

ABOUT:- IHAT was instituted in 2003 as a Charitable Trust under the Indian Trust Act, 1882 and is registered with the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, under section 12A(a) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules 2021.

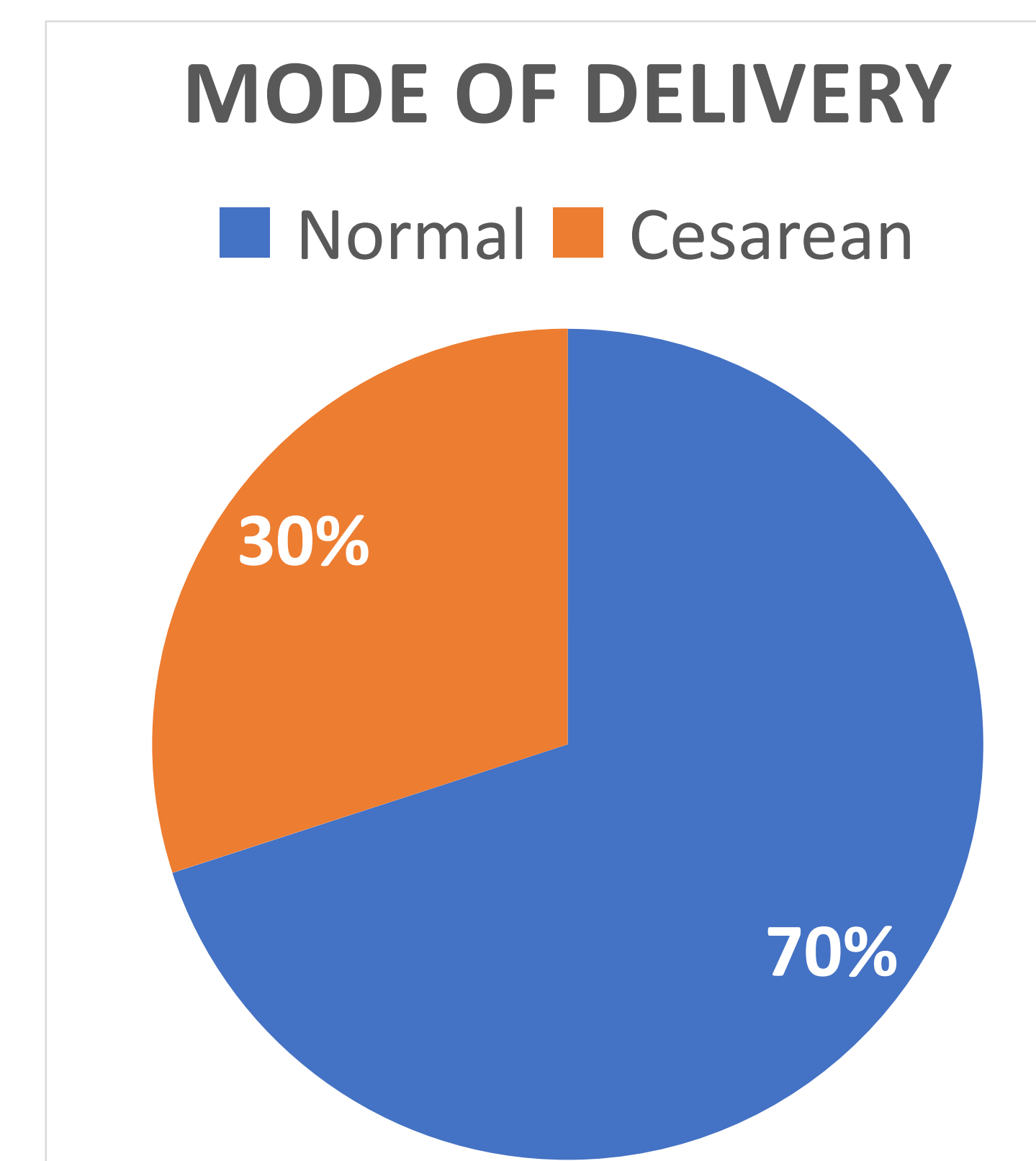
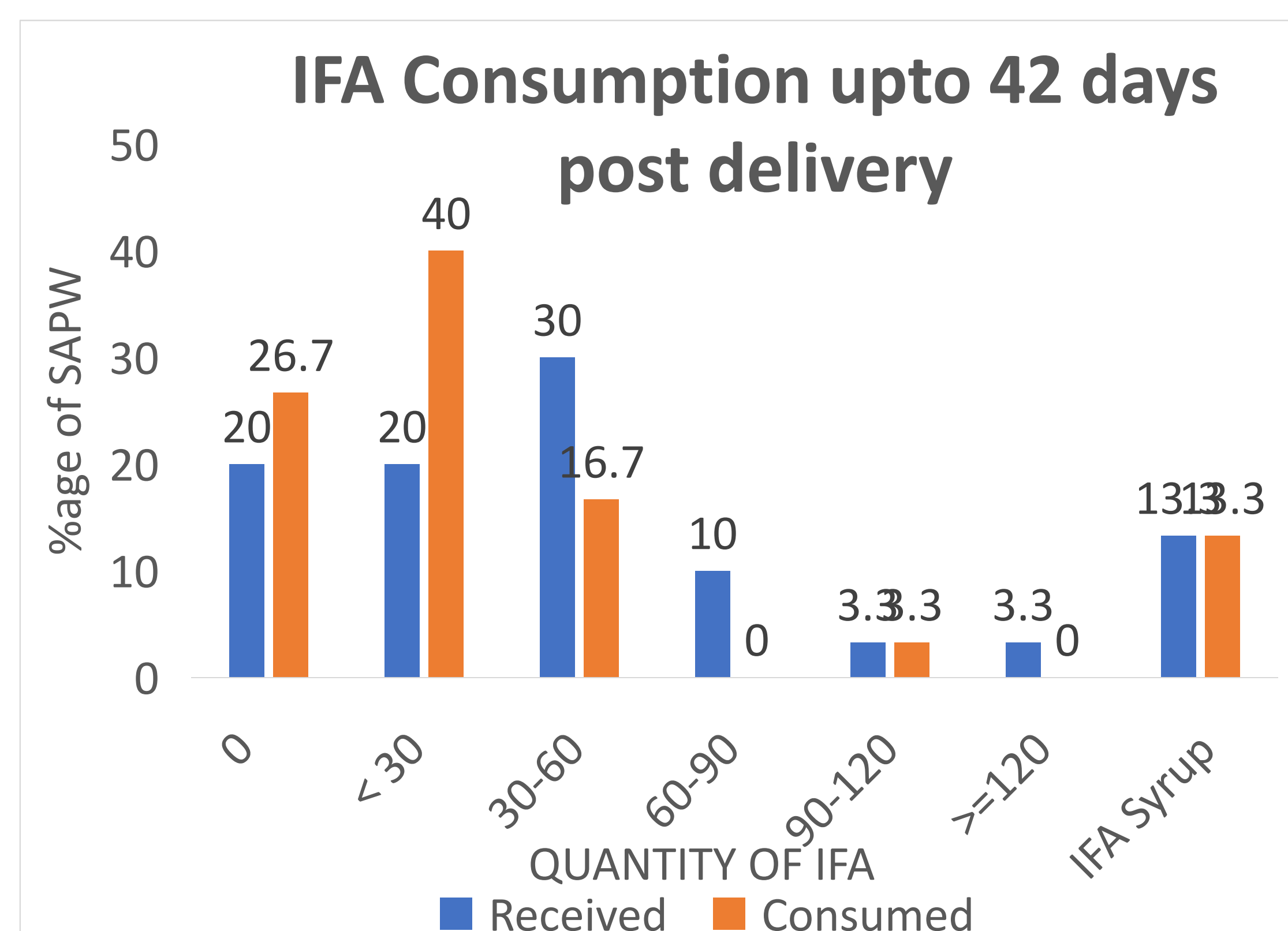
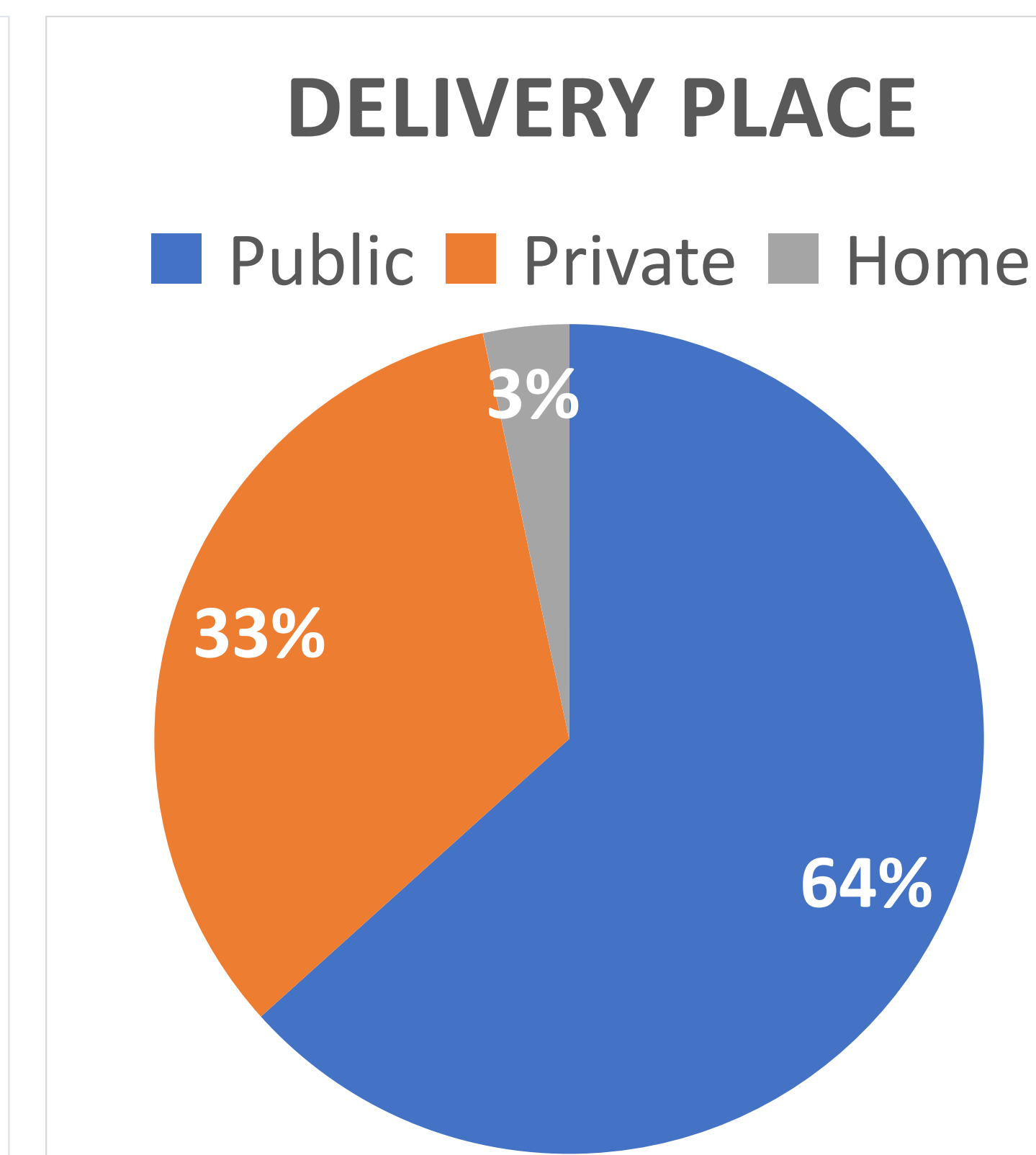
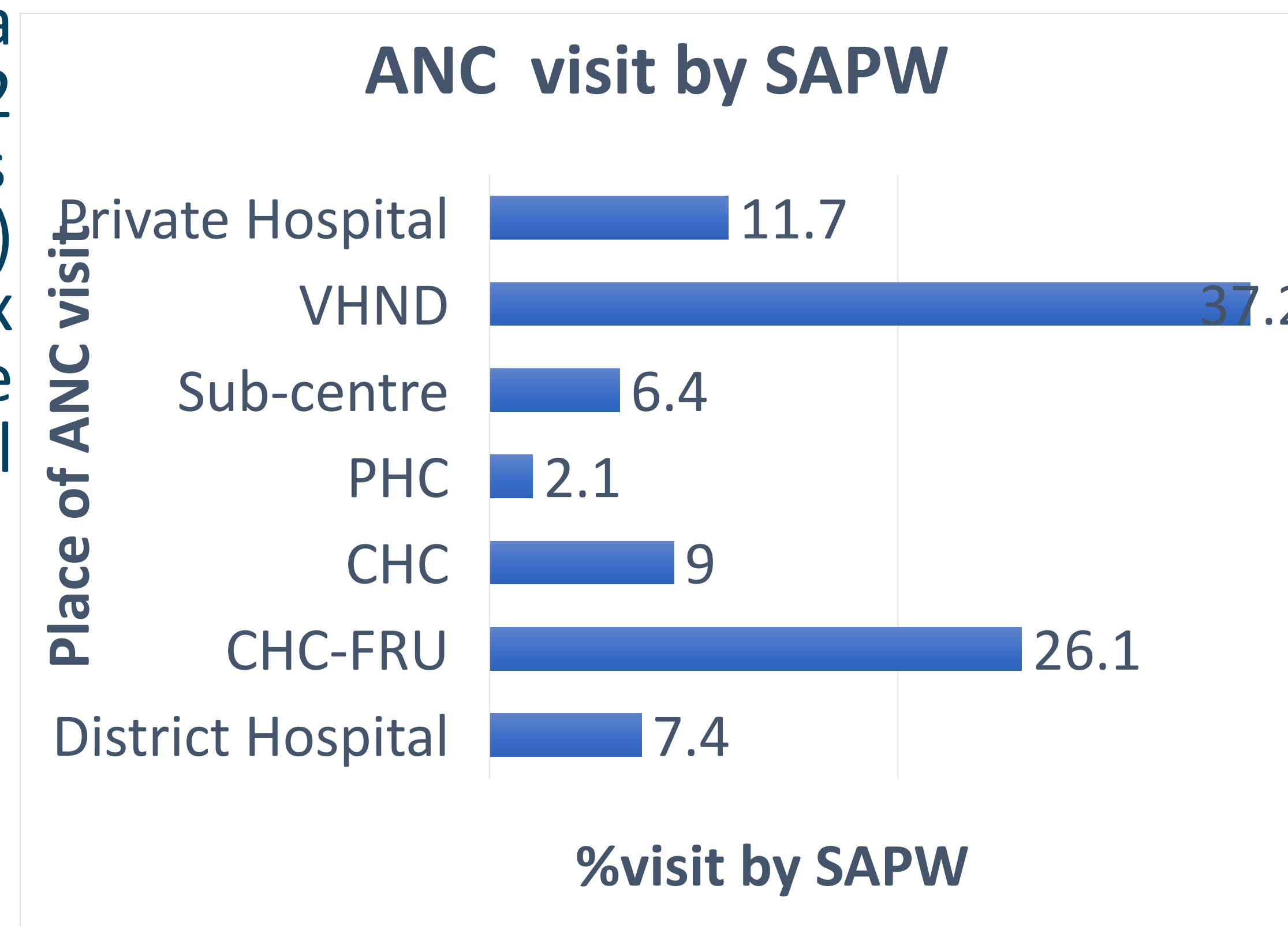
MISSION & VISION:- Meaningfully impact the lives of vulnerable and marginalized people by addressing health and social inequities”.

STUDY

OBJECTIVE:- To measure the utilization of ANC & PNC Services by identified severe anemic pregnant women who delivered in last 60 Days To understand the reasons for non- utilization of ANC & PNC services.

METHODOLOGY:- A retrospective study was conducted with 30 recently delivered mothers, who had given birth in the last 60 days of data collection. Data regarding their demographic characteristics, ANC utilization, delivery experience, and post-natal care were collected through face-to-face interviews

RESULT:- Average participant age: 27.5 years
 • Majority of participants in the age range of 25-30 (43.3%)
 • 73.3% registered for antenatal care during the first trimester
 • 96.7% of participants had Maternal and Child Protection cards
 • 50% of participants received iron sucrose, typically with up to four doses (66.7%)
 • 26.7% of participants underwent blood transfusion
 • 80% of deliveries were planned at public healthcare facilities



CHALLENGES FACED DURING STUDY

- Engaging the community and gaining their trust proved to be a significant challenge.
- In diverse communities, language and cultural differences posed challenges in effectively communicating the survey questions and gathering accurate responses.



Strength

- Relevant research topic
- Retrospective study design
- Comprehensive data collection

Weakness

- Small sample size
- Recall bias

Opportunity

- Identification of factors influencing ANC and PNC utilization
- Potential of intervention development

Threat

- Resource constraints
- External factors impacting utilization

LEARNINGS FROM THE STUDY

- The findings emphasized the significance of educational campaigns targeting women to enhance understanding, promote timely interventions, and reduce the burden of maternal anemia.
- The survey identified nutritional deficiencies as a leading cause of maternal anemia. Lack of adherence to iron and calcium supplements was a common concern.
- The survey highlighted the importance of community engagement and empowerment in addressing maternal anemia.

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