



EVALUATION OF MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE RURAL VILLAGE, PUNE MAHARASHTRA

Community Medicine

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ABSTRACT

In India Maternal mortality and morbidity remains high even though national programs exist for improving maternal and child health in India. This could be related to several factors, an important one being non-utilization or delay in seeking care of maternal health-care services, especially amongst the rural population due to either lack of awareness or access to health-care services. A Community based cross sectional study was carried in the rural area of Pune district. Among the primi and non-primi mothers. 131 mothers were included for interview by used random sample method. Results: 82% of women utilized antenatal care. It was noticed that out of 26 JSY mothers (beneficiaries) 50% has received a benefit of janani suraksha yojana they got payment through DBT & some of them did not received JSY benefit because of lack of documents, lack interest towards the scheme. This study shows unacceptably low utilization of antenatal care & postnatal care services.

KEYWORDS

Antenatal services, Adolescent, Maternal health, Child health, Sub centre, Primary Health Centre

INTRODUCTION:

In India Maternal mortality and morbidity remains high even though national programs exist for improving maternal and child health in India.¹ It could be related to several factors, an important one being non-utilization or delay in seeking care of maternal health-care services, in the 21th century with all required knowledge & expertise being available.² In a state like Maharashtra with high growth rates relatively high per-capita income reduction of maternal deaths would appear to be straight forward task but maternal deaths were still high.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The present community based descriptive cross sectional study was planned to carry out in rural areas of pune district to study utilization of maternal health care services (JSY Utilization). A respondent woman means- primi/non primi mother, in this study those who gave consent at the time of interview were included. JSY benefit: the study participant who received monetary benefit of JSY scheme considered as JSY benefited women. A door to door survey was carried out in the entire selected respondent. We could collect information from 131 respondent women. We introduced our self-first to the family and explained details regarding the purpose of the study

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

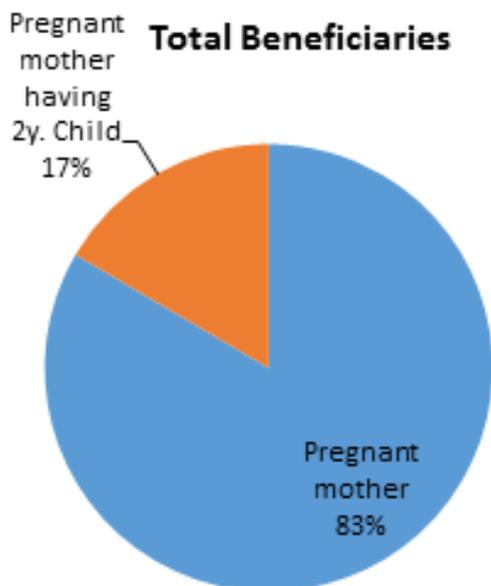


Fig.1 Total respondent in the study 131 including primi /non-primi mother.

Registration of pregnant mother before 12 weeks

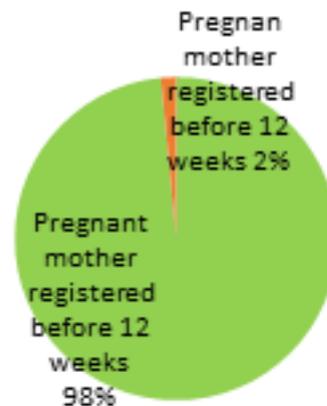


Fig.2 Pregnancy registered in PHC before 12 weeks

129(98%) pregnant mothers has registered name in PHC for getting the antenatal and postnatal health services before 12 weeks of gestation.

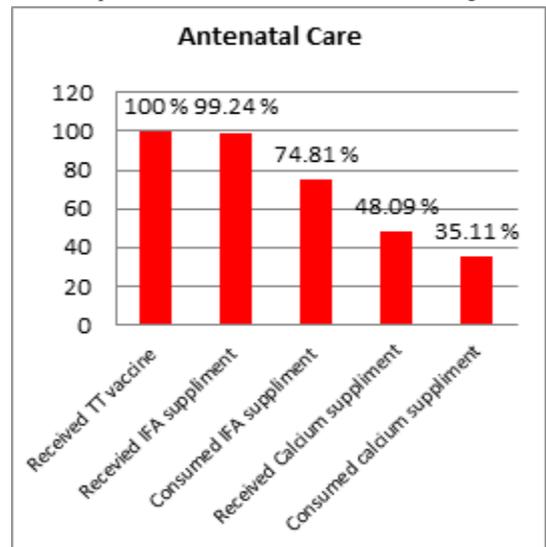


Fig.4 Antenatal Care

The above graph shows out of 131 ANC mother have received TT vaccine during pregnancy period. 130 (99.23%) received IFA tab., out of these only 98(74.8%) mother has consumed IFA tab. 63(48.09%) mother has received calcium tab. and 46(35.11%) has consumed calcium tab. The rate of IFA tab. Consumption is less because beneficiaries has reported unpleasant smell of tab., vomiting , Not necessary because I am healthy, Not good for health, can cause serious problems(like hypertension, face cesarian section) resistance from family member.

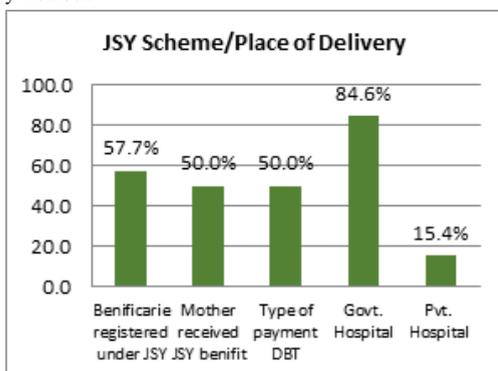


Fig.3 JSY Scheme/Place of Delivery

It was noticed that out of 26 JSY mothers (beneficiaries) 50% has received benefit of janani suraksha yojana they got payment through DBT & some of them did not received JSY benefit because of lack of documents, lack interest towards scheme. 22(84.6%) beneficiaries delivered in government facility.

CONCLUSION:

This study shows unacceptably low utilization of antenatal and postnatal care services. It shows the coverage of antenatal care services is inadequate the awareness about anaemia among ANC mother is poor but implementation of medicines in the community was not regular and it is not reaching the beneficiaries completely. This is an important message to health service providers and policy makers to strengthening not only antenatal health services also arrange the counselling session of beneficiaries at health facility.

Recommendation:

This study showed that the awareness about anemia among students/ANC mother is poor but and it has not reached to the target population completely. There is a need to strengthen the program by giving proper training to the mother and family member to address the issue. For the successful implementation, local community leaders and religious leaders could be involved. Awareness must be created among the beneficiaries about regular consumption of IFA tab. and calcium tab. During ANC visit, the significance of IFA tablets should be repeatedly explained and enforced on. Health education workshops should be conducted for pregnant mothers on regular basis and the same implementation has to be percolated to all cadres of health service providers.

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