

Factors Affecting Choice of Place for Childbirth among Women's in Ahferom Woreda, Tigray, 2013

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Abstract

Background: Reduction of maternal mortality is a global priority particularly in developing countries including Ethiopia where maternal mortality ratio is one of the highest in the world. The key to reducing maternal mortality ratio is increasing attendance by skilled health personnel throughout pregnancy and delivery. However, delivery service is

Method: A community based cross-sectional study both quantitative and qualitative method was employed among 458 women of age 15-49 years that experienced child birth and pregnancy in Ahferom woreda, Central zone of Tigray regional state, Ethiopia from February to October 2013.

Results: A total of 458 women participated in the quantitative survey. One third of women were age 35 and above, 118 (25.8%) were aged between 25-29 years. 247 (53.9%) of women were illiterate, 109 (23.8%) get primary education, only 55 (12%) attend secondary education and above. 58.7% of women choice home as place of birth and 41.3% choice health facilities.

Women whose husbands illiterate were less likely to choice health facility as place of child birth when compared to

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Conclusion and Recommendations: Age of the respondents, women education, husband education, attending

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Variables	n%	Delivery place choice	COR at 95%CI	

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Economic factors

The FGDs revealed that economic factors were the main reasons for the low utilization of TAs. The majority of participants (83%) mentioned that the cost of the TA was the most significant barrier. Other factors mentioned included the distance to the health facility and the lack of health insurance. The majority of participants (83%) mentioned that the cost of the TA was the most significant barrier. Other factors mentioned included the distance to the health facility and the lack of health insurance.

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Discussion

The findings of this study are consistent with other studies in the region. The majority of participants (83%) mentioned that the cost of the TA was the most significant barrier. Other factors mentioned included the distance to the health facility and the lack of health insurance.

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Of the 100 participants, 76.6% mentioned that the cost of the TA was the most significant barrier. Other factors mentioned included the distance to the health facility and the lack of health insurance.

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Conclusion and Recommendation

In this study, we found that the prevalence of anemia was significantly higher in pregnant women with low socioeconomic status. The prevalence of anemia was 16.5% in the study population. The prevalence of anemia was significantly higher in pregnant women with low socioeconomic status (19.2%) compared to those with high socioeconomic status (11.2%). The prevalence of anemia was significantly higher in pregnant women with low socioeconomic status (19.2%) compared to those with high socioeconomic status (11.2%).

A total of 16.5% of pregnant women were found to be anemic. The prevalence of anemia was significantly higher in pregnant women with low socioeconomic status (19.2%) compared to those with high socioeconomic status (11.2%). The prevalence of anemia was significantly higher in pregnant women with low socioeconomic status (19.2%) compared to those with high socioeconomic status (11.2%).

WHO recommends that the prevalence of anemia should be less than 10% in pregnant women. The prevalence of anemia in this study was 16.5%, which is higher than the WHO recommendation. This suggests that there is a need for interventions to reduce the prevalence of anemia in pregnant women.