

# **A Comparative Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Myth of Neonatal Witch's Milk among Rural and Urban Primigravida Mothers with the View to Develop Information Booklet in Selected Rural and Urban Community Area at Korba District**

**Prof. Dr. Pratul Prasann Nand**

Principal, Nursing, Sai Nath University

## **ABSTRACT**

In some cultures the tradition of removing the milk ("milking") has been reported. This practice can prolong milk production and other problems cannot be excluded. While breastfeeding may also contribute to prolonged milk production and breast enlargement, temporary, or permanent weaning is not recommended.

Many parents are not aware of the common conditions that can be present in both boys and girls at birth as a result of the hormones that are passed from mother to child. These hormones can be transferred from the mother to the baby either through the placenta while in-utero or through the breast milk while nursing and can cause a variety of conditions

## **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

A comparative study to assess the knowledge regarding myth of Neonatal witch's milk among rural and urban primigravida mothers with the view to develop information booklet in selected rural and urban community area at korba district.

## **OBJECTIVES**

1. To assess the knowledge regarding myth of Neonatal witch's milk among rural and urban women in selected areas of korba district.
2. To compare the knowledge regarding myth Neonatal of witch's milk among rural and urban primigravida mothers in selected area at korba district.
3. To find out the association between selected demographic variables with knowledge scores among rural and urban primigravida mothers in selected area at korba district.
4. To develop information booklet regarding myth of witch's milk.

## **HYPOTHESES**

1. H1: There will be significant difference between knowledge among primigravida mothers on myth of neonatal witch milk.
2. H2: There will be significant association between knowledge with their selected demographic variables.

## **METHODOLOGY**

A non- experimental, Descriptive design was adopted purposive sampling technique was used to select 60 samples 30 from rural and 30 from urban based on certain pre-determined criteria.

The data generated by using investigator developed structured questionnaire, content validity of investigator developed tool was obtained from experts of related departments. The primigravida mother's knowledge was assessed by using questionnaire. Validity of the tool was assessed using content validity was determined by experts from Nursing and Medical. They suggested certain modifications in tool. After the modifications they agreed this tool for assessing knowledge regarding Neonatal witch's milk among rural and urban primigravida mothers at Korba district. After pilot study reliability of the tool was assessed by using Test-retest method and its correlation coefficient  $r = 0.83$  (knowledge). This correlation coefficient is very high and it is very high and it is good tool for assessing knowledge regarding neonatal witch's milk among rural and urban primigravida mothers. Pilot study was conducted on 6 primigravida mothers among 3 from rural and 3 from urban with constructed tool with which it was found reliable respectively.

## **RESULTS**

1. Among Rural primigravida mothers level of knowledge and their demographic variables. More Marital age duration mothers and more educated mothers are more knowledge score than others. Statistical significance was calculated using chi square test.
2. Among urban mothers level of knowledge and their demographic variables. More Marital age duration mothers and more educated mothers are more knowledge score than others. Statistical significance was calculated using chi square test

## **INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION**

On an average, in rural, mothers are having 15.60 knowledge score and in urban, mothers are having 21.63 knowledge score. Difference is 6.03 score. Association found between the knowledge score of Neonatal witch's milk with their demographic variables. Association found that More Marital age duration mothers and more educated mothers are more knowledge score than others.