

Thesis Title Knowledge Attitude and Practice of Postpartum
visit Among Women who delivered at Maternal and
Child Hospital, Health Promotion Center Region 1
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ABSTRACT

Postpartum visit is a strategy during puerperium to promote health and to prevent diseases in women. However the rate of postpartum visit in Thailand has been very low country wide. This has also at been happening at Maternal and Child Hospital, Health Promotion Center Region 1 Bangkok. The low rate of postpartum visit was postulated to be due to inadequate knowledge and inappropriate attitude towards the visit among Thai mothers.

The objective of this research was to study the rate of postpartum visit, the relationships among factors of the socio-economic status, demographic characteristics, knowledge, attitude and practice of postpartum visit. The samples consisted of 215 women who delivered at Maternal and Child Hospital, Health

Promotion Center Region 1 Bangkok during 7th February to 15th April 1994. Frequency of distribution in percentage, mean, standard deviation and Chi-square test were used for statistical analysis in this study.

The results were as follows:

1. Postpartum visit was 71.2 %.

2. The association between factors of knowledge, attitude, and practice of postpartum visit were:

- There was a statistical significant association between knowledge and attitude of postpartum visit but no significant association between knowledge and practice of postpartum visit nor between attitude and practice of postpartum visit.

3. Socio-economic and demographic factors which were statistically associated with knowledge of postpartum visit were maternal age, education, family income and order of labouring.

- Factors which were statistically associated with attitude towards postpartum visit were maternal age, education and family income.

- The only factor which was statistically associated with practice of postpartum visit was family income.

The results of this study showed that providing knowledge and improving attitude of postpartum visit may not significantly increase the rate of postpartum visit on the contrary, improving in socio-economic status may be associated with higher rate of postpartum visit which emphasizes the significant effect of socio-economic situation on health of population.