

Original Research Article

A Comparative Study to Assess the Problems Faced During Postnatal period among Mothers with Normal Vaginal Delivery and Cesarean Delivery at Selected Private Maternity Care Hospital of the Nadiad city, Gujarat.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Postnatal period brings several physiological changes in mothers. This period is crucial for the mother as there is a new addition to her life. Hence the health of the postnatal mother is associated with the type of delivery.

Objective: This study aims to assess and compare the problems faced during postnatal period among mothers with normal vaginal delivery and cesarean delivery.

Method: Quantitative research approach & a comparative descriptive research design was used with 60 postnatal mothers who fulfill the inclusion criteria, among them 30 mothers with normal vaginal delivery and 30 mothers with cesarean delivery were selected using purposive sampling technique. Data was collected using modified standardized observation checklist to assess the problems faced during postnatal period among mothers with normal vaginal delivery and cesarean delivery.

Setting: The postnatal ward of selected private maternity care hospital-N.D. Desai medical college and hospital of Nadiad city, Gujarat.

Results: There was statistically significant difference found in problems faced during postnatal period in group 1 and group 2 which shows that mean difference between group 1 and group 2 was 1.79 and standard deviation 0.15. In group 1 overall percentage of severity of pain according to mild, moderate, severe and no pain criteria were 57%, 20%, 0% and 23% respectively and in group 2 overall percentage of severity of pain according to mild, moderate, severe and no pain criteria were 0%, 70%, 30% and 13% respectively

Conclusion: The study concluded that postnatal mothers with cesarean delivery have to face more problems than those following normal vaginal delivery. The level of pain is also high in mothers with cesarean delivery

Keywords: Cesarean Delivery (CD), Normal vaginal delivery (NVD), Postnatal period

1. INTRODUCTION

Postpartum period begins with the delivery of the baby and lasts till 6 weeks after that. Physiological changes during postnatal period help the reproductive organs to revert back in pre-pregnancy state. The increasing rate of cesarean delivery is a major public health concern during the last decade in both developed and developing country including India. The postnatal health varies for a mother who had a normal vaginal delivery when compared to a cesarean delivery. During postnatal period, mothers postnatal health is under the influence of medical, psychological and socio-demographic factors associated with childbirth such as mother's age, height, weight, parity, mode of delivery, occupation, education, dietary pattern, gestational week, no of living children etc.[2]

Need of the Study: Normal vaginal delivery and cesarean delivery both modes of childbirth carry a certain risk and cause the postnatal problems. Vaginal births result in shorter hospital stay, lower injection rates, and quick recovery time while pain from the cesarean section may last longer than normal vaginal delivery. A mother who has delivered the baby vaginally can initiate the breastfeeding sooner than cesarean delivery. Moving around and mobilization is also difficult in mothers with cesarean delivery. Mothers with first cesarean section are more likely to have a cesarean section in future. With the help of this study, a nurse will be able to find out the problems faced during postnatal period among mothers with NVD & CD. [3]

1.1 Objectives

To find out the problems faced during postnatal period among mothers with normal vaginal delivery.

To find out the problems faced during postnatal period among mothers with caesarean delivery.

To compare the problems faced during postnatal period between mothers with normal vaginal delivery and caesarean section delivery.

1.2 Assumption

1. The problem faced during post-natal period among mothers with normal vaginal delivery and caesarean delivery can be observed.
2. Problem faced during post-natal period are more common among mothers with caesarean delivery as compared to mothers with the normal vaginal delivery.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Research Approach

A Quantitative research approach

2.2 Research Design

Non-experimental, comparative descriptive research design

2.3 Variables

1. **Research variable:-** In this study the research variables are the problems faced during postnatal period among mothers with NVD & CD.
2. **Demographic variable:-** In this study the demographic variables are Age, Height, Weight, Religion, Maternal educational, Husband education, Occupation, Type of work, Type of family, Dietary pattern, Family income per month, Residential area, No of live children, Previous history of CS, Type of CS & Postnatal day.

2.4 Sampling Method

Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select sample The samples has been prepared after meeting inclusion criteria. Prior to the interview postnatal mothers were made clear about the objectives of this study and inform consent form. It is to be notes that participation was voluntarily and they could opted not to willing for participation.

2.5 Instrument for Data Collection

For the data collection tool has been prepared in two categories.

1. Questionnaire related to socio-demographic and obstetrical history information
2. Questionnaire related to postnatal problems faced by mothers with NVD and CD.

2.6 Study Population and Setting

Postnatal ward of selected private maternity care hospital-N.D. Desai Medical College and Hospital of Nadiad city

2.7 Sample Size

Sample size for the study comprised of 60 postnatal mothers; 30 mothers with NVD and 30 with CD

2.8 Criteria for Sample Selection

2.8.1 Inclusive criteria

- Mother who will give consent to take part in research
- Postnatal mothers in age group between 18-45 year
- Postnatal mothers with normal vaginal delivery and cesarean delivery.
- Postnatal mothers including primipara and multipara with or without episiotomy.
- Those who can understand Gujarati and Hindi language.
- Postnatal mother who are present at the time of data collection

2.8.2 Exclusive criteria:

- PN mothers who are not willing to participate.
- PN mothers who are not present at the time of data collection.
- PN Mothers who have any medical problems.

2.9 Tool for data collection:

1. Part- I : Socio-demographic information : This consist of 14 items for demographic data and 5 items for obstetrical information
2. Part-II : A Modified standardized observation checklist tool is used

2.10 Procedure for Data Collection

Researcher has taken formal authorization from the Medical Superintendent of selected private maternity care hospital - N.D. Desai Medical College and Hospital of Nadiad city, Gujarat. The samples collected from the postnatal wards of N.D. Desai Medical College and Hospital, Nadiad. The investigator prepared the master data collection schedule for the entire data collection plan. The data collection procedure was started on 10th July, 2021.

- A. Informed consent was taken from the eligible participate in the study.
- B. 60 selected postnatal mothers using non- probability purposive sampling technique were selected.
- C. Baseline data was collected from mothers.
- D. 15-20 minutes was taken for interview from each sample for data collection. On average 5-8 samples were selected for data collection on a single day.
- E. The entire samples gave cooperation data collection procedure and no major problem was faced during data collection.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Section I: Description of samples (Postnatal mothers with NVD and CD) in terms of demographic variables.

In Group 1 (NVD), majority, 63% samples were in the age group 21-25 years, 50% samples were in the height between 151-160cm, 53% samples belonged to the weight group of 56-65 kg, 73% was Hindu, 60% samples had the education up to primary, 40% samples were the daily laborer/farmer, 53% samples were doing moderate work, 60% samples belonged to joint family, 70% were vegetarian, 56% samples had monthly income of 5001-15,000, 76% were from rural area, 60% samples had one living child, 70% samples were primipara, 70% had normal vaginal delivery with episiotomy, 60% samples belonged to the 2-5 of postnatal day.

In Group 2 (CD), majority, 46% samples belonged to the age group of 21-25 years, 60% samples belonged to the height between 151-160 cm, 36% samples belonged to the weight group of 66-75 kg, 63% were Hindu, 46% samples had education up to primary, 46% were housewife, 66% samples were doing moderate work, 66% samples belonged to nuclear family, 50% were vegetarian, 60% samples had family income of 5000-15000, 60% were from rural area, 46% samples had one living child, 43% were primipara and 43% were 2nd Para 70% samples had elective cesarean delivery, 40% of samples belonged to the 2-5 of postnatal day.

3.2 Section II: Assessment and Comparison of problems faced during postnatal period among mothers with NVD and CD

In group 1 (NVD), majority 36% samples were having episiotomy pain, 57% samples had mild pain, 50% samples had initiated the BF within 1-4 hours, 60% samples preferred sitting position while BF, 100% samples had initiated the regular diet, 67% samples had lochia serosa, 93% samples had moderate flow of lochia, 93% samples did not have foul smelling lochia, 46% samples had normal coping.

In group 2 (CD), majority, 93% samples had surgical scar pain, 70% samples had moderate pain, 50% samples had initiated BF within & more than 4 hours, 80% samples preferred side-lateral position while BF, 70% samples were immobilized, 80% samples had initiated regular diet, 80% samples had lochia rubra, 73% samples had moderate flow of lochia, 97% samples did not have foul smelling lochia, 53% samples had anxiety.

In group 1 (NVD) average mean score of problems faced during postnatal period was 6.36 with standard deviation 8.67. In group 2 (CD) average mean score of problems faced during postnatal period was 8.15 with standard deviation 8.52. As a consequence, there was statistically significant difference found between problems faced during postnatal period between mothers with normal vaginal delivery (Group 1) and cesarean delivery (Group 2). The mean difference between group 1 and group 2 was 1.79 and standard deviation 0.15. Thus, it reveals that overall problems faced during postnatal period are more likely to observe in mothers with cesarean delivery than normal vaginal delivery.

TABLE 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of selected Socio-demographic variables of postnatal mothers with Normal Vaginal delivery and Caesarean delivery.

Demographic variables		Group			
		Normal delivery		CS delivery	
		N1	%	N2	%
Age (In years)	18 – 20yr	0	0%	2	6%
	21 – 25yr	19	63%	14	46%
	26 – 30yr	9	30%	11	36%
	>31yr	2	6.66%	3	10%
Height	140 – 144cm	1	3%	1	3%
	145 – 150cm	9	30%	9	30%
	151 – 160cm	15	50%	18	60%
	161 – 175cm	5	16%	2	6%
	>176cm	0	0%	0	0%
Weight	46 – 55kg	6	20%	7	23%
	56 – 65kg	16	53%	9	30%
	66 – 75kg	6	20%	11	36%
	>76kg	2	6%	3	10%
Religion	Hindu	22	73%	19	63%
	Muslim	6	20%	9	30%
	Christian	2	6%	2	6%
	Others	0	0%	0	0%
Maternal Education	Informal Education	3	10%	1	3%
	Primary	18	60%	14	46%
	Higher Secondary	9	30%	13	43%
	Graduate	0	0%	2	6%
	Post-Graduate and Above	0	0%	0	0%
Husband's Education	Informal	0	0%	0	0%
	Primary	11	36%	6	20%
	Higher Secondary	19	63%	15	50%
	Graduate	0	0%	8	26%
	Post-Graduate and Above	0	0%	1	3%

Occupation	Self Employed	5	16%	3	10%
	Government	0	0%	0	0%
	Private Job	7	23%	9	30%
	Daily Labourer/Farmer	12	40%	4	13%
	Housewife	6	20%	14	46%
Type Of Work	Heavy Work	10	33%	4	13%
	Moderate Work	16	53%	20	66%
	Mild Work	4	13%	6	20%
	Sedentary Life	0	0%	0	0%
Type Of Family	Nuclear Family	12	40%	20	66%
	Joint Family	18	60%	10	33%
	Extended Family	0	0%	0	0%
Dietary Pattern	Vegetarian	21	70%	15	50%
	Non-Vegetarian	9	30%	9	30%
	Eggetarian	0	0%	6	20%
Family Income Per Month	<5000/-	4	13%	2	6%
	5001-15000/-	17	56%	18	60%
	15,001-25,000/-	9	30%	8	26%
	>25,001	0	0%	2	6%
Residential Area	Urban	7	23%	12	40%
	Rural	23	76%	18	60%
No. Of Live Children	0	1	3%	1	3%
	1	18	60%	14	46%
	2	9	30%	12	40%
	3	2	6%	3	10%
	>4	0	0%	0	0%

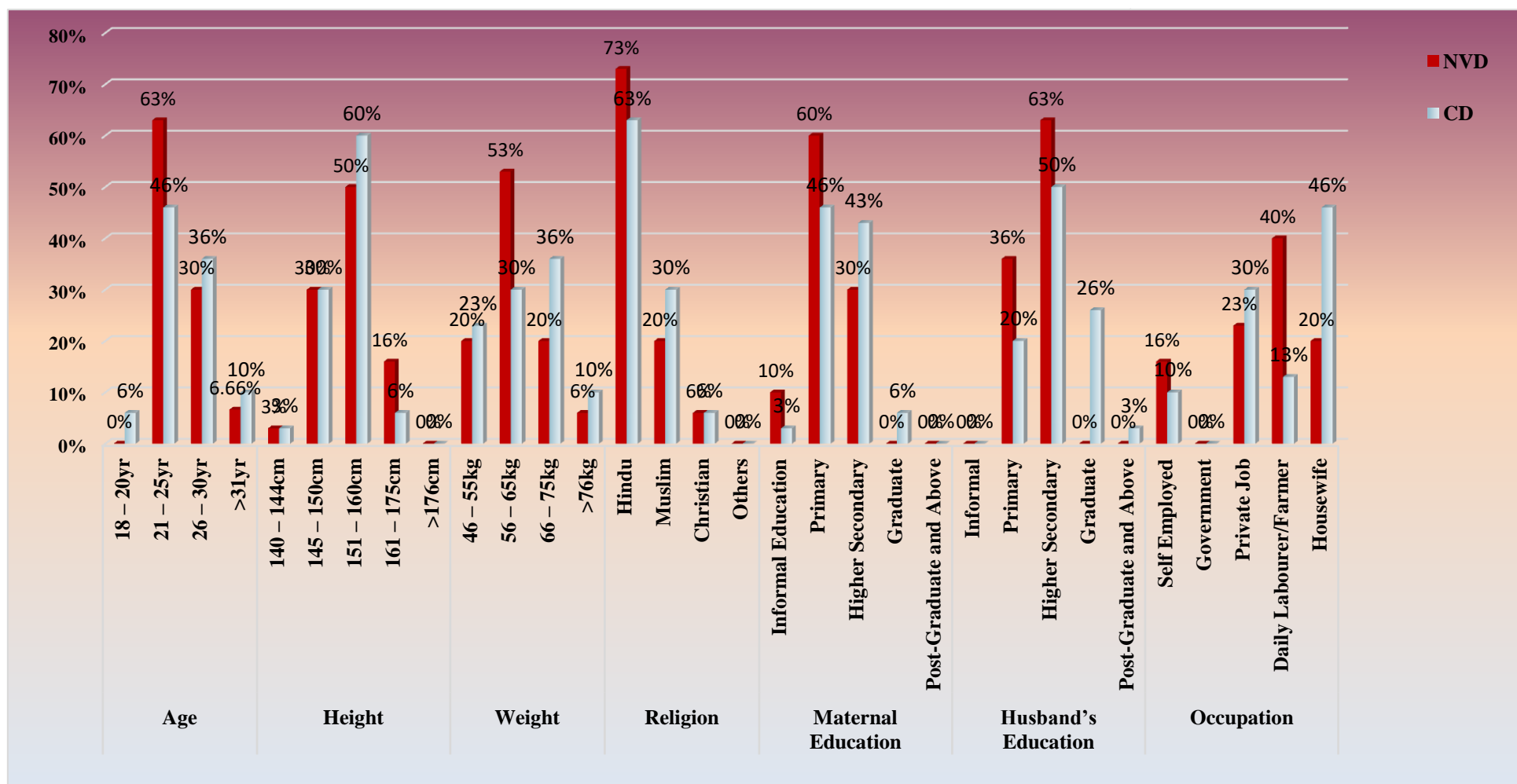


Figure 1: Percentage distribution of samples according to Age, Height, Weight, Religion, Maternal education, Husband's education and Occupation.

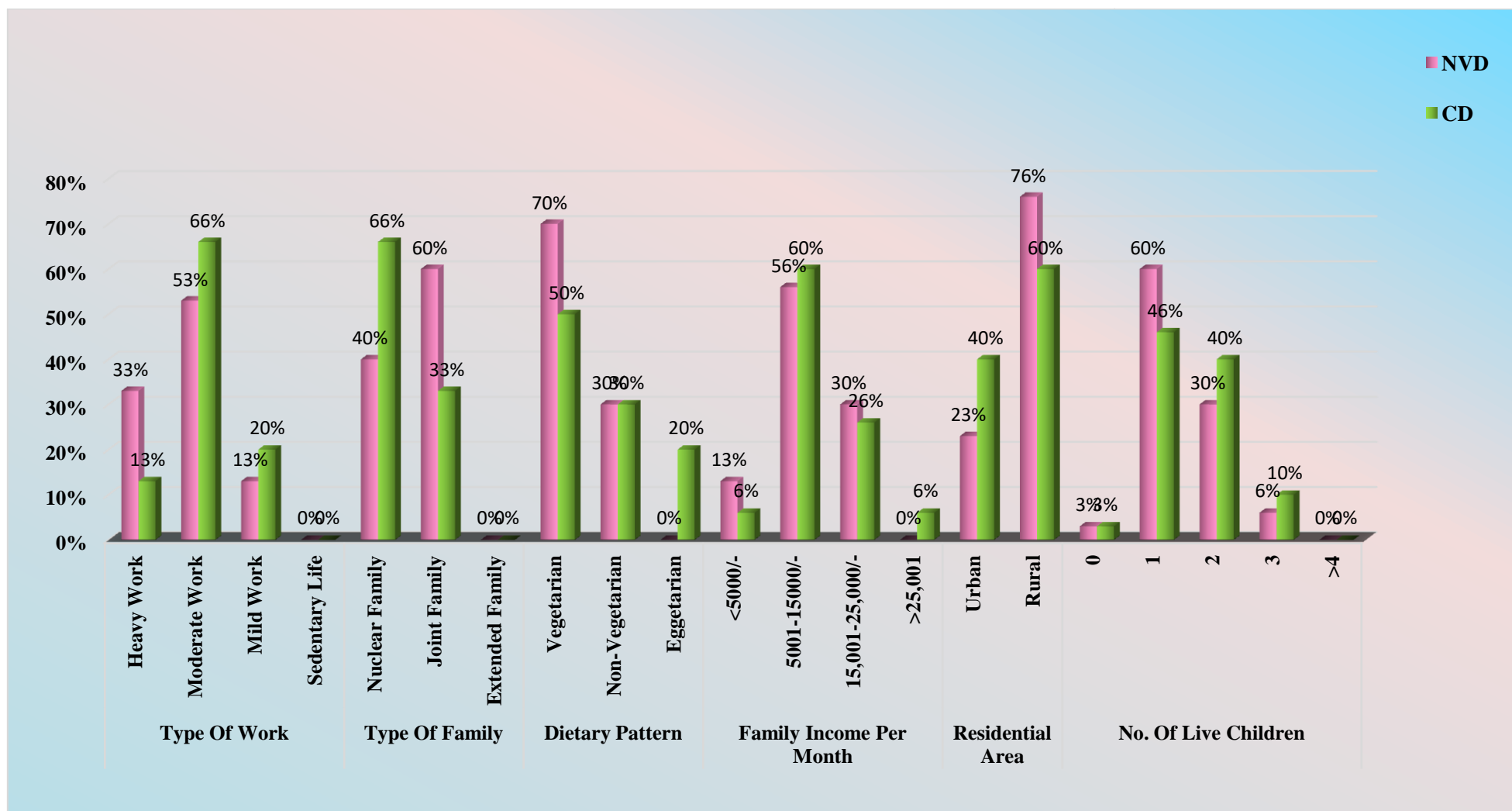


Figure 2: Percentage distribution of samples according to Type of work, Type of family, dietary pattern, Family income per month, Residential area and Number of live children

TABLE 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of selected demographic variable related Obstetrical History of postnatal mothers with Normal Vaginal delivery and Caesarean delivery.

Obstetrical history		Group			
		Normal delivery		CS delivery	
		N1	%	N2	%
Parity	Primipara	21	70%	13	43%
	2 nd	7	23%	13	43%
	3 rd	2	6%	4	13%
	Multipara	0	0%	0	0%
Type of delivery	Normal vaginal delivery	9	30%	0	0%
	Caesarean delivery	0	0%	30	100%
	Normal vaginal delivery with episiotomy	21	70%	0	0%
Previous H/O CS	Yes	0	0%	15	50%
	No	30	100%	15	50%
Type of Caesarean	Elective	0	0%	21	70%
	Complication	0	0%	9	30%
	No	30	100%	0	0%
Postnatal day	0	0	0%	6	20%
	1	2	6%	11	36%
	2-5	18	60%	12	40%
	>6	10	33%	1	3%

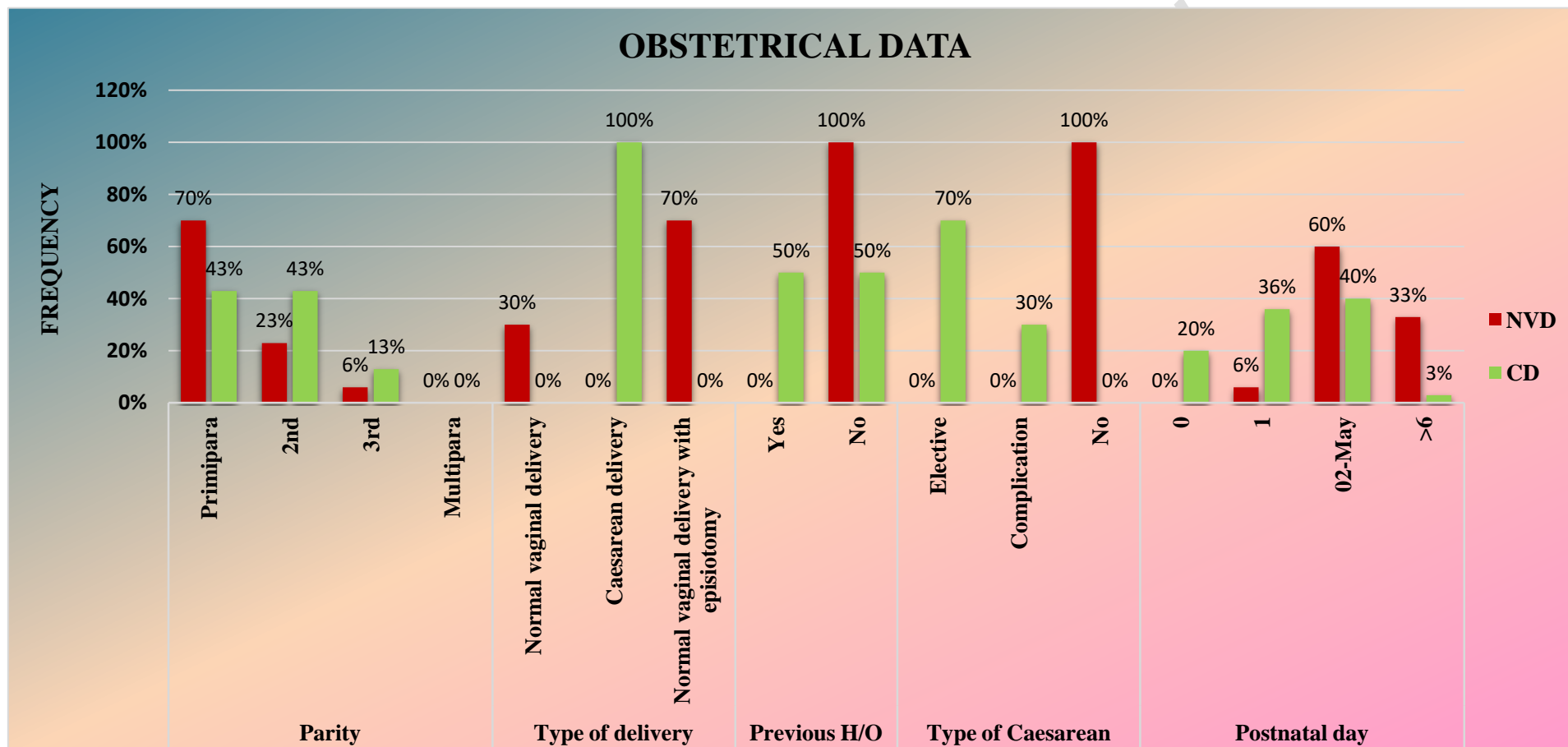


Figure 3: Percentage distribution of samples according to Parity, Type of delivery, Previous H/O CS, Type of caesarean delivery and postnatal day.

TABLE 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of problems faced during postnatal period among mothers with Normal Vaginal delivery and Caesarean delivery.

Sr. No.	Characteristics	Category	NVD		CD	
			N1	%	N2	%
(1)	Pain Site of pain	Surgical scar pain	0	0%	28	93%
		Back pain	3	10%	22	73%
		Lower abdomen	9	30%	4	13%
		Head ache	0	0%	8	26%
		Leg cramps	1	3%	1	3%
		Body ache	1	3%	2	6%
		Episiotomy pain	11	36%	0	0%
		No pain	7	23%	0	0%
	Severity of pain	Mild	17	57%	0	0%
		Moderate	6	20%	21	70%
		Severe	0	0%	9	30%
		No pain	7	23%	4	13%
(2)	Breast & Breastfeeding problems					
	Problem with breastfeeding	Not Given	2	7%	3	10%
		Within 1-4 Hours	15	50%	11	36%
		More than 4 Hours	3	10%	15	50%
		More than 1-2 days	4	13%	1	3%
		Less secretion of the breast milk	0	0%	5	16%
		Twin Baby/Multiple	0	0%	0	0%
		Artificial feeding	6	20%	2	6%
	Breast complication	Breast engorgement	4	13%	1	3%
		Breast sepsis	0	0%	0	0%
		Redness	1	3%	0	0%
		Swelling	0	0%	4	13%
		Lumpy breast	2	7%	0	0%
		Cyst / Tumor	0	0%	0	0%
		Normal	23	77%	25	83%
	Abnormality of nipple	Inverted nipple	3	10%	1	3%
		Cracked nipple	0	0%	0	0%
		Long nipple	0	0%	0	0%
		Short nipple	0	0%	0	0%
		Nipple pain	0	0%	4	13%
		Normal	27	90%	25	83%
	Preferred position during breastfeeding	Sitting	18	60%	6	20%
		Semi setting	3	10%	6	20%
		Side lateral	7	23%	24	80%
		Not initiated	2	7%	4	13%
(3)	Problem with self-care	Immobilization	2	7%	21	70%
		Weakness	3	10%	18	60%
		Poor perineal hygiene	4	13%	12	40%
		Poor breast care	2	7%	4	13%
		Dirty dressing	0	0%	15	50%
		No any problem	19	63%	4	13%
(4)	Nutritional and diet	Initiation of regular diet	30	100%	24	80%
		Bloating	0	0%	7	23%
		Constipation	0	0%	5	17%
		Anorexia	0	0%	4	13%
		Normal	0	0%	5	17%

(5)	Bowel difficulties	Hard stool	8	27%	11	37%
		Loose motion	1	3%	5	17%
		Piles	1	3%	1	3%
		Fistula	0	0%	0	0%
		Normal	20	67%	14	47%
(6)	Bladder difficulties	Catheterization	2	7%	11	37%
		Dysuria	0	0%	3	10%
		Burning Micturition	3	10%	3	10%
		Normal	25	83%	14	47%
(7)	Lochia Type	Rubra	10	33%	24	80%
		Serosa	20	67%	5	17%
		Alba	0	0%	1	3%
	Amount	Scanty	2	7%	7	23%
		Moderate	28	93%	22	73%
		Heavy	0	0%	1	3%
	Smell	None	28	93%	29	97%
		Foul	2	7%	1	3%
(8)	New born disorder	Yes	4	13%	5	17%
		No	26	87%	25	83%
(9)	Psychological problem	Anxiety	3	10%	16	53%
		Restlessness	0	0%	5	17%
		Insomnia	0	0%	12	40%
		Difficulty in bonding with baby	12	43%	3	10%
		Normal coping	15	46%	11	37%

Table: 4 Mean, Mean Difference, Standard Deviation (SD) of the problems faced during postnatal period among mothers with Normal Vaginal delivery and Caesarean delivery.

	No. of Postnatal mothers	Mean	Mean Difference	SD
Group 1 (NVD)	30	6.36	1.79	8.67
Group 2 (CD)	30	8.15		8.52

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The purpose of the study is to identify the problems faced during postnatal period among mother with NVD and CD. Based on assessment and comparison of problems faced during postnatal period among mothers with NVD and CD, it is concluded that the PN mother with CD face more problems than PN mothers with NVD. These problems are back pain, surgical scar pain, delayed in initiation of breastfeeding, difficulty in breastfeeding positioning, delayed in initiation of regular diet, immobilization, weakness, catheterization, and anxiety. The level of pain is also high in mothers with cesarean delivery than normal vaginal delivery.

DISCLAIMER

The products used for this research are commonly and predominantly use products in our area of research and country. There is absolutely no conflict of interest between the authors and producers of the products because we do not intend to use these products as an avenue for any litigation but for the advancement of knowledge. Also, the research was not funded by the producing company rather it was funded by personal efforts of the authors.

CONSENT

Informed consent form was acquired from the participants prior to data collection.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

The study was approved by the institutional Ethical Committee of Dinsha Patel College of nursing, Nadiad, There are total 15 members in the Committee from various fields. The ethical approval. Reference number is **DPCN/2ndIEC/2020-21/15** and a formal written permission was gathered from the authority of or Principal of Institute prior to data collection.

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