



## *Summary*

Pregnancy in the women life is a period that poses many challenges and possible problems. How she responds to these challenges is dependent on her emotional maturity or lack of it. These changes that occur in the pregnant women body are caused by several factors. Physiological factors during pregnancy in the cardiovascular, respiratory and immune systems may also increase the women's risk factor to infection (**WHO,2009**). Pregnant women infected with swine flu are more likely to develop severe illness that requires hospitalization than other people infected with the virus. In some pregnant women, diseases might progress rapidly, and might be complicated by secondary bacterial infections including pneumonia. Fetal distress associated with severe maternal illness can occur, with higher rates of stillbirth, spontaneous abortion, and premature birth .

The present study aimed at assessing knowledge of pregnant women regarding A(H1N1) swine flu disease. To achieve the study objective, a descriptive study is implemented at antenatal clinic of Benha University Hospital.

A convenient sample technique was used by recording the cases attending the clinic,three days weekly from 10AM to 12PM .To collect data A structured Interview questionnaire sheet is used till the predetermined numbers are fulfilled (200)pregnant women This sheet was filled by the researcher through an interview Utilizing proper channel of communication and explaining the purpose of the study before beginning the



questionnaires. Data collection has been carried out through the period from the beginning of (February 2010) till the end of (August-2010). It has been done through interviewing questionnaire sheet to assess pregnant woman's knowledge (e.g. definition, causes, signs & symptoms, methods of transmission, etc). And protective measures during pregnancy.

### **The present study revealed that:**

- Regarding pregnant women age, 55.0% of them ages ranged between 20 -< 30 years. As regard their place of residence 68% of them from rural areas. On other hand, 44.5% of pregnant women had high education. Meanwhile, 97.5% of them were married. Concerning to the working status 75.0% of pregnant women hadn't work, 41.0% of the studied sample was multi gravidae, all in the second tri-miester of pregnancy.
- Regarding knowledge, about half of Pregnant women (46%) had unsatisfactory knowledge, more than half (54%) had satisfactory knowledge. Regarding Practices, 68.5% had poor practices, while 31.5% had good practices regarding swine flu disease.
- There are no statistically significant relations between knowledge and age and occupation. and a highly statistical significant relation between knowledge and education and residence.
- There are no statistically significant relations between Practices through asking questionnaires & socio-demographic data of pregnant women.
- In conclusion, the present study revealed that about half of pregnant women had unsatisfactory total knowledge, and most



of them had poor practices regarding swine flu disease, Based on this findings, the researcher recommended.

Further research: Increasing awareness among pregnant women by the ante natal care nurses to improve their knowledge regarding swine flu disease and protective measures during pregnancy.