How to Cite:
Bkhebukh, S. B., Malik, F. H., Aate, D. S., & Hasan, A. A. (2022). Medical complication of pregnancy at Bent-Al-Huda teaching hospital in Al-Nasiriyah City. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, *6*(S1), 13293–13299. https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6nS1.8501

Medical complication of pregnancy at Bent-Al-Huda teaching hospital in Al-Nasiriyah City

Shaymaa Bashara Bkhebukh
MBChB, Pediatrics at Thi-qar Health Department
Email: drsbb5052@gmail.com

Falah Hasan Malik
MBChB, Family Medicine at Thi-qar Health Department
Email: dr.fhm2012@gmail.com

Dhuha Sadeq Aate
MBChB, Gynecology at Thi-qar Health Department
Email: Duhasadeq7878@gmail.com

Abrar Ali Hasan
MBChB, Gynecology at Thi-qar Health Department
Email: dr.abrarmara@yahoo.com

***Abstract*---**Objectives: our study aims to: To Determine medical complication of pregnancy at Bent-Al-Huda Teaching Hospital in Al-Nasiriyah City. Methodology: Descriptive study design was conducted though out the present study for period from 20 October 2017 to 1st March 2018. A purposive (non- probability) sample of 100 patients at Bent-Al-Huda Teaching Hospital in Al- Nasiriyah city. Data were collected through the use of the constructed questionnaire and the process of the self-administrative report. The questionnaire was consisted of two parts: parents' socio-demographic characteristics, the second part consist of questions related to medical complication of pregnancy complication. Data were analyzed through the application of descriptive and inferential statistical approaches by using Statistical Package for Social Science (IBM SPSS) version 20.0. Results: The findings revealed that most of sample were fall in the age group 19-24 years old. The majority of study sample the level of education, the greater number of them do not read and write and they are accounted for (30.0%) of the sample. They majority of study sample were lives in rural area. The results of study show the highest percent of patients have poor knowledge toward medical complications pregnancy heart burn, constipation, colon disorder, increase stomach

Manuscript submitted: 18 March 2022, Manuscript revised: 9 April 2022, Accepted for publication: 27 May 2022

acidity, stretching and cracks of abdomen, uterus colic pain and urinary tract infection). Recommendations: The study recommended to do Provide instructional heath education to pregnant women for increase their knowledge about medical complication of pregnancy complications.

***Keywords*---**Medical complication, pregnancy, knowledge.

Introduction

Complications during pregnancy are health problems that emerge as a result of the pregnancy. In the postpartum period, 87 percent to 94 percent of women report at least one health problem. (1,2). Thirty-one percent of women are concerned about their long-term health (those that last longer than six months after delivery). (3) In the U.s, 1.6 percent of the women have severe pregnancy issues, while in Canada, 1.5 percent of mothers have severe pregnancy problems. (5) The link between age and pregnancy complications is currently being researched more thoroughly. (6). In 2013, 293,000 persons died as a result of pregnancy-related complications globally, down from 377,000 in 1990. The most prevalent leading cause of maternal mortality are maternal hemorrhage, sepsis and other illnesses, hypertensive diseases of pregnancy, obstructed labor, and pregnancy with an abortive end, such as abortion, ectopic pregnancy, and elective abortion(7). There is no clear distinction between pregnancy issues, symptoms, or discomforts. The latter, on the other hand, do not significantly obstruct daily activities or pose a serious health danger to the mother or infant(8).The same basic feature, based on the intensity, can manifest as a discomfort or a problem. For example, minor nausea (stomach cramps) could just be a discomfort, but if it's severe and followed with vomiting that produces a water-electrolyte imbalance, it's a pregnancy issue (hyperemesis gravidarum)(9).Some women experience health problems while pregnant. These problems can harm the mother's health, the baby's health, or both. Even women who were in good health before becoming pregnant may face challenges. Because of these problems, the pregnancy may be classified as a high-risk pregnancy(10,11)**.**

Methodology

Throughout the current study, a descriptive study design was used from October 20, 2017 to March 1, 2018. The research was carried out at Al-Bent-Al-Huda Nasiriyah's Teaching Hospital. Obtain a random sample of (100) patients admitted to Bent-Al-Huda Teaching Hospital. The researchers created a questionnaire that includes the following items in order to determine the complexity of hemodialysis at a hemodialysis unit:Part 1: Socio-demographic characteristics consists of the following items: (age, educational level, occupation, marital status and monthly income).

Part 2: The questionnaire includes questions about the patients' knowledge of pregnancy-related medical issues.Before the respondents were included in the study, official authorization was sought from the administrative of-oar health

office and from patients at bent al-hoda hospital. The nature and purpose of the study was explained to each member of Participants. Scoring & Rating: The following designs were used to rate and score the items:For each question, respondents were given a score of (Yes).1, (No).2. The higher the questionnaire's grade, the better the patient's understanding of the causes of early labor. The study's data were arranged in order of the highest percent of prevalence of a medical pregnancy problem.Data collecting: Data is acquired using a designed questionnaire, direct interviewing, and indirect responses as a method of data gathering.Validity of the Questionnaire: A panel of (7) experts verified the content validity of the questionnaire. These specialists were asked to look at the instruments, as well as the instructional health education, for substance, clarity, relevance, and competence**.** After a face-to-face discussion with each expert, some items were excluded and others were added, and the instrument was deemed valid after considering all of the criticisms and recommendations.Analytical statistics: IBM was used to analyze the data. The data was provided in SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) version 26 as data examined using frequency and percent (12,13,14,15,16).

Result

Table (1): Distribution of the (100) Patients According to the Demographical Characteristics:

Basic Information	Groups	Frequency	Percent
Mother age	12–18 years	25	25. 0
	19–24 years	30	30. 0
	25–31 years	25	25. 0
	32–38 years	12	12. 0
	39 years and more	8	8. 0
	Total	100	100.0
Mean ± SD 24.2± 0.999			
Education Level	Illustrate	15	15. 0
	Read and write	30	30. 0
	Primary	25	25. 0
	Intermediate	10	10. 0
	Secondary	18	18. 0
	Institute and colleague graduation or higher	2	2. 0
	Total	100	100.0
Occupation	Have Work	30	30. 0
	Have no Work	70	70. 0
	Total	100	100.0
Income	Sufficient	17	17. 0
	Barely sufficient	23	23. 0
	Insufficient	60	60. 0
	Total	100	100.0
Residency	City	57	57. 0
	Provinces	43	43. 0

	Total	100	100.0

F=Frequency, %= Percent

This table revealed that 30% of pregnant women patients generally aged 19 to 24, with an average age of 24.2 years. The plurality of them read and write, representing for 30 (30.0 percent) of the population in relation to education. In terms of job status, the data revealed that (Have no employment) makes up the largest percentage of the sample population, accounting for 40% of the total (70.0 percent). The study sample's monthly income is insufficient for the most part, accounting for 60% of the total (60.0 percent). Cities are home to the majority of the residents in the study sample, representing for 57% of all residents (57.0).

Table (2) Summary Statistical of Sample Regarding Determination Medical Complication of Pregnancy by Frequency and percent:

No	Items	Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
1	Heart Burn	82	82.0	16	16.0
2	Constipation	62	62.0	38	38.0
3	Colon Disorder	68	68.0	32	32.0
4	Increase Stomach Acidity.	75	75.0	25	25.0
5	Skin Itching	44	44.0	56	56.0
6	Stretching and cracks of abdomen	100	100.0	00	00
7	Diarrhea during pregnancy	25	25.0	75	75.0
8	Albuminuria during pregnancy	40	40.0	60	60.0
9	Uterus colic Pain	77	77.0	23	23.0
10	Flank Pain	10	10.0	90	90.0
11	Urinary tract infection.	91	91.0	9	9.0

f =frequency, %=percent

This table depicts the prevalence of medical complications during pregnancy. It also depicts the most common medical complications throughout pregnancy (heart burn, constipation, colon disorder, increase stomach acidity, stretching and cracks of abdomen, uterus colic pain and urinary tract infection).

Discussion of the study results

In order to meet the study's aims, the data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.Part I: Discussion of Socio-Demographic Factors in the Determination of Medical Pregnancy Causes: The study's findings revealed that more than half of the study sample was in the medium age range (19-24) years, and the majority of the study sample was in the middle age range (19-24). They account for 30 patients, with a percentage of 30.0 percent and an average age of 24.2 years. This conclusion is consistent with (19). In terms of educational levels, So because majority of families were poor and have limited monthly money, the plurality of them had a low educational level, such as not being able to read and write, not being able to read and write, and not being a primary school graduate; such a result is a frequent thing in our culture. In terms of occupation, the plurality of the studied population is employed, according to the findings

(unemployed, no working, retired, and house wife). In addition to the monthly income, the study participants have insufficient monthly income, and the majority of participants live in rural areas.Part I: A Analysis of the (100) Participants' Distribution for Medical Complications Determination: Concerning the diagnosis of a medical pregnancy complication at Bent AL-Huda Teaching Hospital in Al-Nasiriyah city. According to the study's findings, the majority of the study's participants had various pregnancy-related medical problems, that such as (heartburn, constipation, colon disorder, increased stomach acidity, stretching and cracks of the abdomen, uterus colic pain, and urinary tract infection). The findings of (,20,21,22,23) are congruent with ours.

Conclusions

The majority of the women in the study sample were between the ages of 19 and 24, and they were illiterate, unable to read or write, and had only attended primary school. They couldn't find work because their monthly salary was insufficient. The medical complications of pregnancy are determined (heart burn, constipation, colon disorder, increase stomach acidity, stretching and cracks of abdomen, uterus contraction and UTI).

Recommendations

To determine medical complications of pregnancy, major population-based (national level) research could be done. To raise pregnant women's knowledge about medical complications of pregnancy, provide instructional health education.

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