

Prevalence of anaemia in the pregnant women

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ABSTRACT

A random sample of 300 pregnant women were selected. The sample of early pregnancy stage. (1st trimester) were selected for this study and till delivery they were observed. Among the selected 300 samples of pregnant women, 100 each were from low, middle and high SES groups. The majority (56%) of the low SES groups respondents were from rural area whereas the remaining 44 per cent respondents were from urban area. About 51 per cent middle SES respondents were from rural and 49 per cent were from urban area. The majority (89%) of the respondents from high SES were from urban area. From this results it is clear that among the selected pregnant women, more per cent of the women were from urban irrespective of SES.

Key words : Work-triangle, Ergonomically layout.

Mother is the origin of Human Life, whether she gives birth to a male or female baby. However, only healthy mothers can produce healthy children. The foetus, which grows rapidly depends solely on its mother for the nourishment.

Nutrition plays an important and special role in the course of pregnancy for the maintenance of sound maternal health. Hence, the requirement of nutrients for women during pregnancy increases significantly in order to meet the extra demands for rapid growth and development of foetus.

It is unfortunate to know that nutritional status of pregnant women in India is very poor as the diets are grossly deficient in supplying energy and other essential nutrients such as iron, vitamin A, B - complex, Vitamin and ascorbic acid.

Maternal anaemia is a burning natural public health problem and has been related to poor foetal outcome. Iron deficiency or anaemia is one of the most prevalent nutritional deficiency disease among women during pregnancy in the developing countries (Menon, 1967). The WHO report (1992) has revealed that prevalence of anaemia at global level is 55.9 per cent among the expectant mothers. In South Asia 65 per cent of pregnant women are found to be affected by nutritional anaemia. In India, the incidence of anaemia among expectant mothers is high.

METHODOLOGY

A random sample of 300 pregnant women were selected. The sample of early pregnancy stage. (1st trimester) were selected for this study and till delivery they were observed. Data was stratified on the basis of women's SES, living area and education.

The collected data was analysed by using suitable

statistical methods and the results were interpreted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Background information of the selected pregnant women depended on their socio-economic status.

Among the selected 300 samples of pregnant women, 100 each were from low, middle and high SES groups. The majority (56%) of the low SES groups respondents were from rural area whereas the remaining 44 per cent respondents were from urban area. About 51 per cent middle SES respondents were from rural and 49 per cent were from urban area. The majority (89%) of the respondents from high SES were from urban area. From these results it is clear that among the selected pregnant women, more per cent of the women were from urban irrespective of SES.

Among the selected pregnant women, more per cent (80%) of the respondents from low SES belonged to the nuclear family, while the remaining 20 per cent of the respondents belonged to the joint family. In case of the middle SES, 59 per cent respondents were found to be nuclear type of families, whereas 41 per cent respondents had joint type of families. More per cent (82%) of the respondents from high SES were found to be nuclear type of family and 18 per cent of respondents were from joint type of family.

On the whole, irrespective of SES, the respondent had nuclear type of family, as of today the trend of nuclear families has been increasing. In terms of religion, 59 per cent respondents from low SES belonged to Hindu religion and 41 per cent respondents belonged to Muslim religion. On the other hand 74 per cent respondents were Hindu and the remaining 26 per cent respondents were Muslims from middle SES, whereas from high SES, 84 per cent respondents belonged to Hindu and 16 per cent belonged