



# DISSERTATION REPORT

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# RESEARCH WORK

A study to determine the experience of reproductive age women towards birthing and their Knowledge, perception & attitude towards nurse-midwives in Delhi, India.



# INTRODUCTION

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A woman's birthing experience puts life-long impressions on their life.

Maternal death is an effective indicator in measuring the quality of healthcare services provided to women in India.

The midwifery-based model of care can help in reducing the maternal mortality rate to some great extent, also the model of care can help in decreasing the burden of over-hospitalization.

Midwives are women's trusted companions throughout their pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum period.

# RATIONALE , RESEARCH QUESTION & OBJECTIVES



## **RATIONALE:**

This study will help in accessing the birthing experience among reproductive-age women.

This study will also help in determining reproductive-age women's perception & knowledge of Nurse-midwives in Delhi, India

To enhance the standard of maternity services, the current study may be of significant relevance to administrators, leaders, policymakers, and healthcare providers.

**Research Question:** What is the Birthing experience of women and their Knowledge & perception, towards Nurse-Midwives in Delhi India?

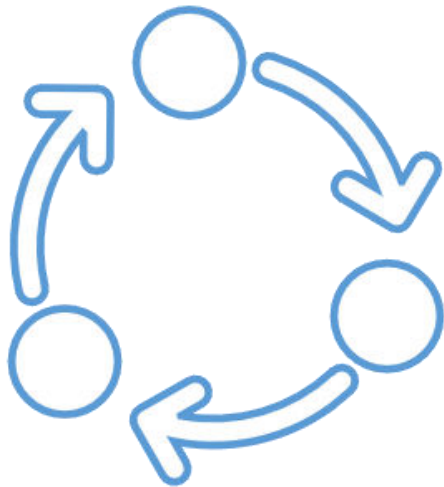
## **Objectives:**

To assess the birthing experience of women among the reproductive age group.

1.To ascertain the Knowledge & perception of women of reproductive age group towards the Nurse-midwives in India.

# METHODOLOGY

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Type of study:  
Descriptive Cross  
sectional-study

Research Method:  
Quantitative research  
method

Sample Size: A total  
of 53 women of  
reproductive age  
group participated in  
the online survey

Study Tool: A pre-  
designed self-  
administered  
questionnaire (SAQ) )

# DATA ANALYSIS



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- All Data is analyzed using percentage, and average methods.
  - Qualitative variables are analyzed using frequency or percentage.
  - Cross tabulation is done using Pivot Tables to see the association between qualitative variables.
  - All the data, including survey responses, are imported from the google form, and then entered into an MS (Microsoft Excel).

# FINDINGS

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## Demographics:

Determines that the maximum participation in the survey was made by the age group 20-25 (62%), followed by the age group 25-30, which stands for 20%.

Upon accessing their educational background, 34% of women had never been to school, whereas 22% of women had attended school till intermediate.

68% of women belong to the Extended/Joint-family whereas 32% of women belong to the nuclear family.

# FINDINGS CONTD.

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## Accessing the Birthing experience of women:



The majority of women have delivered their child at a public healthcare facility, and 34 % of women have given birth to their child at a private healthcare facility.

On asking which health professional they had consulted when they were pregnant, the response was a mix of either Family physician, Obstetrics/Gynecologist, and Uncertified Practitioner; none of them was found to be consulted by nurse-midwives.

While evaluating the fundamental question of this study, asking women about receiving respectful maternity care during childbirth, 66% of women stated that they did not experience respectful maternity care.

On assessing overall birthing experience, 76% of women were not satisfied with their birthing experience, whereas 22% of women stated that they were happy with it.

66 % of women in our study had gone through a caesarian section for their child's delivery, whereas only 34 % of women had normal childbirth. Also 46 % of women had postpartum complications, 22 % of women had infection-related problems.



# FINDINGS CONTD.

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## Accessing knowledge & perception towards Nurse-Midwives



Only 20 % of women are aware of nurse-midwives, and 80 % of respondents don't know about the nurse-midwives

The findings suggest that on accessing the women's perception towards nurse-midwives, 66 % of women assume that nurse-midwives are similar to the village dais.

The majority of women believe that the nurse-midwives cadre is not educated enough to perform their practices.

80 % of respondents do not know that nurse-Midwives do not only attend births but also provide maternal & newborn healthcare.

Many women feel that nurse-midwives do not require formal training to conduct their practices, nurse-midwives

# DISCUSSION



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In this study the women residing in Delhi have feeble (20%) knowledge or information about nurse-midwives, Women in this study were found to give birth to their children more in a public healthcare facility (66%) rather than a private facility (34%) in Delhi, India.

The figures may vary with the sample size and study population as well. The above study participants were women of the reproductive age group belonging to both rural and urban areas of Delhi, India.

The statistics of this study show that there's a negative birthing experience among women. Women in Delhi choose to use public healthcare facilities more. indicating that the Union territory's public healthcare infrastructure and services are good.

However, the study also shows that the rate of normal deliveries is still very low (34 percent %). Despite the findings that the specialists were monitoring them and consulting with them, there were still some cases of postpartum complications that can be seen among the young age-group women.

# FINDINGS OF RESEARCH



## CONCLUSION

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The study shows that the young women 20-25 age group made the maximum participation (65%). Most of the women were well educated and belonged to either joint or extended families.

Despite being well educated and earning some wages, still, women in Delhi prefer to visit a public healthcare facility more (66%), which also indicates that the public healthcare infrastructure & healthcare services are good in the Union territory.

But again study indicates that the rate of normal deliveries is very less (34%). Most women in this study were found to go through a caesarian section (66%)

On accessing their overall birthing experience, women were not fully satisfied with their birthing experience, just because most of the women must not have been treated with the dignity, respect & care they expected during childbirth.

Most complication cases were found in women who have given birth to their children in private healthcare facilities. Women of a young age group 20-25 were diagnosed with postpartum complications (46%) leading to excessive bleedings, infections, and postpartum anemia, which also indicates that there's a lack of quality postnatal care in private healthcare facilities.

The study clearly shows that women residing in Delhi have feeble knowledge or information about nurse-midwives.



# FINDINGS OF RESEARCH

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## RECOMMENDATIONS:

The healthcare professionals should offer antenatal education to all the women so they can learn more about labour and birth and how to care for themselves during the prenatal, labour, and postpartum periods.

The government should prioritize advocating for policies that can support and initiate more birthing options for a woman.

the government should work toward fully implementing the nurse-midwifery care model in the entire country which will be able to reduce the MMR and NMR to some great extent.

# THANK YOU

