

Mothers' Knowledge About Newborn Physiological Jaundice in Baghdad Pediatric Teaching Hospitals

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ABSTRACT

From 1 February 2023 to 30 April 2023, mothers' understanding of infant physiological jaundice was the subject of a descriptive study using the Baghdad Pediatric Teaching Hospitals in Baghdad City. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the level of nursing care given to children who have suffered burn injuries in burn units. From the newborn wards of the teaching hospitals in Baghdad City, a non-random (purposive) sample of (55) mothers was chosen. The four main components of the study instruments were built specifically for the study. First portion of the questionnaire for mothers includes general questions about mothers, demographic information, and a second component with 20 questions. The data were gathered using a constructed questionnaire that has 20 items and was filled out using interview questions. The questionnaire was scored and rated using a two-level Likert scale, with a score of 2 denoting a yes response and a score of 1 denoting a no response. The data were analyzed using two statistical approaches: descriptive statistical analysis and inferential statistical analysis. 45% of mothers who were asked if they knew about infant physiological jaundice said no, according to data on mothers' understanding of the condition. However, 56% of moms said they did. It has been demonstrated that mothers' sociodemographic traits and their awareness of newborns with physiological jaundice are related. At the P 0.05 level, it was demonstrated that there is no correlation between mothers' sociodemographic variables (age, education level, occupation, residency, type of birth, infant sequence, Rh of mothers and Rh of fathers) and their understanding of newborn physiological jaundice. The study advised parents to call the doctor if their baby's jaundice doesn't go away and suggested that moms participate in educational and training programs about how to care for children with jaundice. To rule out other causes of jaundice in infants who have had it for longer than two weeks, additional testing is necessary. Among these are infections, problems with the liver or bile system, metabolic problems, and hereditary problems. The neighborhood should put more focus on monitoring children's educational progress by hiring more professional mothers with advanced degrees.

Keywords: Mothers, Knowledge, Children, Physiological Jaundice

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