

Thesis Title Relationship of Biomedical and Psychosocial Risk Factors of Pregnant Women on Outcomes of Pregnancy.

Name Sudarat Suvaree

Degree Master of Science (Public Health) FAMILY HEALTH

Thesis Supervisory Committee

Assistant Professor Dr. Anongnat Leimsombat

Assistant Professor Chaweewon Boonshuyar

Assistant Professor Poonsook Chuaytong

Dr. Chanpen Choprapawon

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to find the relationship of biomedical and psychosocial risk factors including the socioeconomic characteristics and the antenatal care practices of pregnant women on the unsatisfactory outcome of pregnancy ; small for date, premature, low apgar score (below 7 at 5 minutes after birth) and abnormal labour. The samples consisted of 1,005 puerperium women who had delivered at Rajvithi Hospital from December, 1987 to January, 1988. The data on biomedical risk, the antenatal care practices, and outcomes of pregnancy were assessed from the pregnancy and labour record. The questionnaire was constructed for interviewing the women on demographic, life change event and social support. The incidence rate of unsatisfactory outcome of pregnancy were 20.7 % for abnormal labour, 10.8 % for premature, 5.5 % for small for date and 1.5 % for low apgar score. Discriminant analysis was performed to analyse and prioritise the factors associate to each unsatisfactory outcome of pregnancy. The significant factors affecting to (a) small for date were biomedical risk, number of antenatal care visits, negative life

change event, occupation and family income (with 71.33% accuracy), (b) premature were biomedical risk, number of antenatal care visits, marital status, negative life change event and occupation (with 64.03% accuracy), (c) low apgar score were positive life change event, education and biomedical risk (with 69.45% accuracy), (d) abnormal labour were biomedical risk, number of antenatal care visits, negative life change event, positive life change event and education (with 74.23% accuracy).

It could be also concluded that the biomedical risk factor along with the number of antenatal care visits could be effectively used to screen the high risk pregnancy women who are prone to all unsatisfactory outcomes except for low apgar score. If psychosocial risk factor, especially the negative life event, was included to the analysis, it gave only a small increase accuracy in screening pregnant women.