

Thesis Title Utilization of Antenatal Care and Associated
 Factors among Women Delivered at Non-private
 Deliverly Suite in Siriraj Hospital 1991.

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Date of Graduation 7 April B.E.2535 (1992)

ABSTRACT

At present, many thai pregnant women still have either inadequate antenatal care or no care at all. This study aims to investigate adequacy of antenatal care and determinant factors in term of predisposing, enabling, reinforcing, demographic and socioeconomic factors. The samples were 398 women who deliverd at non-private delivery suit in Siriraj Hospital on even dates during 1-31 March 1991 and either had antenatal care in Siriraj Hospital or received no care at all. By means of interviews, all data gathered based on the prepared questionnaires. Chi-square test, Kruscal and Goodman's coefficient of ordinal association (G), and discriminant analysis (stepwise method) were applied at 95% significant level for data analysis. The results were as followed :

1. Adequacy of antenatal care : Fifty eight percent of women received adequate care , 30.7% inadequate care, and 11.3% had no care at all. Eighty two percent of women who received antenatal care came for the service late in pregnancy, whereas only 18.4% had early antenatal care in the first trimester.

2. Factors related to adequacy of antenatal care

Clinic's open hours, migration during pregnancy, conditions of leave from work, total service expense, and number of living child showed significant negative correlations with adequacy of antenatal care. Other variables i.e. attitude toward pregnancy, perceived susceptibility to complications of pregnancy, complication during pregnancy, and knowledge about pregnancy and prenatal care showed significant positive correlation with adequacy of antenatal care. Clinic's open hours had greatest effect on antenatal care attendance ($G=-0.83$) while migration during pregnancy, and conditions of leave from work had less influence ($G=-0.73$ and -0.63 respectively).

3. Factors discriminating use of antenatal care (received care or no care)

Discriminant analysis showed that discriminant function had canonical correlation and Wilks' Lambda equal to 0.57 and 0.67 respectively. The overall percentage of case classified correctly was 93.04%. The influencing variables listed by the greatest to the least values of standardized canonical discriminant function coefficients were clinic's open hours, total service expense, migration during pregnancy, attitude toward pregnancy, complication during pregnancy, perceived susceptibility to complication of pregnancy, and husband supports.

The result from this study showed that the enabling factors especially "problems with accessibility" has the most effect toward adequacy of antenatal care. This suggests that " Mobile Antenatal Care Service" should be available so that the opportunity to receive services will be extended (a) for those women who can't come during the clinic's open hours, (b) for those who migrate during pregnancy, and (c) for the women who have problem with expenses and absence from work for coming to the antenatal care services.