

**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREGNANCY INDUCED
HYPERTENSION AMONG ANMs WORKING UNDER TIJARA BLOCK IN KHAIRTHAL-
TIJARA DISTRICT WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATION BOOKLET.**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pregnancy Induced Hypertension (PIH) is a major contributor to maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality worldwide. Adequate knowledge among healthcare workers, especially ANMs, is essential for early detection and management. Methods: A quantitative non-experimental descriptive research design was adopted. The study was conducted among 60 ANMs working under Tijara block in Khairthal-Tijara district using a convenient sampling technique. Data was collected using a structured knowledge questionnaire. Results: The findings revealed that majority of ANMs had average knowledge regarding PIH, while a smaller proportion demonstrated good knowledge. No significant association was found between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

Conclusion: The study highlights the need for improving knowledge among ANMs through structured educational interventions such as information booklets and training programs.

Keywords: Pregnancy Induced Hypertension, ANMs, Knowledge, Maternal Health, Information Booklet

INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy-Induced Hypertension remains a significant public health concern globally, contributing substantially to maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. PIH encompasses a spectrum of hypertensive disorders that occur during pregnancy, including gestational hypertension, preeclampsia, and eclampsia. Although advancements in obstetric care have improved maternal outcomes in many regions, the early detection and effective management of PIH continue to pose challenges, especially in low-resource settings. Globally, PIH affects approximately 5–10% of all pregnancies. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), at least one woman dies every seven minutes from complications related to hypertensive disorders of pregnancy. Between 2020 and 2022, data from the Saving Mothers Report indicated that hypertensive disorders accounted for 14.7% of maternal deaths, with most cases linked to preeclampsia with severe features and eclampsia. These alarming figures underscore the urgency of addressing PIH as countries strive to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal target of reducing maternal mortality to fewer than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREGNANCY INDUCED HYPERTENSION AMONG ANMs WORKING UNDER TIJARA BLOCK IN KHAIRTHAL-TIJARA DISTRICT WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATION BOOKLET.”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding pregnancy induced hypertension among ANMs working under Tijara block in khairthal-tijara district.
2. To find out association between knowledge regarding pregnancy induced hypertension among ANMs working under Tijara block in khairthal- tijara district with their selected background variables.
3. To develop an information booklet regarding pregnancy induced hypertension.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Research Approach: Quantitative approach Research Design: Non-experimental descriptive design Setting: Tijara block, in Khairthal-Tijara district Sample Size: 60 ANMs Sampling Technique: Non-probability convenient sampling Tool: Structured knowledge questionnaire.

RESULTS

The Assessment of knowledge levels regarding pregnancy induced hypertension among ANMs working under Tijara block in khairthal-tijara district. showed a range of understanding. Out of the 60 participants,

Inadequate knowledge with scores between 0 and 13. Half of the participants moderately adequate knowledge, scoring between 13 and 22. The remaining achieving scores from 23 to 30. These results highlight that while a significant portion of the workers had a average level of knowledge about PIH.

The descriptive statistics for the level of knowledge regarding pregnancy induced hypertension among ANMs working under Tijara block in khairthal-tijara district indicate a mean score of 17 with a median score of 20. The scores varied, as reflected

by a standard deviation of 5.43, showing moderate dispersion around the mean. The range of knowledge scores was 15, with the lowest score recorded at 10 and the highest at 25. These statistics suggest a broad spectrum of knowledge levels among participants, with most scores clustering around the moderate range, indicating a need for enhanced educational programs to ensure more uniform and comprehensive understanding of PIH.

Association of the level of Knowledge with selected Background variables was calculated by using the chi-square test. In the background variables such as Age, education qualification The calculated value is less then tabulated value was found to be non-significant the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted and research hypothesis (H1) is rejected. Hence, there is non-significant association between knowledge level and Age, education qualification,

The background variables such as total year of experience previous training about PIH , The calculated value is more then tabulated value was found to be significant the research hypothesis (H1) is accepted ,null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. Hence, there is significant association between knowledge level and Total year of experience, And previous training about PIH.

DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding Pregnancy Induced Hypertension among ANMs working under Tijara block Khairthal–Tijara district. The findings revealed that the overall knowledge level of ANMs was moderate. Although some participants had adequate understanding of the basic concepts of PIH, there were noticeable gaps in areas such as risk factors, early warning signs, complications, and proper referral practices. The findings indicate that although ANMs possess basic knowledge regarding PIH, there is still a need for improvement. Similar studies also highlight knowledge gaps among healthcare providers, emphasizing the importance of continuous education and training.

CONCLUSION

Association between knowledge regarding pregnancy induced hypertension among ANMs and their selected background variable that is- age in year ,education qualification, year of experience, previous training about PIH, had Average knowledge regarding pregnancy induced hypertension. the study concluded that the

knowledge level of ANMs regarding PIH was moderate, indicating a need for continuous Educational training. Since ANMs are frontline health workers responsible for antenatal care, enhancing their knowledge is essential for reducing maternal and neonatal complications related to PIH.

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