

GAP ANALYSIS OF UTILIZATION OF POST NATAL CARE SERVICES IN AHORE BLOCK OF JALORE DISTRICT

Summer Training at UNICEF Rajasthan

INTRODUCTION - The postnatal period, just after delivery and through the first six weeks of life, is recognized as a critical time for both mothers and newborns. The Post natal care aims to provide ‘core care’ which every woman and her baby should receive, Care is likely to include routine clinical examination and observation of the woman and her baby, routine infant screening to detect potential disorders, support for infant feeding and ongoing provision of information and support, It provides maternal and child health services, including health counselling, vaccination, physical examinations of women, nutrition, immunizations, as well as weighing of children under five years of age, all conducted on a monthly basis Community based care was also provided, including delivery and postnatal care conducted by village midwives.

OBJECTIVES-

*To identify the current status of Post natal care practise for
Mother and Newborn at Ahore Block of Jalore District.

* To identify the Gapes, Barrier and Factor unable the utilization of Post natal care services among population of Ahore block of Jalore District.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY -

Study Type : Descriptive Research

Study Population : Females Who Delivered in the months of April and May 2015.

Study Period : 2 Months (1st April to 31st May, 2015)

Sampling Technique: Non-Probability Sampling

Data Collection :

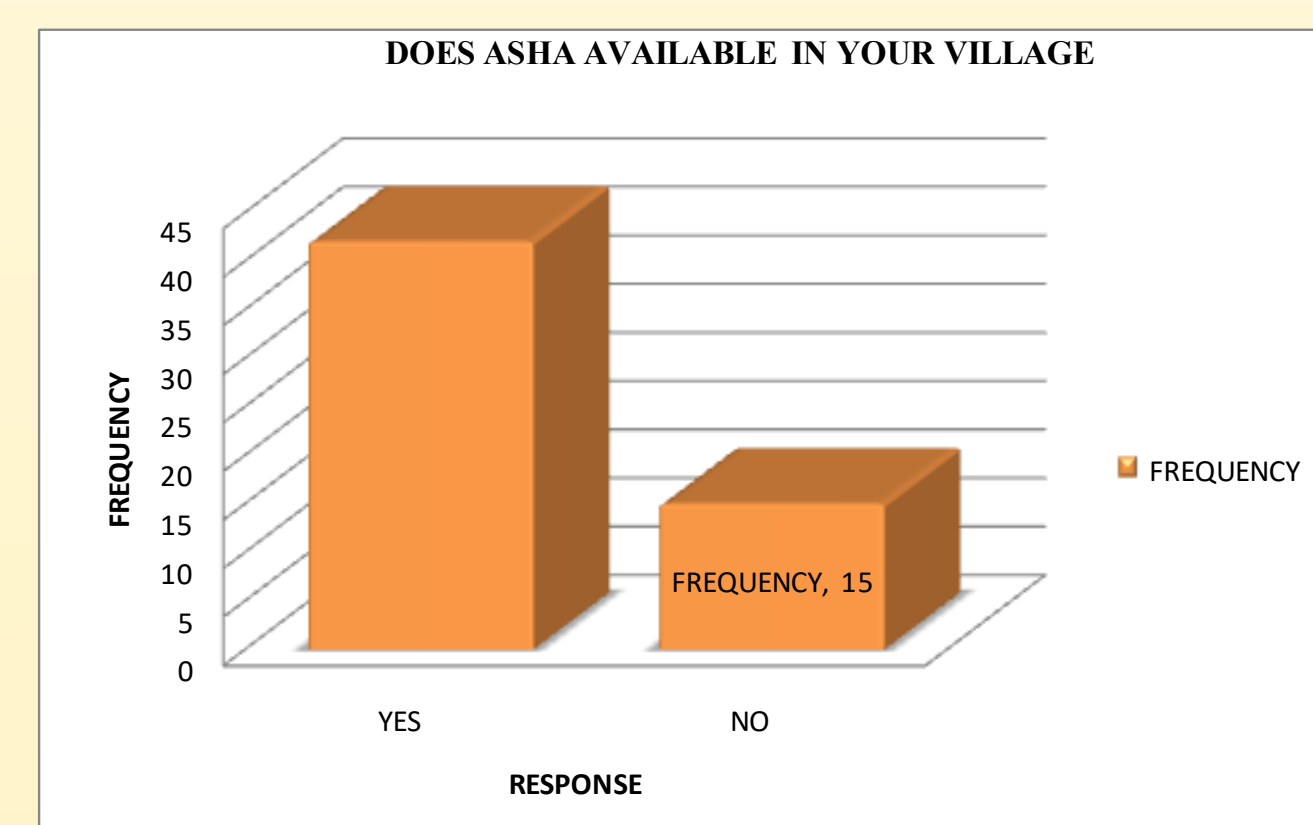
Technique - Face to Face Interview method

Tool - Semi-structured Questionnaire

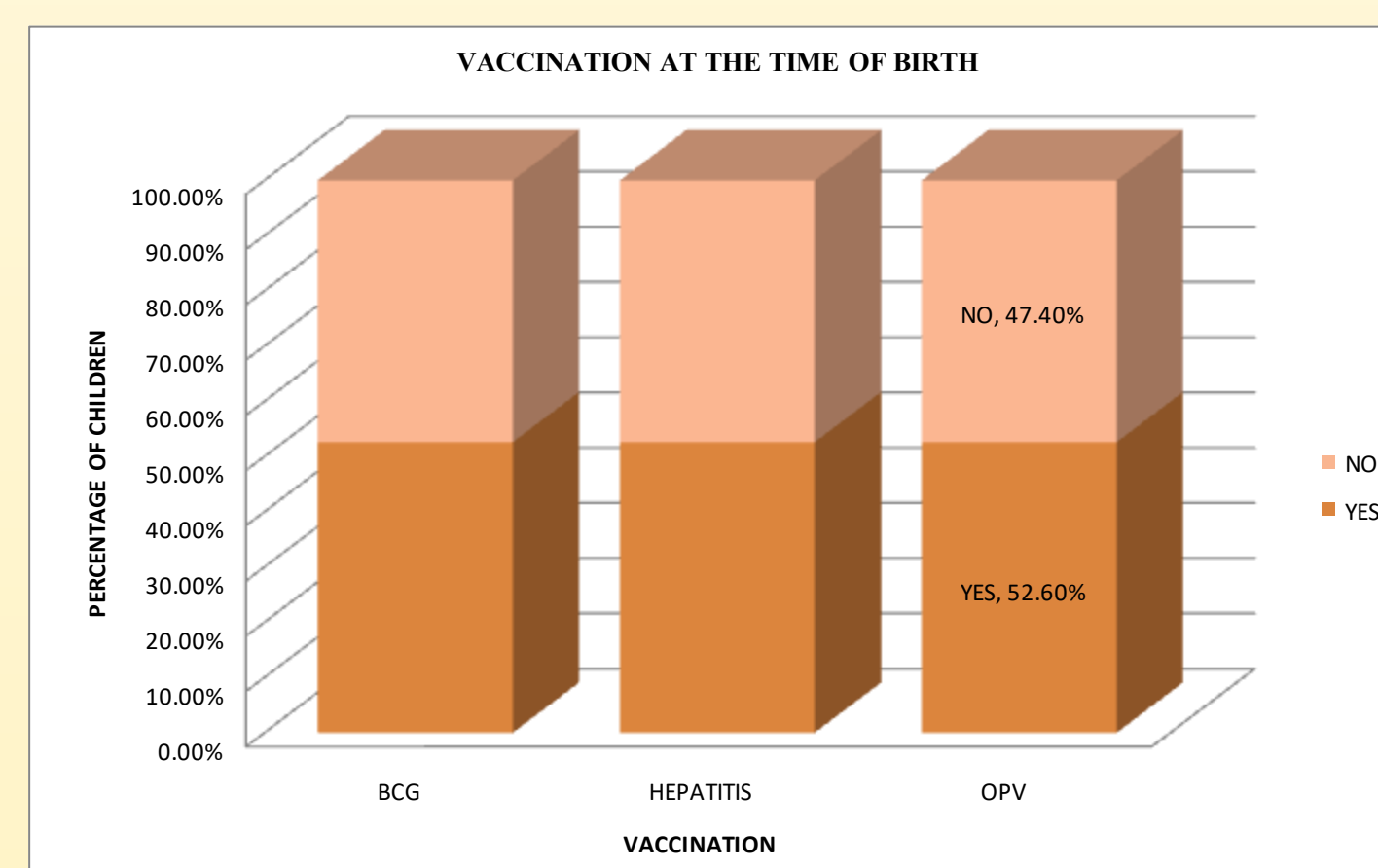
FINDINGS -

- *Almost more than 30 % Posts of ASHA & 20% Posts ANM were Vacant.
- *ASHA was not visited home up to the standard allotted days.
- *Highest frequency of respondents were not satisfied with the work of ASHA & ANM.
- *Out of 6 allotted visits, ASHA did not visited more than 3 times.
- *Only 50% mother feed their child just after the delivery because remaining 50 % were not counsel.
- *80% Mothers still feed their child after the delivery only due to counselling.
- *Counselling of hand washing was not given by any ANM or ASHA.
- *Only 30% mothers were using soap for hand washing, while 25 % mothers were washing their hands with water .
- *Mothers don't know the importance of hand washing.
- *Still 100 % immunization is not achieved due lack of counselling & unavailability of Front-line workers.
- *Mother did not know about that schedule of vaccination.
- *Did not counsel before.
- *They don't know the importance of immunization.
- *At some places there was a superstition that if father saw hi child before 3 months, chill will fall ill...
- *Other Social Customs which were hinder the PNC service utilization.

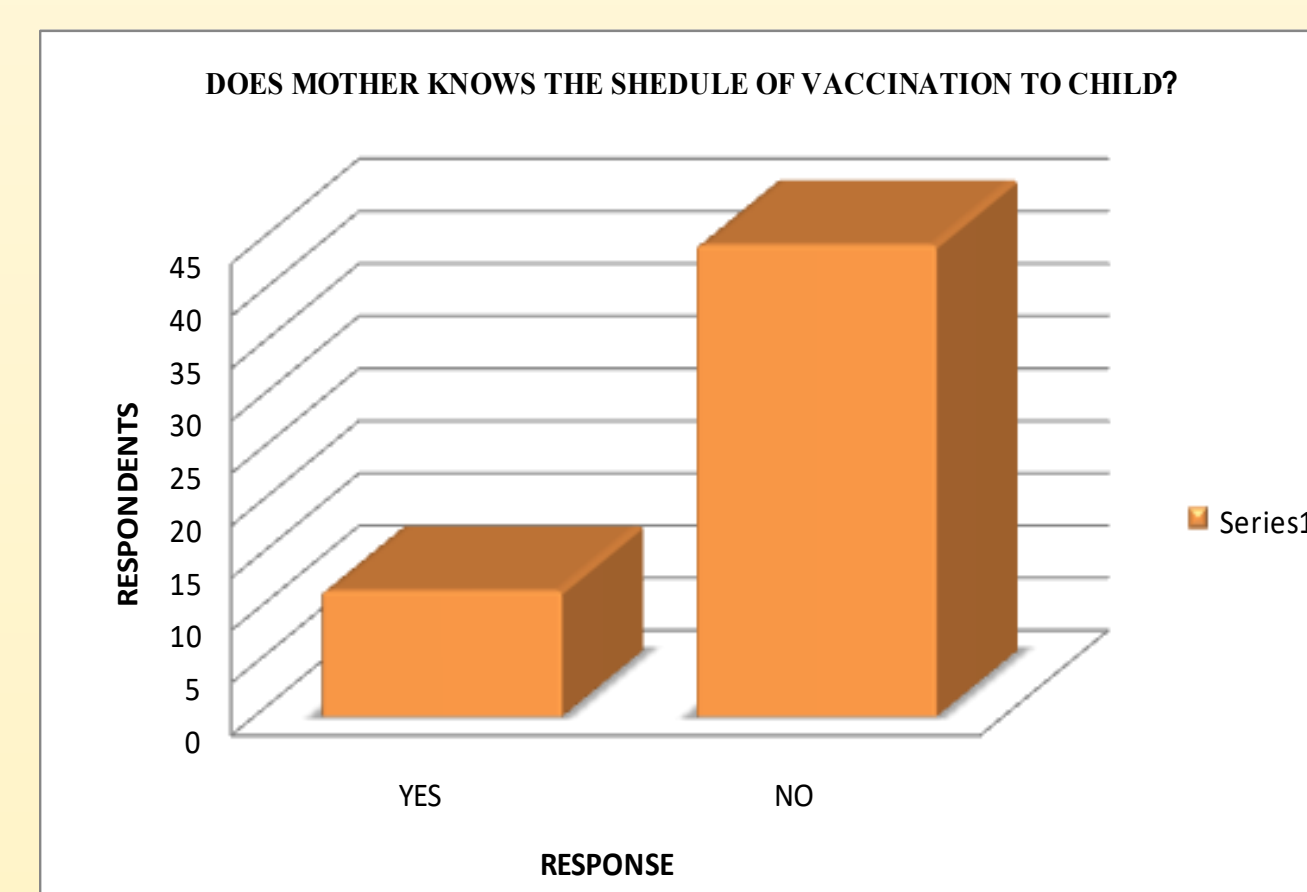
1.) Availability of ASHA & ANM in village.



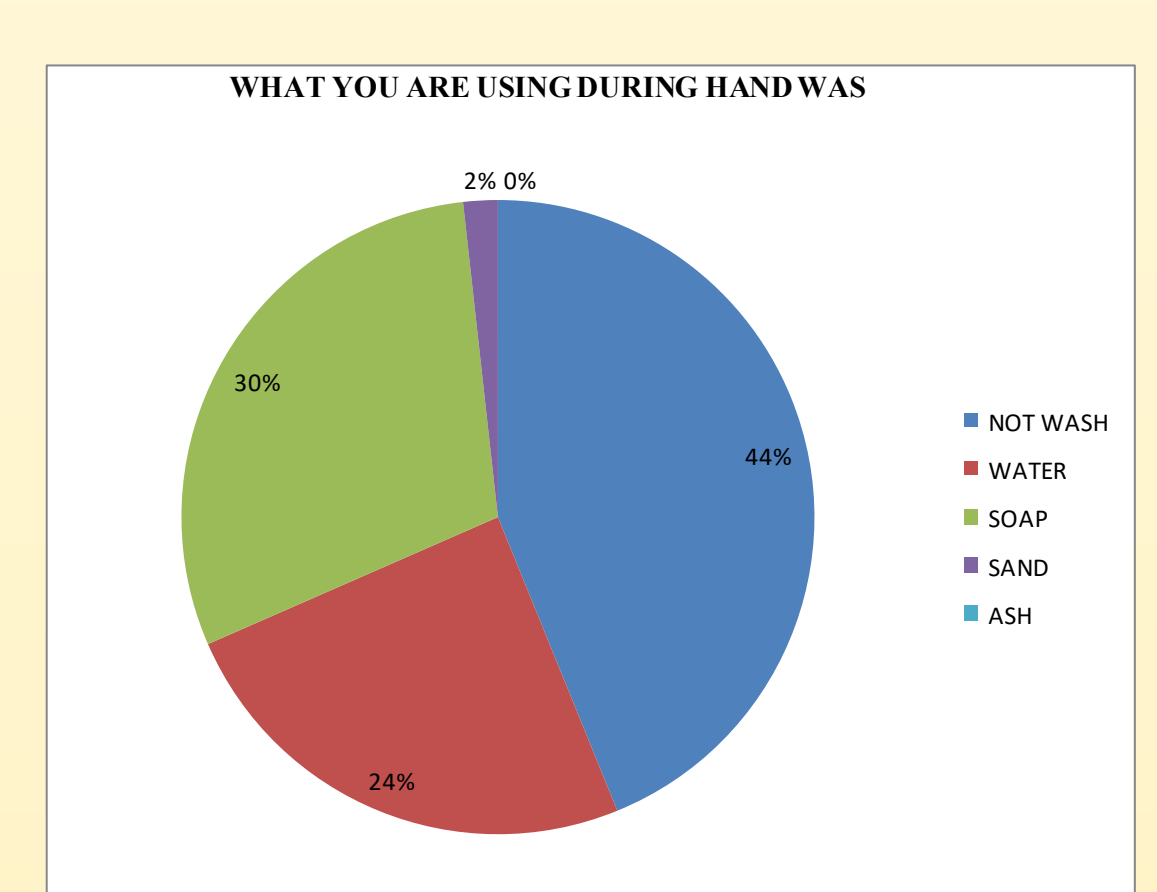
2.) Vaccination at the Time of Birth



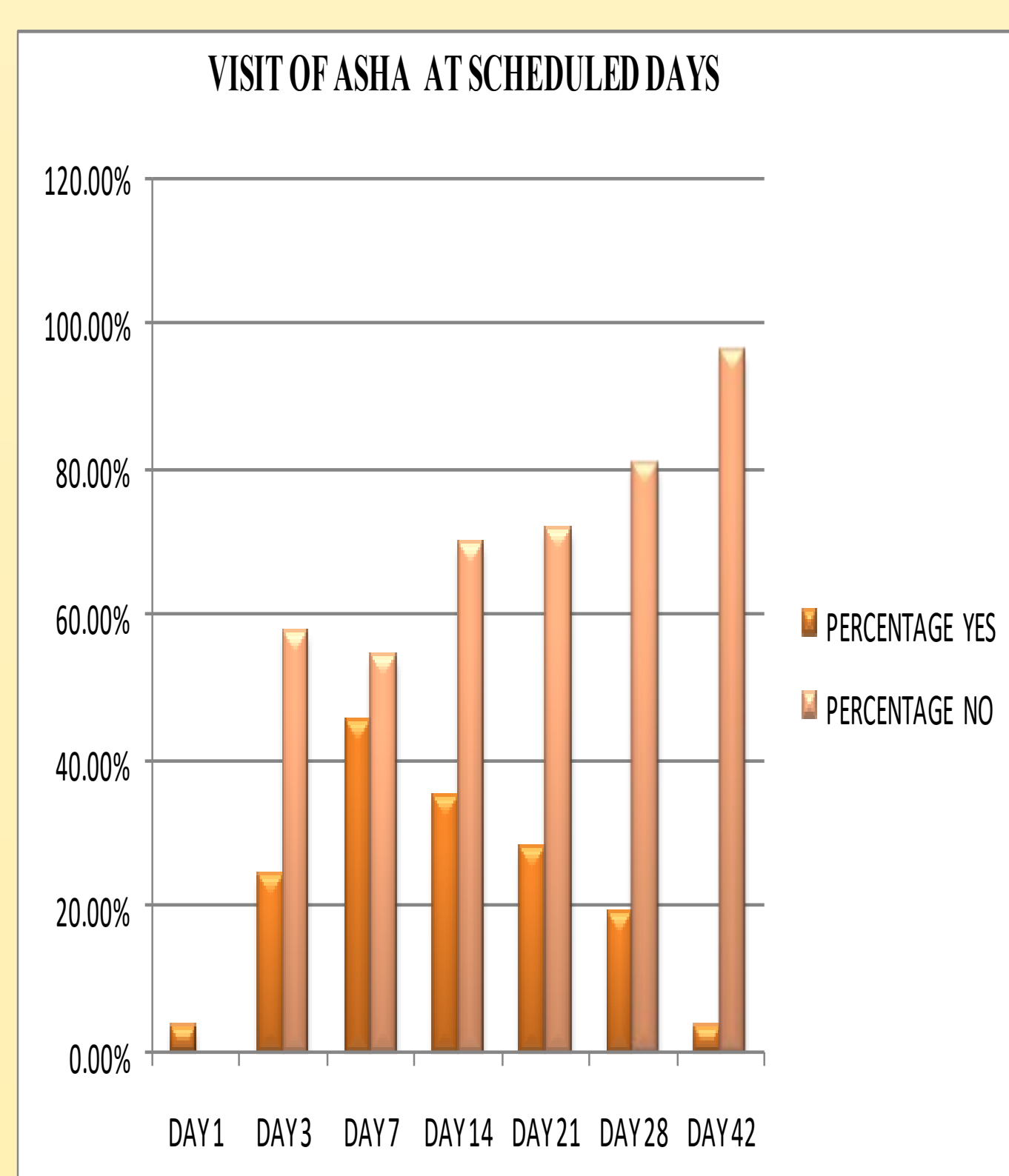
3.) Knowledge of Schedule of vaccination of child



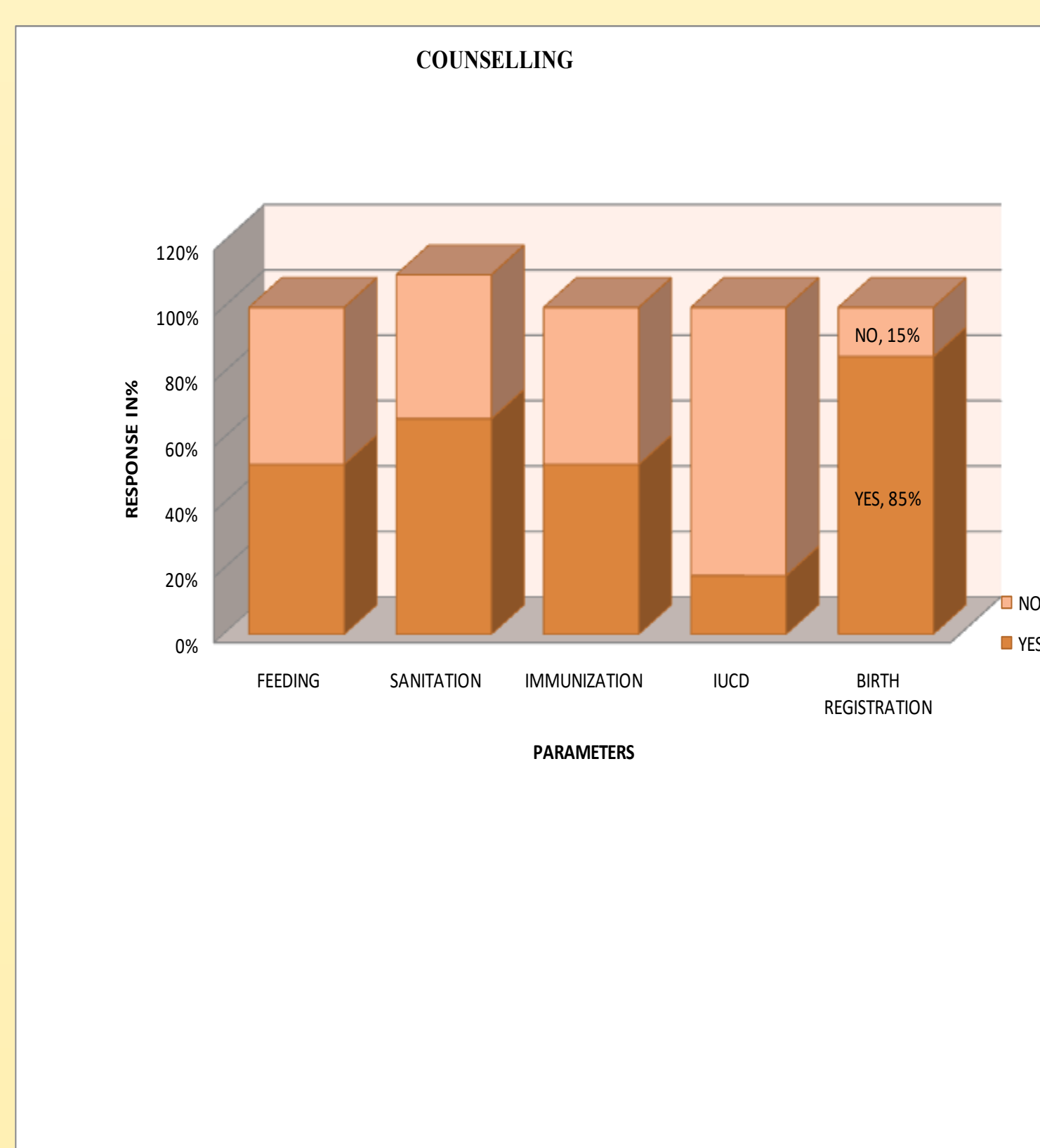
4.) Personal Hygiene/ Sanitation



5.) Visit of ASHA at Scheduled Days



6.) Counselling



RECOMMENDATIONS

- *Fulfil the vacant posts of ANM/ASHA/AWW for efficient running of health system.
- *The ASHA/ANM/AWW should visit the new born on the scheduled days of visit (3,7,14,21,28,42 days).
- *Properly counsel the mother about breast feeding, Personal Hygiene, Sanitation, Diet, Rest, Vaccination for child, Contraception.
- *The ASHA/ANM/AWW should counsel the parents and Family about all the parameters for proper care of the new born.
- *Inform Mother for MCHN day or Nutrition day at Hospital/SC,AW by IEC.
- *ANM/ASHA/AWW should follow the standard Protocols.

PRESENTED BY-

MOHIT VERMA
MBA-HM 19th
ROLL No.—1572
IIHMR UNIVERSITY