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# A Study to Assess the Willingness of Placental Donation among Expectant Mothers

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**ABSTRACT:** **AIM:** The present study aim is to assess the willingness about placental donation among expectant mothers in selected UPHC, Chennai. **METHODS AND MATERIALS:** A Descriptive with Non – Experimental was used in the present study. A Total 60 samples were collected using convenience sampling technique. The demographic variable is to assess the willingness about placental donation among expectant mothers. The willingness about placental donation among expectant mothers were assessed using structured questioner, followed by that data was gathered and analysed. **RESULTS:** The results the study revealed that 39(65%) had inadequate knowledge and 21(35%) had moderately adequate knowledge about placental donation among expectant mother, the means score of knowledge about placental donation among expectant mother was  $10.63 \pm 2.22$ . The median score was 10.0 with minimum score of 5.0 and maximum score 15.0. **CONCLUSION:** Thus, the present despite that the present study assessed the willingness about placenta donation among expectant mother. Based on statistical findings, it is evident assess the willingness among the expectant mother was found to be effective in willing to donate the placenta for life saving purpose

**KEYWORDS:** Knowledge, Willingness, Placental Donation, Expectant mothers.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The major role of the placenta, a highly specialised organ that forms as a connection between maternal and foetal organs, is to transfer nutrition and developmental impulses. A strong source of stem cells, placental tissue which includes the amniotic membrane, umbilical cord, amniotic fluid, and placental disc can be used as an allograft to speed up the healing of wounds.

In 1910, the use of amnion for skin grafting was first mentioned. This was followed by more widespread use, which led to better healing results and reduced pain and infection rates in reconstructive obstetric/gynecologic surgery, dentistry, ophthalmology, neurosurgery, general surgery, burns, urology, and vascular surgery.

Although each hospital has its own policies and procedures for disposing of clinical waste, patient-by-patient disposal is subject to cultural and religious factors. Birth mothers frequently take the placenta home after wrapping it in a hospital trash bag.

We discovered that moms requested more knowledge about the procedure for its usage, even in areas that support placental donation. Few studies examine how mothers feel about its use because they believe the postnatal placenta is more easily accessible. The placenta is typically delivered to the mother or other close relative, who certifies its collection by signing a ledger. becomes challenging and necessitates a good delivery procedure.

The use of amniotic membranes is currently practised in Nigeria, but attitudes and cultural beliefs about placenta can make access to this resource challenging. On the other hand, it has been suggested that educating all pregnant women and their husbands about the use of amniotic membranes has a positive impact on those practises. In addition to facilities and technology, placenta donation awareness and acceptance are a significant obstacle to society's utilisation of placentas for medical purposes.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A Descriptive with Non – Experimental was used in the present study with purposive purposive sampling technique and who were satisfied with inclusive criteria. The inclusive criteria were the client who are willing to participate in the study, clients who can understand Tamil / English, Clients who are in gestational period. The exclusion criteria were Clients who are not willing to participate, Clients who are critically ill and nonco-

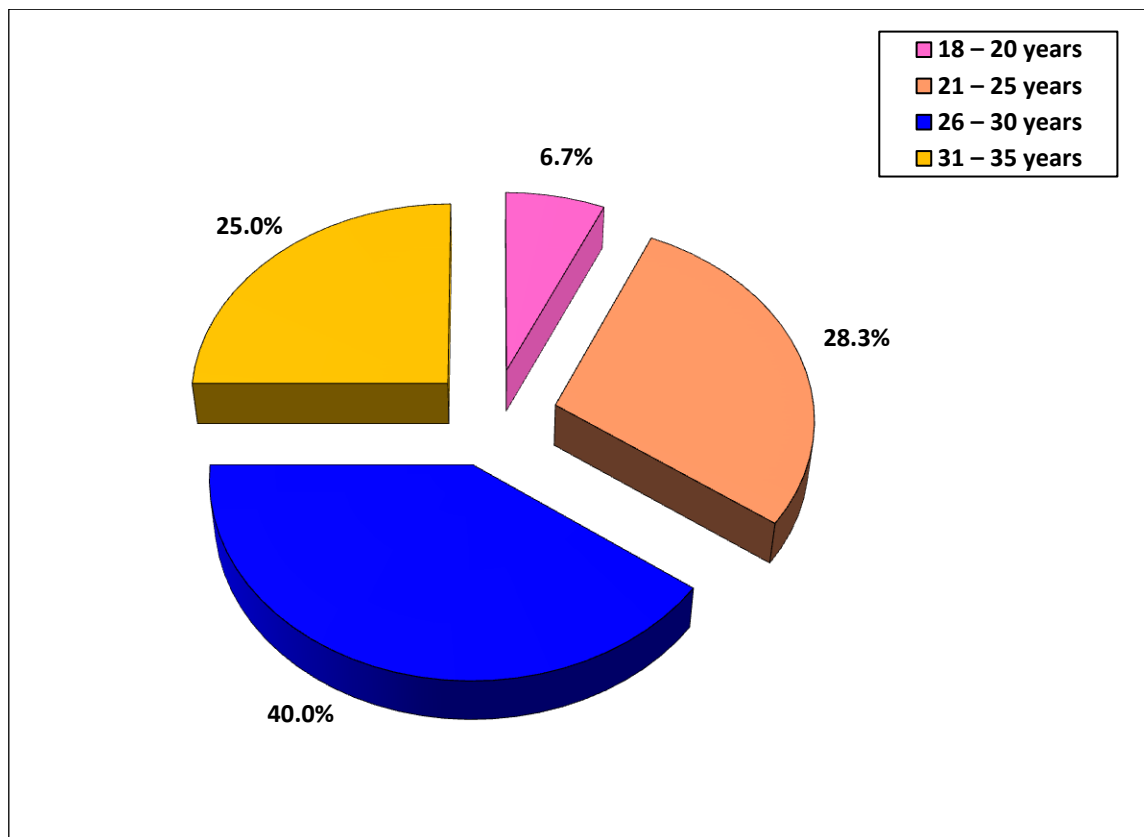


operative, Clients who are not available at study period, Clients who are not able to follow verbal command .The data collection was done by prior permission from the hospital authority and ethical clearance was obtained from the hospital (UPHC). The purpose of the study was explained to the samples and written form consent from them. The demographic data were collected using semi structured interview questionnaires and then in willingness about placental donation among expectant mothers. The data were analysed using descriptive statistics. The sample characteristics were described using frequency and percentage.

**III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**SECTION A: DESCRIPTION OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC OF EXPECTANT MOTHER.**

The findings shows that most of the expectant mother, 24(40%) were aged between 26 – 30 years, 44(73.4%) were Hindus, 29(48.3%) had high school education, 30(50%) were self-employee, 42(70%) were residing in urban area, 38(63.3%) had monthly income of Rs.11,000 – 20,000/-, 48(80%) belonged to nuclear family and 52(86.7%) were non-vegetarian.



Percentage distribution of age of the expectant mother

**SECTION B: ASSESSMENT OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PLACENTAL DONATION AMONG EXPECTANT MOTHER.**

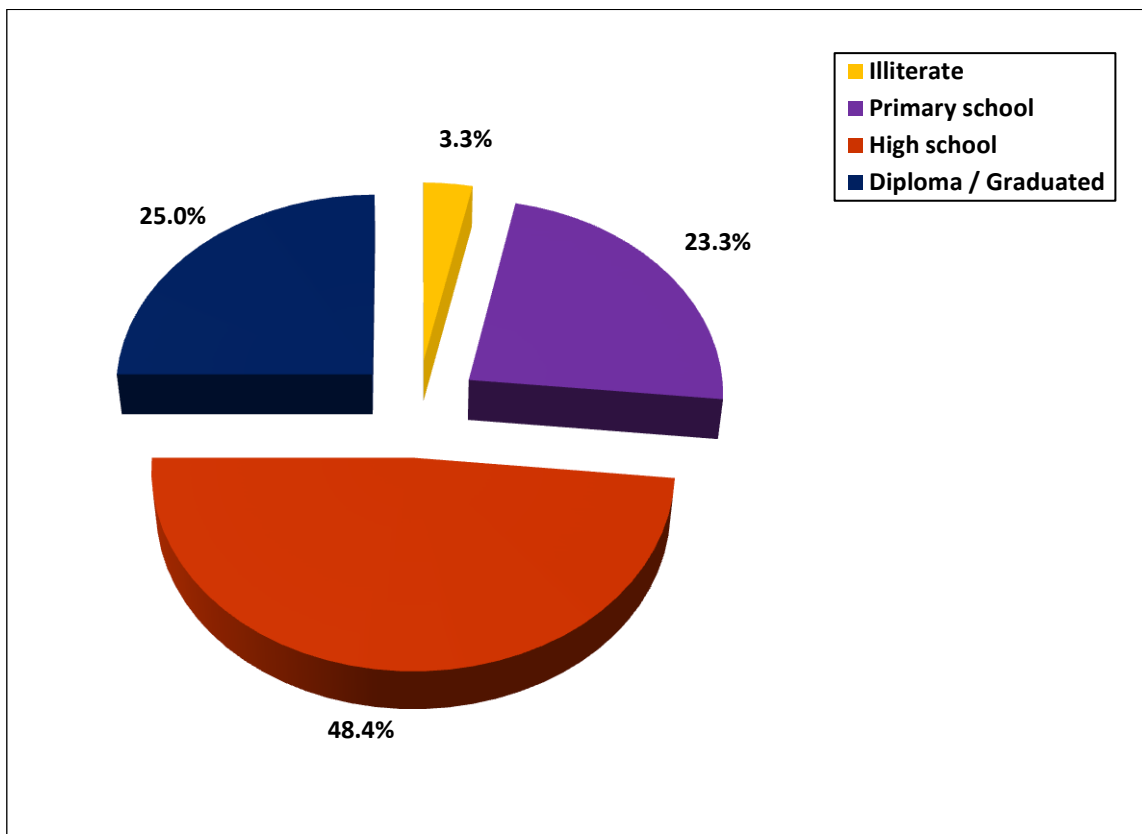
Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge about placental donation among expectant mother.

N = 60

Level of Knowledge	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate (≤50%)	39	65.0
Moderately Adequate (51 – 75%)	21	35.0
Adequate (>75%)	0	0



The above table 2 shows that 39(65%) had inadequate knowledge and 21(35%) had moderately adequate knowledge about placental donation among expectant mother.

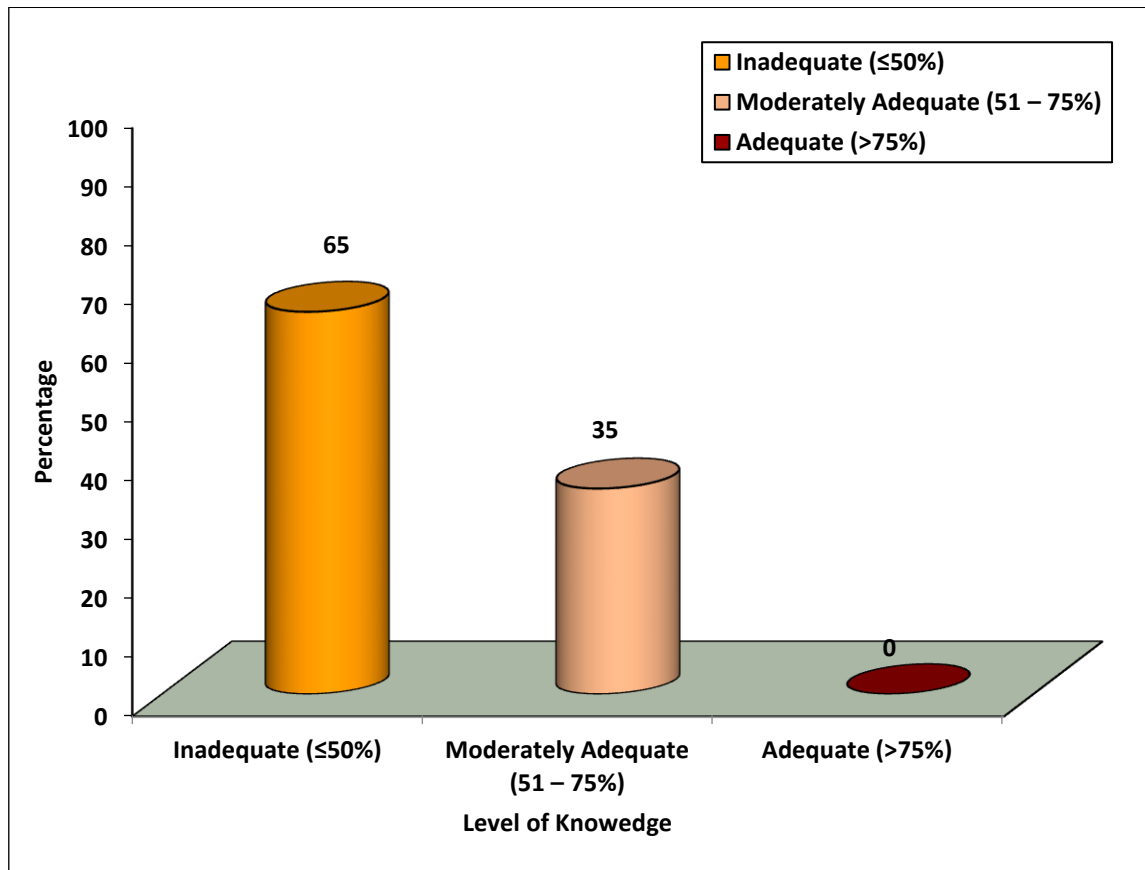


**Percentage distribution of educational status of the expectant mother**  
**Table 3: Assessment of knowledge scores about placental donation among expectant mother**

N = 60

Knowledge	Score
Minimum score	5.0
Maximum score	15.0
Median	10.0
Mean	10.63
S.D	2.22

The above table 3 shows that the means score of knowledge about placental donation among expectant mother was 10.63±2.22. The median score was 10.0 with minimum score of 5.0 and maximum score 15.0



Percentage distribution of knowledge about placental donation among expectant mother

**SECTION C: ASSOCIATION OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PLACENTAL DONATION AMONG EXPECTANT MOTHER WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.**

The study findings reveals that the demographic variable educational status ( $\chi^2=8.997, p=0.029$ ) had shown statistically significant association with level of knowledge among placental donation among expectant mother at  $p<0.05$  level and the other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association with level of knowledge among placental donation among expectant mother.

**IV. CONCLUSION**

From the results of present study shows significant improvement for researcher .

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