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ASSESSMENT OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN DELIVERING IN OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL OF JHARKHAND

Community Medicine

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ABSTRACT

Background: Antenatal check up (ANC) is imperative for the timely diagnosis and treatment of pregnancy related morbidities.Good and timely ANC is a vital component for the safe motherhood and child survival. The study aims to describe the socio demographic profile & to assess the ANC Status and degree of acceptance of different services given in ANC among pregnant women.**Methods:** This was a cross sectional hospital based study done in Obs. &Gynae. department of RIMS, Ranchi for a duration of 3 months. All pregnant women admitted for delivery in Obs. & Gynae. department, RIMS, Ranchi during our data collection period were selected randomly from five units. Total sample size during this period came out to be 163. Templates were generated in MS excel sheet and data analysis was done using SPSS software (version20.0).**Results:** After analysis of 163 subjects, it was found that about half (50.6%) of the patients were from rural background with non tribal ethnicity (68.11%). ANC registration was found in 98.1% of women and 34.4% women have more than four ANC visits. **Conclusions:** Majority of the women were taking ANC visits and getting iron supplementation with TT injection.

KEYWORDS

Antenatal check up

INTRODUCTION

Antenatal care is the routine health control of presumed healthy pregnant women without symptoms (screening), in order to diagnose diseases or complicating obstetric conditions without symptoms, and to provide information about lifestyle, pregnancy and delivery1.Early registration to antenatal care is imperative for the timely diagnosis and treatment of pregnancy related morbidities. ANC has progressed over a period of time, with the trend shifting gradually from indoor care to the out-patient care that we have at present2,3. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that pregnant women in developing countries should seek ANC within the first 4 months of pregnancy4. In developed countries such as the UK and the USA, the first ANC visit is recommended within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy5,6. In addition, early ANC visits also enable fairly accurate calculation of the expected date of delivery, especially in women who are unsure of their last menstrual period[7,8].

Globally, while 85% of pregnant women access ANC with a skilled health personnel atleast once, only 6 in 10 (58%) receive at least 4 ANC visits[9].

According to National Family Health Survey – IV about 51.2% of pregnant women have at least 4 ANC visits and about 58.6% have ANC in first trimester in India. In Jharkhand this percentage is 30.3 and 52% respectively[10].

India is a developing country with most of its population load in rural areas. There are few researches on ANC in other part of country but no such research was conducted in the state of Jharkhand. So, this study aims to describe the socio demographic profile of patients attending the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, RIMS, Ranchi and assessment of ante natal check-up in order to motivate and spread awareness among pregnant women about ANC and its importance.

METHODOLOGY

This was a cross sectional hospital based study done in department of obstetrics and gynaecology, RIMS, Ranchi for a duration of 3 months (12 weeks). All pregnant women admitted for delivery between 1st-30th September and willing to participate in the study, were selected randomly from 5 units of department. Data was collected three days a week. Total number of women came out to be 163 for this duration. A pre-tested semi structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Templates were generated on MS - Excel sheet and data analysis was done using SPSS software (version 20).

RESULTS

Socio-demographic profile of pregnant women attending the OBG dept. of RIMS, Ranchi is shown in Table 1. Table 2 shows the ANC assessment of pregnant women. Services provided during ANC is shown in table 3. Table 4 shows the motivating person for the pregnant women to get ANC.

Table 1: Socio-demographic profile of pregnant women attending OBG dept. of RIMS, Ranchi (n=163)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Religion		
Hindu	144	88.8
Muslim	18	10.6
Christian	01	0.6
Total	163	100
Residence		
Rural	82	50.6
Urban	81	49.4
Total	163	100
Ethnicity		
Tribal	73	45
Non tribal	90	55
Total	163	100
Education		
Literate	34	21.2
Primary	96	58.7
Intermediate	11	6.8
Degree	22	13.1
Total	163	100
Occupation		
House wife	99	60.6
Agriculture	5	3.1
Self-occupation	59	36.2
Total	163	100
Socio-economic status (A/c to modified BG Prasad Classification April 2016)		

Class I	23	14.4
Class II	23	14.4
Class III	66	40.6
Class IV	19	11.3
Class V	32	19.4
Total	163	100

Table 2: ANC Assessment of pregnant women attending OBG dept. of RIMS, Ranchi (n=160)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
ANC Registration		
Yes	160	98.1
No	03	1.9
Total	163	100
Number of visit		
Less than or equal to 4	105	65.6
Greater than 4	55	34.4
Total	160	100

Table 3: ANC Services provided to pregnant women attending OBG dept. of RIMS, Ranchi (n=160)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Services during ANC		
Blood Investigation	160	100
Urine examination	160	100
Iron Folic Acid Supplements		
Yes	151	94.4
No	09	5.6
Total	160	100
Immunization age of Tetanus		
Yes	87	54.4
No	73	45.7
Total	160	100
Instruction of Health, Nutrition and family planning		
Yes	85	53.1
No	75	46.9
Total	160	100
Home visit by Health worker		
Yes	30	18.8
No	130	81.2
Total	160	100

Table 4: Motivation for ANC Services attending OBG dept. of RIMS, Ranchi (n=160)

Motivation From	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sahiya	66	41.3
Self	40	25
Relatives/Friends	54	33.7
Total	160	100

DISCUSSIONS

In our study 65.6% pregnant women got <=4 ANC visits and 60.6% were housewife by occupation. Literate women contributed 21.3% and 40.6% belonged to class III of socio economic status according to modified BG Prasad classification. In a study conducted by Dr. Prakash B Patel, Dr.Mihir Prafulbhai Rupani, Dr. Swati S Patel in January 2013 at Department of Community Medicine, Surat Municipal Institute of Medical Education & Research (SMIMER), Surat, Gujarat, India it was found that 19.6% pregnant women were registered within 12 weeks of gestation and 44.5% were housewife by occupation11.In another study conducted by Belayneh Hamdela, Girma Godebo and Tsegaye Gebre on Predictors of Early ANC booking in Government Health Facilities of Hossana Town, South Ethiopia 11% pregnant women got ANC within 12 weeks of gestation and 19% women received 4 or more ANC12. In a study conducted by Tarun Kumar Sarkar, MrinmoyAdhikary, Pulak Kumar Jana, Jasmine, Vinoth Gnana Chellaiyan at immunisation clinic of Murshidabad Medical College and Hospital, West Bengal it was found that 90.26% pregnant women got more than 3 ANC and 40.9% were aware about iron folic acid supplement and tetanus immunization13. Another study conducted by Jalina Laishram, Usha Devi Thounaojam, Jina Panmei, Salona Mukhia, H. Sanayaima Devi at Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal showed that 42.6% women had full ANC & 84.1% were housewife by occupation14. In a study conducted at Nalbari District of Assam by Jutirani Devi it was found that 21.3% women were literate and 60.6% were house wife by occupation & about 65.6% women had less than 4 ANC15.

Conclusions

It was concluded from our study that more than half women got <=4 ANC visits and were getting TT injection. Majority of the pregnancy were registered and got iron & folic acid supplementation.

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