

This descriptive research is to study the utilization in antenatal care services of teenage pregnancy at health promotion centre region 6, Khon Kaen province. The Structured interview was used to collect data which include the socioeconomic status, the antenatal care service utilization, the service accessibility and the health needs. The data were analyzed by the use of frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. The research findings were as follow.

In terms of the socioeconomic status, 90.7% of the pregnant teenagers, with eighteen years old in average, live without marriage registration with their husbands. Most of them finished secondary school and were housewives. Their husbands were workers earning 2,001 to 4,000 baht a month. About the antenatal care service, it was found that 52.3% of the pregnant teenagers came for the first service when they had 13-24 weeks of pregnancy. Most of them perceived that they had been pregnant after 8 weeks of their pregnancy. The suggestions about pregnancy and attending the antenatal care were given by parents, husbands and friends. About the service accessibility, most of the pregnant teenagers were facilitated and satisfied with both the transportation and the services. However, the findings show that the pregnant teenagers were given from the service, with low respective percentage of 2.7, 1.3, 1.3, 0.7 and 0.7 psychological counselling, household, education, help resource and family. About the accessibility of drug service, 90.7% of the teenagers had no medicare cards while those who had the cards did not use them when attending the services. They gave the reason that they came across the services through the referral system, the cards were being in the process, and they lacked some documents for the use of their cards. In term of the antenatal care service, they accepted, with high respective percentage of 54.3, 90.1 and 91.4 the place service personnel and the quality of the antenatal care service. For health needs, the results show that 53.0% of the pregnant teenagers with symptoms came for the services. The symptoms were fatigue (35.0%), anorexia, (27.5%), and vomiting (7.6%). All of the pregnant teenagers need health promotion and prevention of complications. Most of them received high level of psychological support (57.6%).

The findings seem to suggest the health care reform system cover the pregnant teenagers, medicare card system utilization be improved for the comfort, and the antenatal care service system be changed to meet the standard quality. Also the antenatal care service should cover the physical, social and psychological dimensions. Information or knowledge should be given to the close persons for the promotion of teenage pregnancy and neonate self care.