A study to assess the knowledge regarding gestational diabetes mellitus among antenatal mothers who are attending out-patient department, in Vanivilas hospital, Bangalore

Satish Kumar Passyavula

Abstract
Gestational diabetes is a form of diabetes which affects pregnant women. It is believed that the hormones produced during pregnancy reduce a woman's receptivity to insulin, leading to high blood sugar levels. Gestational diabetes affects about 4% of all pregnant women. It is estimated that about 135,000 cases of gestational diabetes arise in the United States each year.

Keywords: Assess, knowledge, antenatal mothers, gestational diabetes mellitus

Introduction
Gestational diabetes affects the mother in late pregnancy and the baby too. Insulin does not cross the placenta, as glucose and other nutrients do. Extra blood glucose passes through the placenta that gives the baby a high blood glucose level. It results the baby's pancreas to make extra insulin to get rid of the blood glucose. Since the baby is getting more energy than it needs to develop and grow, the extra energy is stored as fat. It can lead to Macrosomia i.e. “Fat” baby. At birth this fat baby develops problem in breathing or may develop hypoglycemia due to over production of insulin.

Materials and Methods
Source of Data: The data will be collected from antenatal mothers in Vanivilas hospital, Bangalore.

Research Design: Non-experimental design. The research approach adapted for this study is descriptive in nature.

Research Approach: Descriptive survey approach.

Setting of the Study: The study will be conducted at Vanivilas hospital, Bangalore.

Population: Antenatal mothers who are attending antenatal Outpatient patient department in Vanivilas Hospital, Bangalore.

Methods of Data Collections
The data collection procedure will be carried out for a period of one month. The study will be conducted after obtaining permission from concerned authorities the investigator collect the data from antenatal mothers by using structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding gestational mellitus. The Tool schedule consist of following sections:

- Section A: demographic data.
- Section B: questions regarding the knowledge of gestational diabetes mellitus.

Sampling Technique: Sampling technique adopted for selection of sample is Non-probability convenience sampling.
Sample Size: The samples consist of hundred antenatal mothers attending Vanivillas hospital Bangalore.

Sampling Criteria
Inclusion Criteria
a. Antenatal mothers age between 20 to 35 years.
b. Antenatal mothers attending antenatal Outpatient department in Vanivillas hospital, Bangalore.
c. Antenatal mothers who are willing to participate in the study.
d. Antenatal mothers are available at the time of study.

Exclusion Criteria
a. High risk Antenatal Mothers.
b. Antenatal mothers in inpatient department.
c. Antenatal mothers who are not willing to participate in the study.
d. Antenatal mothers age less than 20 and more than 35 yrs.
e. Antenatal mothers who are not available at the time of the study.

Tools for Data Collection: The structured questionnaire is used to collect the data from antenatal mothers.

Data Analysis Method: The data collected will be analyzed by using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.

Descriptive statistics: Frequency and percentage for analysis of demographic data and mean, mean percentage and standard deviation will be used for assessing the level of knowledge.

Inferential statistics: Chi-square test will be used to find out the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Conclusion: Assessed the Knowledge Regarding Gestational Diabetes Mellitus among Antenatal Mothers Who are attending out Patient Department, in Vanivilas hospital, Bangalore-02

References