altering experience for women and their families. It is the most exciting period of expectation and fulfilment in a women's life and its unique natural gift to women. Childbirth experience is consistently described as a significant event of powerful psychological importance in a women's life. Child birth is usually joyous but sometimes it is a time of grief and sadness. Every pregnant woman hopes for a short labour and delivery with no complications, but it does not always work out that ways. Caesarean section be a lifesaving operation when either mother or fetus face certain problems before or during labour and delivery. Our society is more tolerant than ever of surgical procedures, even when not medically needed. This is reflected in the comfort level that many health professionals, insurance plans, hospital administrators and women themselves have with caesarean trends.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Pregnancy is one of life's most profound experience. Childbirth is transcendent event with meaning for beyond the actual physiological process. It is believed that giving birth to an offspring is the most beautiful experience for women. However, across the world today, for millions of women ,pregnancy and childbirth remain a rather a life taking risk.

Caesarean section is an operation mainly evolved to save a maternal life during difficult child birth has now increasingly become the procedure of choice in high-risk situations to prevent perinatal mortality and morbidity. Thus, an operation initially utilized to save maternal life is today increasingly employed in the interests of the foetus. In India, the family sometimes demands that the baby be born on an auspicious date and time, obviously by caesarean section as dictated by horoscopic astrological calculation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To identify the factors associated with caesarean section among the post caesarean section mothers admitted in postnatal ward at selected hospitals of Jaipur.
2. To identify the problems among the post caesarean section mothers admitted in postnatal ward at selected hospitals of Jaipur.

3. To find out the association between the factors associated with caesarean section among the post caesarean section mothers admitted in postnatal ward with demographic variables.

HYPOTHESES

All hypothesis will be tested at 95% of confidential interval(CI).

H1: There will be significant association between the factors associated with caesarean section among the post caesarean section mothers admitted in postnatal ward with demographic variables.

H0: There will be no significant association between the factors associated with caesarean section among the post caesarean section mothers admitted in postnatal ward with demographic variables.

MATERIALS & METHODS

The present study was utilized Non-experimental descriptive research design was used for this study. A Non-experimental descriptive research is useful as it lays the base for the further rigorous research, hence a Non-experimental descriptive design was chosen for present study, keeping in mind the objectives of the research study.

The total samples in this study were 100 post-natal mothers at Mahila Chikitsalya, Saganeri Gate, Jaipur. Who were willing to participate in the study.

The content validity of the tool was established by 7 experts. The tool was found to be reliable and feasible.

- Reliability of checklist to assess factors associated with caesarean section, was established by inter-rater reliability for elective and emergency caesarean section, reliability value for each caesarean section was 0.90.
- Reliability of checklist to assess problems of mothers after caesarean section, was established by kr-20, reliability value was 0.79.

The data was collected after obtaining the formal permission from competent authority and informed consent was taken from the participants

Statistical Analysis

The collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULT

Table No. 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variable of post caesarean section mothers. N=100

S.N.	Demographical variable	Frequency	(%)
1	Age of samples (In years)		
	20-24 years	31	31.0
	25-29 years	41	41.0
	30-34 years	13	13.0
	35-40 years	15	15.0
2	Education level		
	No formal education	18	18.0
	primary education	19	19.0
	Secondary education	32	32.0
	High school	16	16.0
	Degree and above	15	15.0
3	Occupation		
	A) Homemaker	80	80.0
	B) Self-Employed	0	0.0
	C) Government employee	0	0.0
	D) Private job	20	20.0
4	Residence		
	Rural	74	74.0
	Urban	26	26.0
5	Parity		
	Primi para	53	53.0
	Multi para	47	47.0
6	Type of caesarean section		
	Elective caesarean	50	50.0
	Emergency caesarean	50	50.0

Table No. 2 Frequency and percentage distribution of identify the factors associated with Elective caesarean section among the post caesarean section mothers admitted in postnatal ward.

N = 50

S. n.	Elective CS Factors	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Cephalopelvic disproportion	3	6.0%
2	Multiple pregnancy	4	8.0%
3	Advanced carcinoma of cervix	0	0.0%
4	Pelvic tumors	2	4.0%
5	Malpresentation	13	26.0%
6	Pregnancy induced hypertension	2	4.0%
7	Medical/ gynecological condition	1	2.0%
8	Previous cesarean section	18	36.0%
9	Antepartum hemorrhage	2	4.0%

Data presented in above table showed that outlines factors associated with elective cesarean sections among post-caesarean section mothers admitted to the postnatal ward, encompassing a sample size of 50 individuals. Among all factors, a notable 36.0% of cases were attributed to a history of a previous cesarean section, making it the most prevalent factor influencing the choice of elective cesarean delivery. Malpresentation followed closely, accounting for 26.0% of the cases. Other factors contributing to elective cesarean section included multiple pregnancies (8.0%), cephalopelvic disproportion (6.0%), pelvic tumors (4.0%), pregnancy-induced hypertension (4.0%), and antepartum hemorrhage (4.0%). Notably, no cases were associated with advanced carcinoma of the cervix.

Table No. 3 : Frequency and percentage distribution of identify the factors associated with Emergency caesarean section among the post caesarean section mothers admitted in postnatal ward.

N = 50

S. n.	Emergency CS Factors	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Cord prolapse	6	12%
2	Eclampsia / Preeclampsia	5	10%
3	Chorioamnionitis	0	0%
4	Failure to progress of labor	6	12%
5	Fetal distress	21	42%
6	Abnormal uterine contraction	11	22%
7	Cephalopelvic disproportion	0	0.0
8	Heavy persistent bleeding	1	10%
9	Obstructed labor	3	6%

Data presented in above table delineates factors associated with emergency cesarean sections among post-caesarean section mothers who were admitted to the postnatal ward, constituting a sample size of 50 individuals. Among all factors, the most prevalent factor necessitating emergency cesarean sections was fetal distress, accounting for 42% of the cases. Failure to progress in labor and abnormal uterine contraction were each cited in 12% of cases. Cord prolapse and eclampsia/preeclampsia both contributed to emergency cesarean sections, each representing 12% and 10% of the cases, respectively. Notably, no cases were associated with chorioamnionitis or cephalopelvic disproportion. Heavy persistent bleeding and obstructed labor were identified in 10% and 6% of cases, respectively.

Table No 4: Finding related to frequency and percentage distribution of problems of mother after caesarean section

N=100

S.NO.	PROBLEMS	Frequency	Percentage (%)
MINOR PROBLEMS			
1.	Pain and discomfort	53	53.0
2.	Fatigue and weakness	52	52.0
3.	Difficulty in Breastfeeding	71	71.0
4.	Difficulty in mobility	53	53.0
5.	Incision site pain	57	57.0
6.	Constipation	50	50.0
7.	Extreme tiredness	32	32.0
8.	Sleeplessness	43	43.0
MAJOR PROBLEMS			
9.	Post partum hemorrhage	17	17.0
10.	Anaesthetic hazards	13	13.0
11.	Urinary tract infection	19	19.0
12.	Thrombosis	0	0.0
13.	Sepsis	13	13.0
14.	Wound complication	25	25.0

DISCUSSION

Majority, 41% of the mothers were between 25-29 years of age, 32% of the mothers were secondary education, 80% mothers were homemaker, 74% of the mothers were residing in rural area, 53% of the mothers were Primipara, 50% of the mother's type of caesarean section was elective, and 50% of the mother's type of caesarean section was emergency.

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CONCLUSION

The present study was undertaken “A study to identify the factors associated with caesarean section and problems among the post caesarean section mothers admitted in postnatal ward at selected hospitals, Jaipur.”

Majority, 41% of the mothers were between 25-29 years of age, 32% of the mothers were secondary education, 80% mothers were homemaker, 74% of the mothers were residing in rural area, 53% of the mothers were Primipara, 50% of the mother's type of caesarean section was elective, and 50% of the mother's type of caesarean section was emergency.

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elective caesarean section among the post caesarean section mothers admitted in postnatal ward with demographic variable. The study findings show that, there was a significant positive association found between malpresentation with parity, medical/gynecological condition with residence, cord prolapse, with parity, failure to progress of labour with residence at tested at 95% of confidential interval(CI).

Declaration by Authors

Ethical Approval: Approved

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