



A Study on Awareness and Utilization of ANC Services among Pregnant Women in Kheda district of Gujarat.



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INTRODUCTION :

ANC refers to pregnancy related health care, which is usually provided by a doctor , an ANM or another health professional. Ideally ANC care should monitor a pregnancy of sign of complications, detect and treat pre existing and concurrent problems of pregnancy and provide advice and counselling on preventive care, diet during pregnancy, delivery care, postnatal care, and related issues. In India, the reproductive & child health programmed aims at providing at least three antenatal check-ups which should includes weight and blood pressure check, abdominal examination, immunization against tetanus, iron & folic acid prophylaxis, as well as anemia management.

RATIONAL OF WORK:

Reduction of MMR has been the priority agenda of the State Govt. of Gujarat. Maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Gujarat has risen in the last three years.

The MMR (female death per 1,00,000 live births) rose between 2014 and 2016, from 72 in 2013-14 to 80 in 2014-15 and then to 85 in 2015-16, according to the report on General and social sector for the year ended march 2016 tabled in the assembly on Friday.

Source: Gujarat maternal mortality rate rising since 2014: CAG/India news / Hindustan Times

OBJECTIVES:

- To measure the utilization of ANC services in Kheda district at least once.
- To assess the knowledge of pregnant women about antenatal care services.
- To identify the reasons for not utilizing Antenatal care services from pregnant women.

LIMITATION :

- Only a single village was visited in a day.
- There was difficulty in collection of information in those villages where ASHA of the village was absent to translate the language.
- Poor transportation in rural areas.
- Only one district is selected for the study so cannot determine the condition of whole state Gujarat.

LITERATURE REVIEW :

AUTHOR	KEY FINDING	RESULT
Nishant R. Bhimani , Pushti V. Vanchhani , Girija P. Kartha	Study on utilization of antenatal health care services among married women of reproductive group in the rural area surendranagar area Gujarat.	A total of 403 women were include in the study. Pregnancy registration was done by 88.77% of the women. Out of total registration women, majority i.e. 54.25% had registered during 2 nd trimester. In response to frequency of ANC visits, study found that 81.92% had taken complete tetanus immunization. About 47% of women had complete full course of iron and folic acid tablets. it was observed that 46.03% women availed complete ANC package.
Vaibhavi D Patel, Bhavna T Puwar, Jay K Sheth	Utilization of Antenatal care services in the Gandhinagar (Rural) district, Gujarat. A multi- Indicator Cluster survey (MICS) was conducted in April 2008 using 30 cluster technique.	118 (7.82%) women were pregnant at the time of survey. More than half of women were in 20 to 24 years. 83% of the antenatal women had registered for ANC. Knowledge of chiranjeevi yojana and JSY was very poor.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :

Study Area – 7 block in Kheda district in each block taken 2 village for data collection.

Study Period – 4 April to 1 June 2018

Sampling Method – Simple Random Sampling

Sample Size - 65 pregnant women

Study Tool – Questionnaire with close ended

Study Design – Descriptive and Observational Study

FINDINGS:

Figure – 1

AGE (years)	Percentage of pregnant women
15-24	58.5
25-34	32.3
35-44	9.2

Figure – 2

Education Qualification

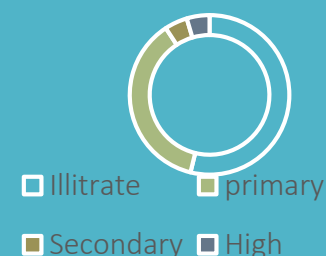
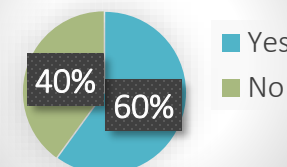


Figure – 3

Income	Percentage
5000 & below	38.5
5000-10000	43.07
10000-15000	18.5
15000 & above	0

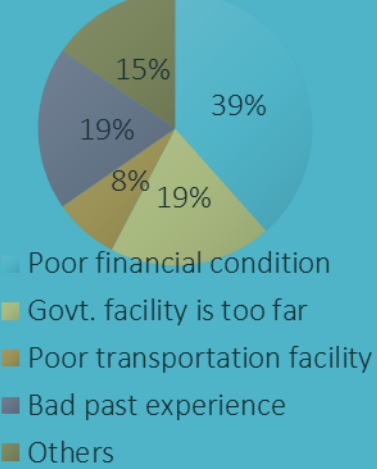
Figure - 4

Receive ANC services during pregnancy at least once



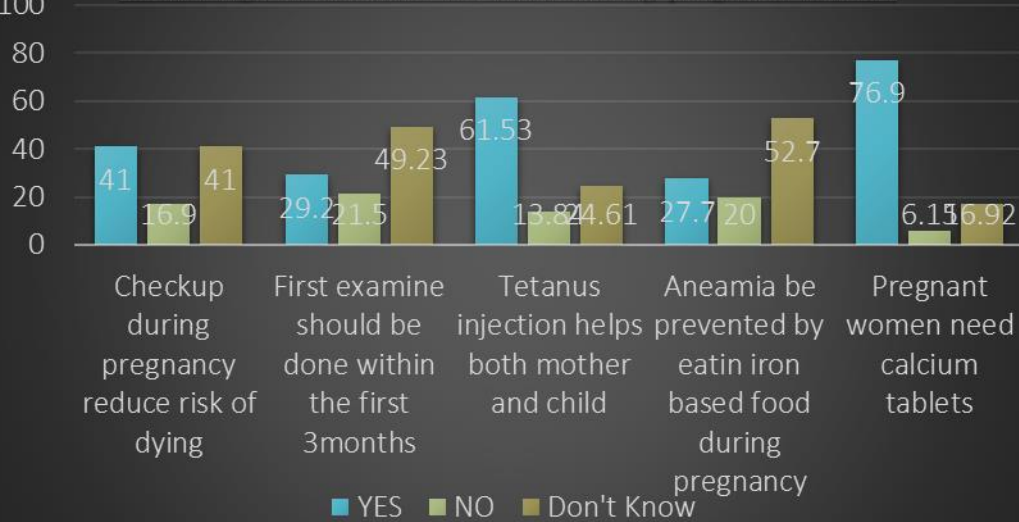
Finding - 5

Reasons for not receiving ANC services (n=26)



Findings - 6

Knowledge about ANC Services among pregnant women



Result from Observation :

- 1. Most of the women are not aware about ANC services.
- 2. ASHAs not provide information and schedule of ANC visit.
- 3. Woman who have faith in traditional healers had less chance of utilizing of ANC services.

SUGGESTION :

- 1. From figure -1, Age between 15-24 are high in percentage of pregnant women so we can encouraging early registration and more focus on young mothers because young mother are easily convincible.
- 2. From figure -2 & 3, women's are less educated and monthly income of the family is higher percentage between 5000 to 10000. So give some incentive of every visit of ANC services during pregnancy result of this is increase the no. of ANC visit.
- 3. From figure – 4, 40% women still not receiving ANC services out of sample size (n=65). So, ASHAs make a proper plan to cover the all pregnant women in the village and educate them abut ANC services and registered them.
- 4. From figure -5 , reasons for not receiving ANC services because of poor financial condition (39%) , bad past experience (19%) and government facility is too far (19%). So, ASHAs increase the awareness about the benefits of ANC services & health scheme among the women during pregnancy and government can try to manage a public transport for the pregnant women to receive them for antenatal care visit then it can be helpful to rise the no. of pregnant women.
- 5. From figure -6, Educate women because they are more aware of health problems , know more about the availability of health care services, and utilized the information more effectively then non educated women.

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