

## "Adequacy of Supportive Nursing Care on Pregnancy Outcome among Women Expecting Pre-Term Birth"

ملخص البحث باللغة الانجليزية:

### **Introduction**

#### **Back ground:**

Preterm births are the most serious complications of pregnancy in Egypt. In poor resources health services areas physicians have been forced to lower cost of medical management by discharging women home earlier, often without special follow-up programs as reported. In addition, hospital acquiring infections one root cause for preterm birth. Furthermore, spending time in hospital appears to have detrimental Psychological effects on expectant women and her family.

Moreover several studies highlight on providing supporting care in the more familiar and less costly home environment assumed to improve pregnancy outcomes.

#### **Aim of the Study:**

The current study aimed to examine the adequacy of supportive nursing care on Pregnancy outcomes among women expecting pre-term birth.

#### **Subjects and Methods:**

**Design:** A quasi-experimental design was used.

**Study Setting:** The study was conducted at the maternity hospital affiliated to Fayoum University and a home visits to the women' place of residence.

#### **Sample:**

Purposive sample for total of 81 primigravida women at risk for pre-term birth divided into 2 groups randomly assigned as ;study group(41 women received supportive care at home) and control group (40 women received care by hospital admissions).

#### **Tools for data collection:**

**Tools of Data Collection:** Five tools were designed & utilized by the researchers to collect the required data for this study:

1. A Structured interviewing questionnaire

2. Knowledge assessment sheet (Pretest)
3. Home care follow up chart.
4. Neonatal assessment sheets
5. Self-monitoring diary.

**Results:**

Although the study results regarding neonatal primary outcomes revealed no significant difference were found it consider positively result that mean adequacy of supportive care compared by hospital care.as well as significant different between groups favor for supportive care regarding maternal outcomes as shorter staying and admission times for hospital, mode of delivery and frequency of tocolytic and less frequency of warning signs among supportive care group than hospital care

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**Conclusion:**

Pregnant women at risk for preterm labor who received supportive care showed better pregnancy outcome than those who don't

**Recommendations:**Supportive nursing care protocols/ programs should be designed and validating according the types of high risk conditions.