



KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRENATAL CARE PRACTICE AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES OF LANAOS DEL SUR

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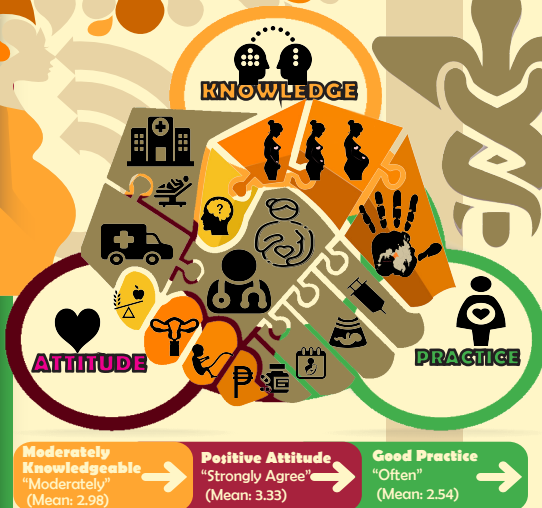
INTRODUCTION

Prenatal care is widely accepted as an important component to achieve better maternal and neonatal health outcomes. This study aimed to determine the significant relationship between the compliance level on prenatal care and the level of knowledge, attitude, and prenatal care practice among pregnant women in Lanao del Sur.



METHODOLOGY

A descriptive-correlational study was conducted on a sample of 270 married pregnant women, aged between 18 to 45 years old, stratified randomly in three selected municipalities of Lanao del Sur, using a structured questionnaire. The data gathered were treated with descriptive statistics, using frequencies, percentages, weighted mean, standard deviation, Pearson's r correlation.



RESULTS

The study showed that the prevalence of compliance to prenatal care visits among the pregnant women was 55.56% (150) and non-compliance to prenatal care cited among 120 (44.44%) respondents who reported to book late, 35 (12.96%) or did not start prenatal care, 85 (31.48%). The findings revealed that compliance level on prenatal care in terms of place of prenatal care visits and content of prenatal care by the skilled birth attendant had significant relationship with the level of knowledge, attitude, and practice of prenatal care.



CONCLUSION

The study concluded that poor recognition of health risks can be prevented through creating quality health intervention program aiming to improve maternal health practices and eventually enhance the health status of pregnant women in Lanao del Sur.