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Title: The impact of antenatal education on knowledge of and attitude toward primigravida’s women about delivery methods refering to tabriz social-Security, in 2009-2010

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Abstract: Abstract
Background and Purpose: Significant rise in cesarean delivery rates throughout the world has made this issue as one of the problems in hygienic system. In our country; also, cesarean delivery request by pregnant women has been increased in recent year where the most important reason is fear from child birth. Since unknown points and lack of knowledge are the main reasons of this fear, education pregnant women on childbirth methods in next visits to control pregnancy helps them to take a role in decision making. Aim of this research was done to determine the effect of education delivery methods on knowledge and attitudes of primigravida’s women.

Materials and methods: In this Quasi-experimental study, 50 primigravida’s women in their three last months of pregnancy, who had come to Tabriz social security hospitals, were selected systematic sampling. Education about different ways of delivery was done fallowing pre-test by a questionnaire, and then a post-test was held. The results were analyzed by T-paired test and SPSS-VER15.

Findings: In this research, most of the subjects (54%) had moderate knowledge of delivery methods before education and about (62%) showed good knowledge after education There was a significance statistical differences between knowledge of delivery methods before and after education (p<0/001). Most of the subjects’ attitude toward normal delivery was positive before education (78%) which raised to 92% after education. There was a significance statistical differences between attitude towards normal delivery before and after education (p<0/001). Also most of the studied units had a positive attitude towards cesarean delivery before education (74%) which declined to 58% after education. There was a significance statistical differences between attitude towards cesarean before and after education (p=0/009).

Discussion and Conclusion: Education given to women about delivery methods increased their knowledge of, and improved their attitudes toward delivery methods. For this reason, it is emphasized that in health providers’ centers continuing education about delivery methods should be attended; also supervision and evaluation should be done at regular intervals.

Keywords: attitude, knowledge, education, delivery methods, primigravida

Presentation: Poster