

## Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) And Its Prevention During Pregnancy

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**Abstract:** Most of them are from low socioeconomic status, owing to the lack of education and awareness of UTI, they tend to neglect minor symptoms and ultimately face complications like premature births, low birth weight and increased perinatal mortality.

**Objectives:** to assess the knowledge and attitude of pregnant woman regarding urinary tract infection during pregnancy.

**Materials and Methods:** The study was conducted on 119 pregnant women attending antenatal clinic by purposive sampling technique. The structured questionnaire was used to collect data.

**Results:** the study revealed that 77.3 % women had Average Knowledge and 22.7% of sample had Poor Knowledge. Regarding attitude 69.7% had Positive Attitude and 30.3% shown Neutral Attitude towards Urinary tract infection during pregnancy.

**Conclusion:** This study concluded that knowledge enhancement program related to UTI during pregnancy may change their attitude.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Attitude, Urinary tract Infection, Prevention

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Date of Submission: 12-12-2017

Date of acceptance: 31-12-2017

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### I. Introduction

Being a developing country with maximum rural population India has a large number of women in the child bearing age group. Most of them are from low socioeconomic status, owing to the lack of education and awareness of UTI, they tend to neglect minor symptoms and ultimately face complications like premature births, low birth weight and increased perinatal mortality. Hence the present study is undertaken to assess the knowledge and attitude of pregnant women regarding urinary tract infection and its prevention in pregnancy.

### II. Objectives

1. To assess the existing knowledge of pregnant women regarding Urinary tract infection (UTI) and its prevention
2. To assess the attitude of pregnant women regarding Urinary tract infection (UTI) and its prevention
3. To find the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding Urinary tract infection (UTI) and its prevention in pregnancy
4. To find the association between knowledge & attitude with selected demographic variables

### III. Methods

The study was conducted on 119 pregnant women attending antenatal clinic by purposive sampling technique. The structured questionnaire was used to collect data about demography, knowledge and attitude about the urinary tract infection and its prevention. The obtained data tabulated and analysed in terms of objectives of the study, by using inferential and descriptive statistics.

### IV. Results

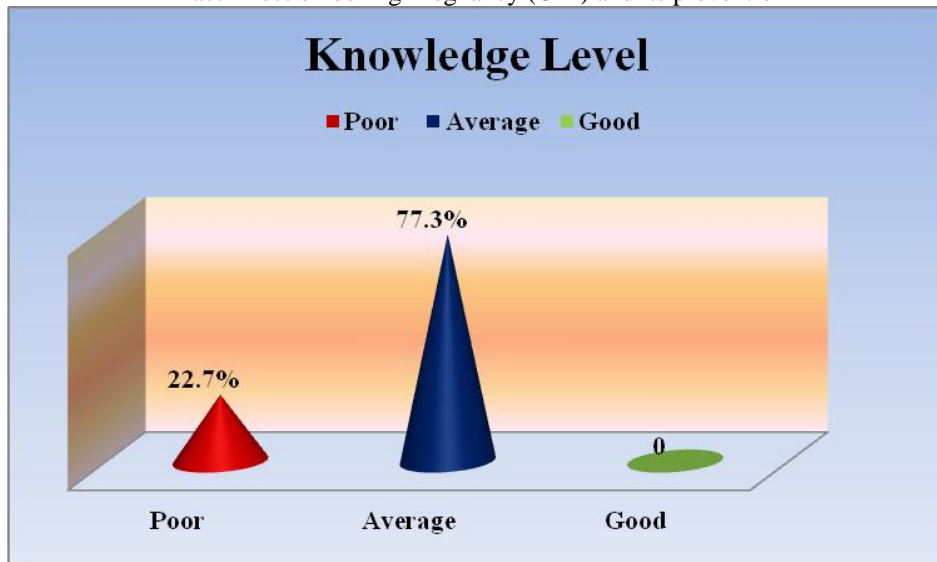
Majority of women has got Average Knowledge (77.3%) and (22.7%) are got Poor Knowledge. the mean score 11.36, Median 12 and standard deviation 2.39 ( $11.36 \pm 2.39$ ) of knowledge among pregnant women with regard to Urinary Tract Infection during Pregnancy (UTI) and its prevention Majority of women has got Positive Attitude (69.7%) and (30.3%) are got Neutral Attitude. The mean score 69.89, Median 70 and standard deviation 6.16 ( $69.89 \pm 6.16$ ) of knowledge among pregnant women with regard to Urinary Tract Infection during Pregnancy (UTI) and its prevention. The study results showed the strongly positive correlation ( $r^2 = 0.97$ ) between knowledge and attitude.

**V. Discussion**

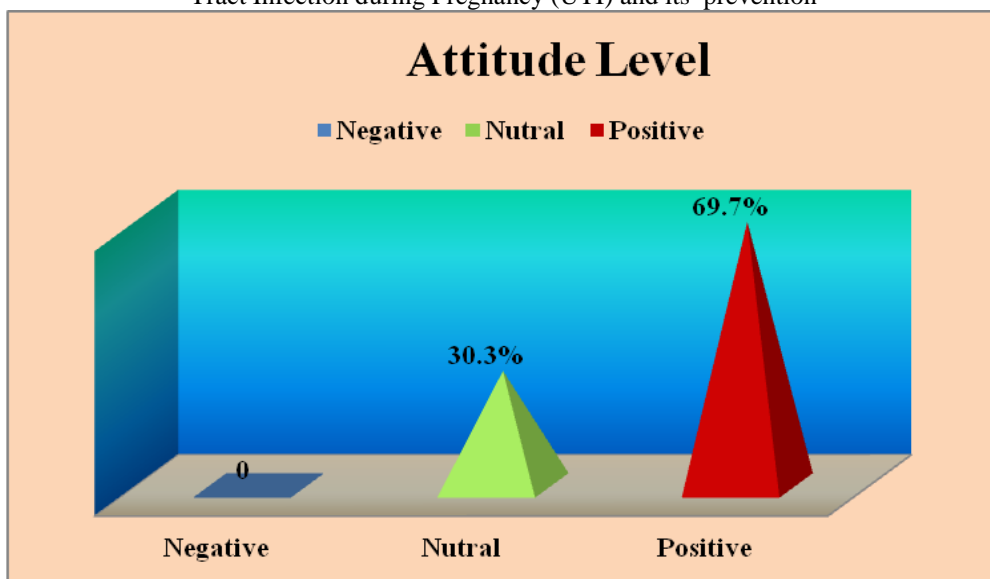
With regard to the demographics ,In the present study majority samples (47%) were in the age group of 23-27 years. A similar study conducted at Nepal shown that 41.46% were in between the age group of 22 - 25 years.<sup>4</sup> Another study conducted at Brazil shown that 67% pregnant women were aged between 20 and 29 years<sup>6</sup> Both studies are significant with present study. In present study researcher found that Majority of women has got Average Knowledge (77.3%) and (22.7%) are got Poor Knowledge. A similar study conducted at Nepal shown that 65.05% had average knowledge and 24.39% had poor knowledge regarding urinary tract infection.<sup>4</sup> It is significant with present study. A similar study conducted at Egypt shown that 44% of the respondents had poor knowledge regarding urinary tract infection<sup>5</sup> which is contradicted with present study. This Contradiction may be due to the literacy level of the participants.

The present study shows there is only association between education and knowledge ( $\chi^2=30.96$   $P>0.05$ ) with regard to urinary tract infection (UTI) and its prevention during pregnancy. There is no association with other demographic variables and knowledge with regard to urinary tract infection (UTI) and its prevention. A similar study conducted at Nepal<sup>4</sup> shown that there is statistically significant relationship was found on level of knowledge with age of women ( $\chi^2= 8.53$ ). It is contradict with present study.

**Figure 1:** Cone diagram showing Distribution of knowledge among pregnant women with regard to Urinary Tract Infection during Pregnancy (UTI) and its prevention



**Figure II:** Pyramid diagram showing Distribution of Attitude among pregnant women with regard Urinary Tract Infection during Pregnancy (UTI) and its prevention



**Table 1:** Correlation of Knowledge and Attitude with regard to Urinary Tract Infection during Pregnancy (UTI) and its prevention

<b>Correlation</b>	<b>'r' = 0.97</b>
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### **VI. Conclusion**

The study concluded that pregnant women have average knowledge but positive attitude towards urinary tract infection and its prevention. Knowledge enhancement program may change their attitude in to practice.

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Bhat AV. "Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) And Its Prevention During Pregnancy ." IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science (IOSR-JNHS) , vol. 06, no. 06, 2017, pp. 53-55.