

*Research Paper :*

## **To study the prevailing risk factor of pregnant women from urban area of Marathwada region**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Maternal health status is considered as an important determinant of the course and outcome of the pregnancy. The study was emphasized on maternal risk factor of pregnant women of Marathwada region. Total 240 purposive sample was selected from urban area. In the present study, majority of the women were having secondary education and belonging to high level income group. It was also found that pregnant women reported varied ailments during their pregnancy. Women were found with major maternal risk factor as anaemia. It can be suggested that pregnant women of Marathwada region need effective implementation of the timely intervention programme of nutritional and empowerment of women.

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**Key words :** Pregnant women, Maternal health status

In every community, pregnancy has been regarded as the most welcome event of successful womanhood. Every mother would like her pregnancy to be one without any problem.

It is common for pregnant women to experience fluctuations in appetite and food intake due to change in hormonal balance and gastro-intestinal tract as the fetus develops. During the first trimester and sometimes extending into later month of pregnancy, women suffer from morning sickness, nausea and vomiting which may decrease appetite and limit food intake.

Maternal health status is considered as an important determinant of the course and outcome of the pregnancy. Low socio-economic strata, early marriage, early pregnancy, poor maternal nutrition and poor antenatal care of the foetus causing high incidence of obstetrical complications during pregnancy and labour among women are the major ailments. Impact of anemia during pregnancy courses the more complications experienced during delivery. This study was conducted in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. Marathwada is backward region in social, education and economic development. Due to this reason, people of this region are greatly influenced by the prevalence of deep rooted customs, traditions and cultural practices. Therefore, it was considered worthwhile to put effort for planning effective strategies to improve the maternal and child nutrition. Thus the present study

was undertaken to study the prevailing risk factors of pregnant women from urban area of Marathwada region.

### **EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE**

Purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of pregnant women of 1 to 9 months gestation. The total projected number of sample was 240 respondents from Marathwada region. The pregnant women selected from urban area were those who were attending civil hospital / private nursing home. The selected pregnant women were categorized on the basis of socio-economic status of family viz., monthly income of family, education of respondents, type of family, location of respondents and food habit.

### **OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS**

The findings obtained from of the present study are discussed below:

#### **Socio-personal and economic profile of the respondents:**

The data on income of the family, type of family, education level, occupation and food habits of the selected pregnant women from urban area are given in Table 1.

#### **Income:**

The result indicate that the selected pregnant women