EFFECT OF WORK ON THE OUT COME OF REGNANCY FOR THE WORKING WOMEN [+]

تأثير العمل على نتاج الحمل عند النساء العاملات

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Abstract:

A descriptive &evolutional study was carried out to identify the effect of work on the out come of pregnancy for the working women.
A purposive sample of (100) women were selected from colleges, factories, hospitals during the period 10 – 30 march 2006.
Data was collected through the interview of women .questionnaire format was designed and contained 3 parts, demographic variable, reproductive variables, and variables related to the work. Descriptive and inferential statistical procedures were used to analyze the data the results of study revealed that the highest percentage (67 %) of mother age was ranged between (20-34) years and the highest percentage (60 %)of mothers were graduates of primary school and less most of them with low socio economic status (SES)
Also the result indicated that most out come of pregnancy of complication are abortion and low birth weight and these two complication had a significant relation ship with type of work and working hours. It is recommended that emphasize on prenatal care as early as possible as well as the nurses must take their roles in perception of work hazards such as physical ; chemical; or biologic .

المستخلص:

تم اجراء دراسة وصفية تقيميه لغرض التعرف على تاثير العمل على نتاج الحمل عند النساء العاملات. اختيرت عينة عمدية متكونة من(١٠٠) امراة من الكليات والمعامل والمستشفيات للفترة من ١٠-٣٠اذار-٢٠٠٦ . جمعت المعلومات بطريقة المقابلة مع الامهات . صممت الاستمارة الاستبيانية والتي تكونت من ٣ اجزاء تشمل المتغيرات الديموغرافية ،المتغيرات الانجابية ،والمتغيرات المتعلقة بالعمل .تم استخدام الاحصاء الوصفي والاستنتاجي لتحليل البيانات ،تشير نتائج الدراسة ان معظم العاملات (% ٦٧) هن من الفئة العمرية (٢٠-٣٤) سنةوان اعلى نسبة(% ٦٠) منهن خريجات الدراسة الابتدائية فما دون وان (% ٦٠) منهن دات مستوى معاشي واطئ كدالك اكدت الدراسة ان معظم المشاكل الناتجة من ا لحمل هي الاسقاط وقلة في وزن الوليد وهدة المشاكل لها علاقة مهمة بنوع وعدد ساعات العمل ، لدا توصي الدراسة بالتاكيد على العناية المبكرة خلال فترة الحمل وان الممرضة تلعب دور في التوعية بشان مخاطر العمل سواء أكانت هذه المخاطر فيزياويه ،كيماوية ،او البايلوجيه .

Introduction:

Women is the cornerstone of the family and assumes responsibility for many of its most vital function ,not only in regard to health and education ,but also in food production income

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generation .therefore the health of women is prerequisite for the health of the whole family and communities … [1]
Reproductive hazard is substances or agent that affect the reproductive health of women or men or the ability of couples to have health children for Example ,radiation ,some chemicals a psychosocial agent , the harmful effects of a few agents found in the work place have been known for many years , [2]
The effects of work place exposure depend on the specific hazard, the gestation age of the fetus at the time of exposure, hazard may be physical, chemical, or biologic …[3]
An increase in the rate of spontaneous abortion with or without arise in congenital malformation has been reported following a variety of chemical exposures in anesthetic room, and in hospital laboratories …[4]
Same authors stated that negative reproductive out come from work place exposure to toxic substance include sexual dysfunction ,infertility, spontaneous abortion , congenital anomalies ,and Tran placental carcinogenesis [3]
Knowledge of work place exposure is an important aid in the interpretation of psychosocial stressors [5]
The worker should be asked about the existence of toxic chemicals or physical hazards
And the extent to which he or she is concerned about their effects [5]
So the application of nursing principles to conserve health of works in all organization emphasizes prevention ,recognition, and treatment of illness and injury and requires special skills and knowledge in the fields of health elocution and counseling ,environmental health , rehabilitation and human relation [6]

Objectives:

1-to describe the demographic characteristic of study sample s
2- to identify the reproductive characteristic of study samples
3- to identify the effect of work on out come of pregnancy for working women
4- to find out relation ship between working variable and out come of pregnancy

Methodology:

A descriptive evaluation study was conducted to identify the effect of work on the out come of pregnancy for working women during the period 10-30 march 2006.
A purposive sample consisted of (100) women were selected from colleges, factories, hospitals data were collected by using interview questionnaire format was designed and contained 3 parts ,demographic variable ,reproductive variable , and variable related to the work such as place of work ,type of work ,number of work hours , number of employment year .Descriptive and inferential statistical procedures were used to analyze the data .

Inclusion criteria:

1-mulitigravida working women .

Exclusion criteria:

1-women with history of chronic disease (hypertension, diabetes, and urinary tract infection
2- women with history of habitual abortion and cervical incompetent

Results & discussion

Table (1) demographic characteristic of study samples

Age\ years	f	%
Less than 20	17	17 %
20- 34	67	67 %
35 yr and above	16	16 %
Total	100	100 %
Level of education		
Primary school and less	60	60 %
Secondary school	28	28 %
University & above	12	12 %
Total	100	100 %
Socio economic status		
low	60	60 %
Middle	25	25 %
high	15	15 %
Total	100	100 %

Table (1) shows that the highest percentage (67 %) of mother are age group (20 -34) years this finding is consistent with (7) that the age was considered high risk groups for maternal morbidity and mortality due to medical and obstetrical complication during pregnancy and child birth ,the same table shows that (60 %) of mother graduate from primary school & less the association between level of education and out come of pregnancy studied by (8) who demonstrated that among women with low educational level nearly tripled the risk of having Avery pre term birth , also the same table shows that the highest percentage (60 %) of the mothers was in low socioeconomic status (9) also reported that the lowest(SES) Group in many countries having a higher incidence of obstetric problems .

Table (2)Reproductive characteristics of study sample

Gravidity	***NO***	***%***	
Prim gravid a	40	40 %	
Multi gravid a	60	60 %	
Total	100	100 %	
Type of delivery			
NVD	80	80 %	
C \S	20	20 %	
total	**100**	**100 %**	

Table (2) shows that the highest percentage (60 %) of women was multi gravid a .
Multi gravid a women after five pregnancy considered a risk factor for both fetal & maternal out comes (10) the same table shows that(80 %)of women have vaginal delivery this result was in agreement with authors who reported that vaginal delivery is more common than c \ s in Baghdad city (11)

Table (3) Distribution of study sample according to work variables

Type of work	*NO*	*%*
Official	60	60%
Nurses	10	10 %
Teachers	10	10 %
Workers	20	20 %
Total	100	100 %
Working hours		
4-6	10	10 %
7-10	70	70 %
11+	20	20 %
Number of the employment years		
5 &less	10	10 %
6-10	30	30 %
11+	60	60 %
Total	**100**	**100 %**

Table 3 shows that the highest percentage (60 %) of women had official work this result was in agreement with authors who reported that employed women were at increased rat (41 %) of abortion than do UN employed women. (12)

The same table shows that the highest percentage (70%)of women working (7-10) hours daily this result was agreement with authors who reported that standing at work for more than 7 hours\per day was associated with increased risk for abortion occurrence(13) for the number of the employment year the highest percentage(60 %)
Of mother working from11 years and more .no references refer that number of employment year effect on out comes of pregnancy

Table (4) Type of complication out comes of pregnancy during work

abortion	*No*	*%*
Yes	65	**65 %**
no	35	**35 %**
Total	100	**100 %**
Neonatal death		
Yes	20	**20 %**
no	80	**80 %**
Total	100	**100 %**
Low birth weight (LBW) *		
Yes	55	**55 %**
no	45	**45 %**
Total	100	**100 %**
Congenital anomalies		
Yes	35	**35 %**
no	65	**65 %**
Total	**100**	**100 %**

Table (4) shows that the highest percentage (65 %) of women had abortion &(55%) of them had LBW . many authors stated that high fatigue, shift work ,rotating or changing schedules were found to be related to abortion and preterm birth or LBW and pregnancy loss [14]

*** low birth weight ; babies born weight less than 2,5 kg or(5,5) pound either pre term (less than 37 week of gestation) or small for gestation {less than 10th percentile for gestational age) or both [15]**

Table (5) Relation ship between works variable & out comes of pregnancy.

outcomes / *Type of work*	*Yes*	*%*	*No*	*%*	*Total*	*Df*	*X2*	*Sig*
Official	10	10 %	5	5 %	15			
Nurses	15	15 %	5	5 %	20			
Teachers	20	20 %	10	10 %	30	3	5.77	**s**
Workers	25	25 %	10	10 %	35			
Total	70	70 %	30	30 %	100			
Out comes / **Working hours**								
4-6	25	25 %	10	10 %	35			
7-10	40	40 %	15	15 %	55	2	3.87	**s**
11+	7	7 %	3	3 %	10			
Total	72	72 %	28	28 %	100			
Out comes of pregnancy / **Number of employment**								
5& less	6	6 %	9	9 %	15			
6- 10	13	13 %	22	22 %	35	2	1.72	**N.s**
11 +	5	5 %	45	45 %	50			
total	**24**	**24%**	**76**	**76 %**	**100**			

Table (5) shows that the relation ship between type of work & working hours had a significant relation ship with out comes of pregnancy also the same table shows that there are no significant relation ship between number of employment & out comes of pregnancy this result was in agreement with author who revealed with number of employment year------[12]

Conclusions

1- (67%) of study sample the age was ranged between (20- 34) year & (60 %) of sample were graduated of the primary school and less and the majority of them lived in low socio economical status.
2- Most of mother had multi gravid a and method of delivery was normal vaginal delivery
3- Most of mother had abortion and LBW, the out comes of pregnancy and had a significant relation ship with type of work and working hours.

Recommendation

1-advising the women during pregnancy should not perform jobs that require balance or lifting heavy weight, exposure to aloud voices its ,
2- Advising the mother to attended the ante natal care clinic regularly starting from first month of pregnancy until delivery.
3- Emphasizing on the nurses as health personal to take their role in perception of work hazards.
4- Further studies should make with large samples size.

List of abbreviation

C/S	Cesarean section
DF	Degree of Freedom
F	Frequency
LBW	Low Birth Weight
no	negative كلا
N.S	Not Significant
NVD	Normal Vaginal delivery
No	Number
S	Significant
SES	Socioeconomic Status
SIG	Significant
X^2	Chi – Square
Yes	Positive نعم
≤	Less than or Equal
>	More than
%	Percentage

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