Late antenatal care booking and its predictors among pregnant women in South Western Nigeria

Adekanle, DA and Isawumi, AI (2008) Late Antenatal Care Booking And Its Predictors Among Pregnant Women In South Western Nigeria. [Journal (On-line/Unpaginated)]

Abstract

Introduction: Antenatal care is concerned mainly with prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of general medical and pregnancy associated disorders. For it to be meaningful, early booking is recommended, however, late booking is still a major problem. Objective: To determine the prevalence of late booking in our environment and factors related to it.

Methodology: A descriptive cross-sectional study using structured interviewer assisted questionnaires.

Results: Mean gestational age at booking was 20.3±6.2 weeks. Prevalence of late entry to antenatal care was 82.6%. Maternal education and age remained significant factors influencing late booking. Conclusion: Late booking is still a major problem in this part of the world. Public enlightenment, health education coupled with women empowerment would be helpful in reducing the problem.

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Government Area, Osun State, Nigeria. Stratified sampling technique was used to select 102 pregnant women from Ife Central Local Government Area of Osun State, Nigeria. Data were collected using a questionnaire. Both descriptive and inferential analysis was performed. Unfortunately, adverse pregnancy outcome can occur even in women without identifiable risk factors. Numerically, more pregnant women without risk factors have been reported to end up with serious adverse outcome compared to those with risk factors during the attendance of antenatal care service [3]. In order to prevent pregnancy adverse outcome world wide as well as in developing countries, interventions should therefore be targeted at all pregnant women attending antenatal care service and during childbirth [4]. Submit Manuscript | http://medcraveonline.com. J Pediatr Neonatal Care 2016, 4(1): 00125.