

Assessment of Antenatal Care Services in Ahore Block of Jalore District (Rajasthan)

Summer training at UNICEF, Rajasthan

Antenatal Care is the systematic supervision of women during pregnancy to monitor the progress of foetal growth and to ascertain the wellbeing of mother and the foetus. A proper Antenatal check-up provides necessary care to the mother and helps identify any complications of pregnancy such as anaemia, pre-eclampsia, hypertension etc. in the mother and slow/inadequate growth of the foetus. Antenatal care allows for the timely management of complications through referral to an appropriate facility for further treatment. It also provides opportunity to prepare birth plan and identify the facility for delivery and referral in case of complications.

Components of antenatal care comprises of history taking, physical examination, investigations, interventions and counselling. History taking is important in order to gain knowledge about any complications in previous pregnancy. Physical examination is conducted at every visit to ensure weight gain and foetal growth. Urine test and Hb examination is done to check presence of anaemia and any complications.

Research question:

What is the current status of Antenatal care services in Ahore block of Jalore district, Rajasthan?

Objective:

- To assess Antenatal care services provided in Ahore block of Jalore district, Rajasthan.
- To identify gaps in the services provided according to the guidelines.

Research Methodology:

Sources of data: Primary data was collected in form of face to face interviews of pregnant women.

Study type: Descriptive.

Study duration: Two months.

Study area: Villages of Ahore block of Jalore district, Rajasthan.

Sampling:

Sampling technique: Non-probability sampling (Purposive sampling)

Respondents: Pregnant women who are in their third trimester.

Sample size: 50

Technique: Face to face interview.

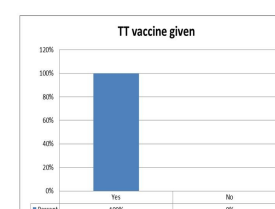
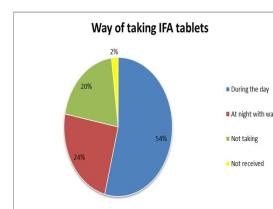
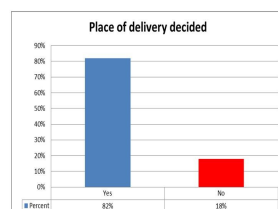
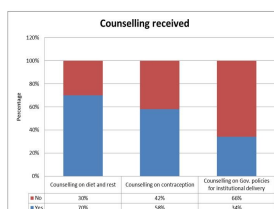
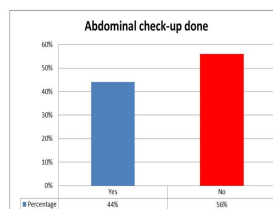
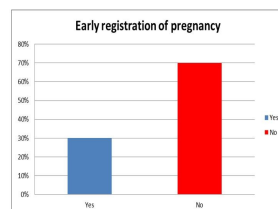
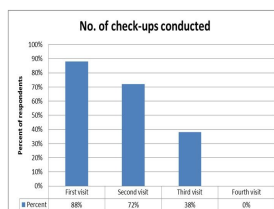
Tool: Semi structured questionnaire.

Findings:

- 70% of respondents (35/50) were registered late i.e. after 12 weeks of pregnancy.
- Fourth check-up was not conducted of any respondent.
- With subsequent check-ups number of respondents are reducing as shown by the graph.
- 100% of respondents received TT vaccines.
- 20% of respondents were not taking IFA tablets due to it's side effects.
- 82% of respondents (41/50) had decided place of delivery.
- 66% of respondents (33/50) don't know about cash rewards for institutional deliveries.

Possible strategies:

- Registering pregnancy as early as possible should be on priority.
- Women who go to their maternal house during third trimester should be tracked and their information should be given to ANM of that village so as to conduct at least 3 ANC check-ups.
- Counselling on various issues involving diet, rest and specially government policies to promote institutional deliveries should be done.
- Women should be counselled on way of taking IFA supplementation and management of it's side effects.



Presented by:

Harshul

MBA-HM 19

1553