Results

This study aimed to: Assess pregnant women knowledge regarding swine influenza

The Results of this study were presented in the following sequences.

Characteristic of study group:-

Part (I): Represent the following:

- Distribution of studied sample regarding socio-demographic data Table (1) ,Figure (1)

Part (II); Represent the following:

- Distribution of studied sample regarding obstetric history Table (2)

Part (III): Sample distribution in relation to swine flu knowledge Tables (3-6) ,Figure(2-3)

Part (IV): Distribution of sample regarding Practices of swine flu contact and prophylactic measures Table (7) ,Figure (4)

Part (VI): Relation between total knowledge & socio -demographic data Table (8)

Part (VII): Relation between swine flu contact practices and socio-demographic data Table (9)

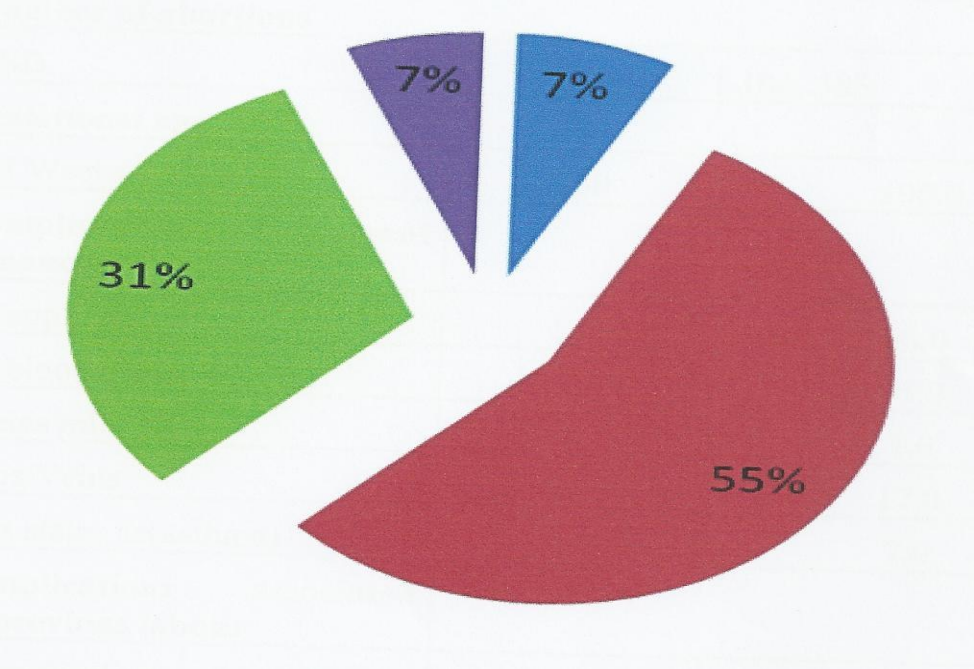
Part (VIII): Total knowledge and total practices of study sample Table (10)

Table (1): Socio-demographic data of study sample

SpcicHdemographic data	N=200	
	No	%
1-Age in years		
<20	15	7.5
20-	110	55.0
30-	62	31.0
40-44	13	6.5
X ± S D	23.6 ±.717	
2-Residence		
rural	136	68.0
urban	64	32.0
3-Level of Eduction		
Illetrate	36	18.0
Education less than 12 years	75	37.5
Education more thn 12 years	89	44.5
4- Occupation		
Working	50	25.0
House wife	150	75.0
5- Marital status		
Married	195	97.5
Divorced	5	2.5

Table (1): shows that 55.0% of cases were 20-<30 years old , 68.0% lived in rural area while 32.0% lived in urban area. 44.5% had high education, 75.0% of them don't work. The same table shows that 97.5% of the studied sample are married. While 2.5% are divorced.

Figure (1): Age in years for pregnant women



Table(2): Sample distribution regarding Obstetric history

ObstetricHistory	N= 200	
	No	%
I-parity		
once	21	10.5
twice	82	41.0
three	70	35.0
4+	27	13.5
3- Number of abortions		
X ± S D	1.18±.385	
4-GestationaI age		
13-28 Weeks	200	100.0
5-Complications of current pregnancy		
No complications	120	60.0
High blood pressure	30	15.0
Diabetes millitus	2	1.0
varicos Veins	34	17.0
Others states as(asthma)	14	7.0
6-Complications associated with previous labour		
No complications	162	81.0
Hemorrhage	1	0.5
Puerperal fever	6	3.0
Eclampsia	2	1.0
Other states as(backe ache)	29	14.5

Table (2): shows that less than half of the studied sample 41.0% were multi gravidae. The majority of them had normal labour 90.0% . Also more than half of the studied sample 60.0% showed no complications during current pregnancy .Regarding gestational age ,78.0% of them in the second tri-misiester ,while 22.0% in the third tri-misieter of pregnancy . Regarding complications associated with previous labour majority of them 81.0% said no complications occurred with previous labour.

Table (3) : Sample distribution in relation to swine flu knowledge

Knowledge questions	N=200	
	No	%
Heard about swine flu		
Yes	200	100.0
No	-	-
Sources of information about the disease		
The media	108	54.0
New spapers and magazines	37	18.0
Health units	37	18.0
Afriend or family member	17	8.5
Othre states as (street)	1	.5
spread of virus		
Yes	200	100.0
No	-	-

Table (3): shows that all the studied sample heard about swine influenza The main source of their knowledge were (media radio and T.V) 54.0% of the studied sample . followed by 18.0 for both new spapers and health centers ,and the least source of knowledge were friends 8.5%, this table Also shows that all the studied sample 100% answered that the virus spread to humans.

Figure (2): Sources of information of swine flu

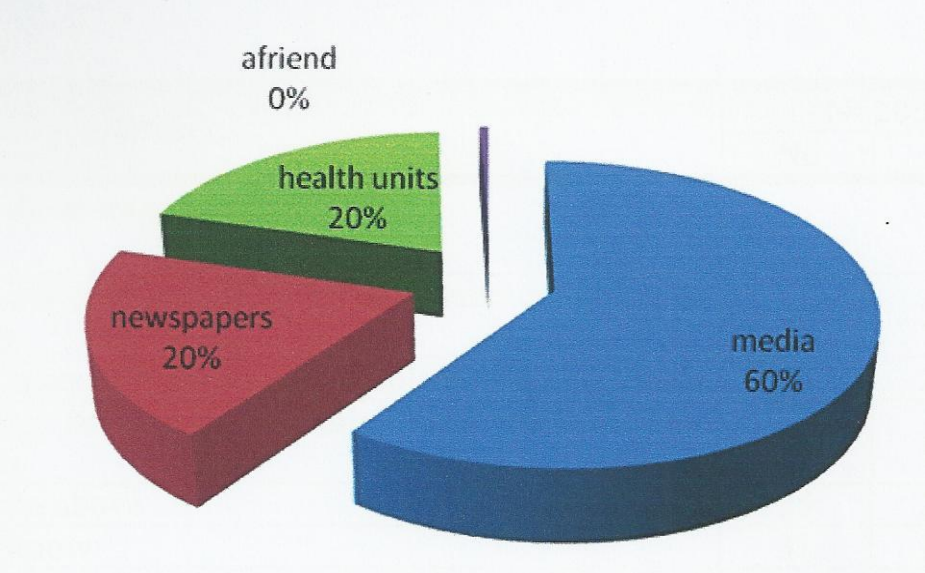


Figure (3): Methods of transmission

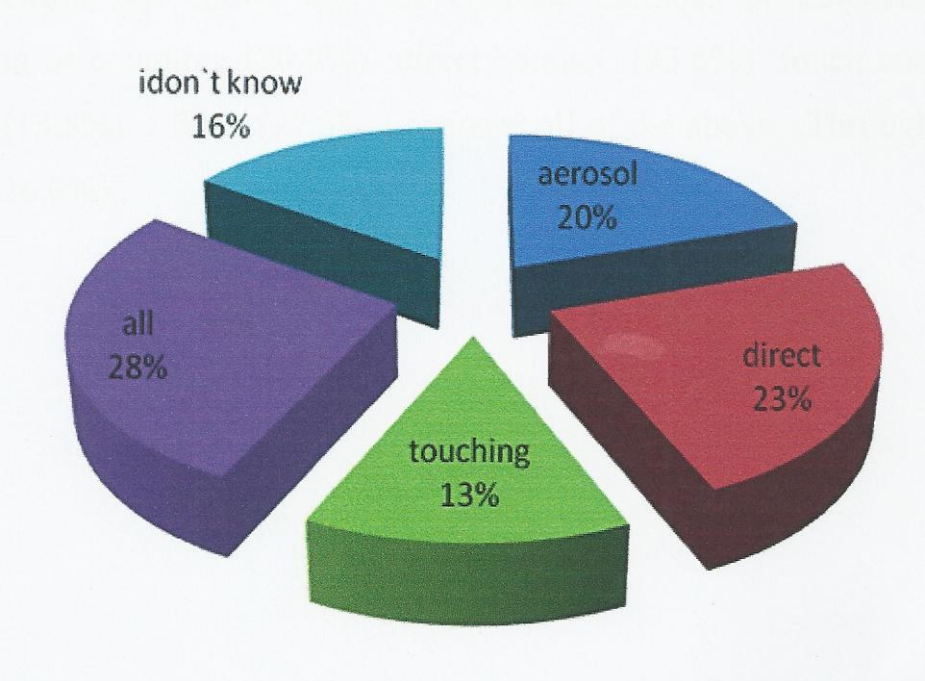


Table (4): Distribution of sample regarding their knowledge about methods transmission of the swine flu disease

Knowledge questions	N=200	
	No	%
Methods of transmission		
Aerosol flying from an infected person coughing or sneezing	40	20.0
Direct contact with infected people by shaking hands	47	23.5
Touching some thing contain virus ,such as: door handles	27	13.5
All of the above	55	27.5
I don,t know	31	15.5
Swin flu virus transmitted through food and drink		
yes	52	26.0
no	103	51.5
I don't know	45	22.5

Table (4): shows that the choosen methods of transmission were sneezing or coughing (20.0%) direct contact (23.5%) touch contaminated things (13.5%) . While(27.5%) choosed all of the above .Through food and drink (26.0%).

Table *(5):* Distribution of sample knowledge regarding disease manifestations

Knowledge questions	N = 200	
	No	%
Symptoms of swine flu ……		
No answer	32	16.0
In complete answer	104	52.0
Complee answer	64	32.0
The family infected with disease		
yes	-	-
No	200	100.0
Incubation period		
1-2 days	4	2.0
1-3 days	12	6.0
1-4 days	11	5.5
I don't know	173	86.5
X ± S D	37.6 5± .649	

Complete answer (High fever, cough .runny nose or stuffy nose .sore throat, body aches .headache, chills, fatigue or tiredness, which can be extreme diarrhea and vomiting)

Incomplete answer (headache, Cold Joss of apettite, dizzines) **Idon't know** (No answer)

Table (5): shows that 52% of cases gave incomplete answer . 32% of cases answered I don't know, and 16% gave complete answer on the question of the symptoms of Swin Flu disease. As regards incubation period , 86.5% of cases answered I don't know , while 5.5% gave correct answer as regards incubation period (1-4 days).

Table (6): Distribution of sample knowledge about swine flu virus

Knowledge questions	N=200	
	No	%
Swin flu virus is …		
Scrry	92	46.0
Killer	31	15.5
Can be cured	40	20.0
Irresistible	37	18.5
Pregnant women more susceptible to this disease		
yes	162	81.0
no	7	3.5
I don't know	31	15.5
There is vaccine for swin flu		
Yes	153	76.5
No	5	2.5
I don,t know	42	21.0
The vaccine affect the fetus		
yes	36	18.0
no	44	22.0
I don't know	120	60.0

Table (6): shows that 46.0% of cases said that virus is scarry , 18.5% said that virus can be resistible .while 20.0% said it can treated. Also 81.0% of cases agreed that pregnant women are more susceptible to the disease.76.5% of cases answered yes on the question of presence of swine flu vaccine . 60.0% of cases answered I don't know on the question does this vaccine affect the fetus.

Table (7): Distribution of sample regarding Practices of swine flu contact and protective measures

Practices questions	N = 200	
	No	%
women develop symptoms of swine flu or exposed to afamily member		
No answer	10	5.0
In complete answer	105	52.5
Complete answer	85	42.5
Protective measures during pregnancy		
No answer	9	4.5
In complete answer	113	56.5
Complete answer	78	39.0

Complete answer (Cover nose and mouth with a tissue during coughing and sneezing. Wash hands with soap and water, especially after cough or sneeze. Avoid touching eyes, nose or mouth, avoid close contact with sick people. Follow public health .advice regarding school closures, avoiding crowds and other social distancing measures. Be prepared in case of sick need to self isolate for at least 24 hours after your fever is gone .vaccination)
Incomplete answer (diet,personal hygeine.careful travel .Wash hands with soap and water)
I don't know (No answer**)**

Table (7): demonstrates that 56.5% of cases gave incomplete answer regarding prophylactic measures during pregnancy and 4.5% gave negative answer.

Figure (4) protective measures during pregnancy

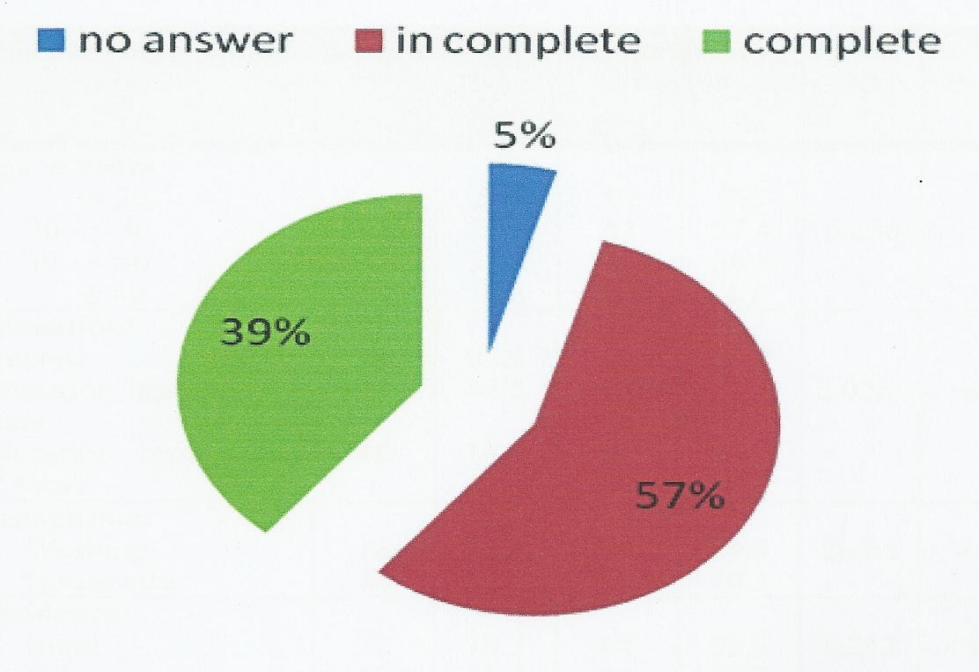


Table (8): Relation between total knowledge and socio-demographic data

Socio-dem6graphic data	Unsatisfactory (n=92)		Satisfactory (n=108)		X^2	P-value
	No	%	No	%		
Age in years						
<20	5	5.4	10	9.2		
20 - < 30	48	52.1	62	57.4	6.236	>0.05
30-<40	29	31.5	33	30.5		
>40	10	10.8	3	2.7		
Education:						
Illiterate	22	23.9	14	12.9		
Education less than 12	41	44.5	34	31.4	2.026	<0.001
years Education more than 12 years	16	17.3	60	55.5		
Occupation:	18	19.5	32	29.6	2.684	>0.05
Working	74	80.4	76	70.3		
Housewife						
Residence:						
Rural	72	78.2	64	59.2	8.243	< 0.001
Urbam	20	21.7	44	40.7		

Table (8): demonstrates no statistically significant relations between knowledge and age and occupation , and ahighly statistical significant relation between knowledge and education, and residence.

Table (9) :Relation between swine flu contact practices and socio-demographic data

Socio-demographic data	Poor practice (n = 137)		Good practice (h=63)		X^2	P-value
	No	%	No	%		
Age in years						
< 20	13	9.4	2	3.1		
20-<30	69	50.3	41	65.0	7.779	>0.05
30-<40	44	32.1	18	28.5		
>40	11	8.0	2	3.1		
Education:						
Illiterate	25	18.2	11	17.4		
Education less than 12 years	58	42.3	17	26.9	5.404	>0.05
Education more than 12 years	54	39.4	35	55.6		
Occupation:						
Working	34	24.8	16	25.3	1.540	>0.05
Housewife	103	75.1	47	74.6		
Residence:						
Rural	92	67.1	44	69.8	.179	>0.05
Urbam	45	32.8	19	30.1		

Table (9): demonstrates no statistically significant relations between swine flu contact practices and socio-demographic data of pregnant women (P>0.05).

Table (10): Total knowledge and total practices of study sample

No =200

Total Knowledge	**Satisfactory**		**Unsatisfactory**	
	No	%	No	%
	108	54%	92	46%
Total Practices	**Good**		**Poor**	
	No	%	No	%
	63	31.5%	137	68.5%

Table (10): shows that 54% of cases had satisfactory total knowledge , while 46% had unsatisfactory knowledge .Regarding Practices ,68.5% had poor practices , while 31.5 % had good practices about swine flu disease.