

Healthcare Providers' Observation towards Pregnant Mothers' Healthcare Seeking Behaviour

Fisseha Shiferie Tadesse

Addis Continental Institute of Public Health, Ethiopia

Abstract

Statement of the problem: The use of healthcare services by women plays an important role in determining the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and even after delivery. Reproductive healthcare is important for the survival and well-being of the mother and her child. Every woman needs to be aware of the danger signs that occur during pregnancy, as complications can be unpredictable. These danger signs include vaginal bleeding, severe headache, vision problems, high fever, swollen hands/ face, and reduced fetal movement.

Objective/purpose of the study: The objective of this study was to understand the perception of healthcare providers about pregnant mothers' healthcare seeking behaviour.

Methodology

This study was part of a larger cluster-randomized control trial (cRCT) that examined the effects of a combined package of enhanced nutrition and infection control interventions among pregnant women in Amhara region in Ethiopia on birth outcomes such as preterm birth and low birthweight. Data was collected through in-depth interview (IDI) with healthcare providers.

Findings: Most pregnant women were aware of the causes of giving birth to small babies but significant others were found to be highly attached to local beliefs. For instance, they believed that giving birth to small babies could be due to punishment from God, visiting people who are mourning and touching a dead body while pregnant and 'shotellay' (an RH incompatibility). This study has also found out that they had no/ little knowledge about nutritional requirements during pregnancy.

Conclusion

Although some of the pregnant women were aware about some complications of pregnancy and nutritional requirements during pregnancy but in general knowledge among most of the women was found to be inadequate. Recommendation: Women should receive health education about pregnancy including outcomes, danger signs during pregnancy, nutrition and family planning, as well as other services when they visit an ANC clinic.

- 1. Ontweka LN, Deng LO, Rauzier J, Debes AK, Tadesse F, et al. (2016) Cholera Rapid Test with Enrichment Step Has Diagnostic Performance Equivalent to Culture. PLOS ONE 11(12): e0168257.
- 2. Andrew SA, Lucy AP, John R, Fisseha T, Francesco G, et al. Effectiveness of one dose of oral cholera vaccine in response to an outbreak: a case-cohort study. Lancet Glob Health 2016; 4: e856–63

Article Information

Conferenc Proceedings: World Congress on Nursing & Healthcare (Paris)

Conferecne date: 18-19 November, 2019

Inovineconferences.com

*Corresponding author: Fisseha Shiferie Tadesse, Addis Continental Institute of Public Health, Ethiopia; Email: fshiferie21(at)gmail.com

Citation: Tadesse FS (2019) An Empirical Study of PICC Related Venous Thrombosis Risk Assessment Tool in Cancer Patients. J Pediat Infants.

Copyright: © 2019 Tadesse FS. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

- 3. Helena H, Fisseha S, Eduard G, Ruggero G, et al. A comparison of self-report and antiretroviral detection to inform estimates of antiretroviral therapy coverage, viral load suppression and HIV incidence in Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa. BMC Infectious Diseases 2017; 17:653
- Fisseha S, Workineh S. In vivo antidiarrheal and ex-vivo spasmolytic activities of the aqueous extract of the roots of Echinops kebericho Mesfin (Asteraceae) in rodents and isolated guinea-pig ileum. Int. J. Pharm.Pharmacol. 2013; 2: 110-116

Citation: Tadesse FS (2019) An Empirical Study of PICC Related Venous Thrombosis Risk Assessment Tool in Cancer Patients. J Pediat Infants.