



Self observation of fetal movements among pregnant women who delivered in Ramathibodi Hospital was found to be good in 57.8 % , fair in 29.4 % and poor in 12.8 % of women.

Factors which were significantly associated ( $P < 0.05$ ) with the quality of self observation of fetal movement were educational level, the knowledge about self observation of fetal movement and the reasons for the need to observe fetal movement.

Factors which increased fetal movement were lying down in bed at night, before going to sleep, before and after meals, touching or external stimuli such as stroking the abdomen. On the contrary, walking was observed to be associated with decreased fetal movement. Emotional changes, light and sound did not alter fetal movement.

The results of this study can be used as a baseline data for further study about fetal movement. The data are also useful for improved antenatal service and hopefully contributed to a further reduction of the perinatal mortality.