

Utilization of Maternal Health Care Services in a Rural Area of Modhukhali Upazilla, Faridpur, Bangladesh

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Background

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. While motherhood is often a positive and fulfilling experience, for too many women it is associated with suffering, ill-health and even death. In many developing countries, complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading causes of death among women of reproductive age. A woman dies from complications from childbirth approximately every minute.

Aims & Objectives

To explore utilization of maternal health care services by rural people at Modhukhali upazilla, Faridpur, Bangladesh.

Material & Methods

A cross sectional type of descriptive study carried out.

A preformed interview schedule was used to collect data from purposively selected sample of 546 respondents.

Results

It was revealed from the study that majority of the mothers (78.2%) had received ANC. Most of the respondents received more than 3 ANC visits (89.5%). It

was found that majority of mothers (50.45%) received ANC from UHC and a good proportion of rural mothers received ANC from family welfare centers and satellite clinic. Majority of the mothers (54.8%) delivered their last baby at home. It was revealed that people preferred hospital delivery in the study area.

About family planning, the survey showed that 68.5% of the couples were found practicing family planning methods. Most of them preferred oral pills (55.9%) and injectables (17.9%). Most of the respondents (93%) had received TT vaccine and among them 61% completed the doses. The findings of the survey indicated that utilization of maternal health care services was higher amongst the educated mothers.

Conclusions

MCH programme should be strengthened to improve the health status of the community particularly for the mothers and children in rural area. There is also the need for supervising and monitoring maternal health care services throughout the country. EOC programme should be implemented in every Rural Health Center as early as possible. It is also necessary that a well designed community based research should be carried out in rural areas to collect accurate information about the utilization of maternal health care services in rural Bangladesh.