

**FACTORS RELATED TO REGULAR USE OF ANTENATAL
CARE SERVICES AMONG MOTHERS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1
YEAR OF AGE IN RURAL COMMUNITY OF BANKE DISTRICT,
NEPAL**



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ABSTRACT

A community based cross-sectional study was conducted at six Village Development Committees (VDCs) in Banke district, Nepal to determine the factors related to regular use of antenatal care (ANC) services. A total of 364 women aged 18-49 years who had at least one child in the previous 1 year were randomly selected by proportional sampling. A 60-item questionnaire was developed by investigators and constituted four sections, such as socio-demographic, predisposing, enabling, and reinforcing factors, based on the Precede-Proceed Model. Data were collected from face to face interview in May 2016. Descriptive statistics, chi-square test and multiple logistic regressions were used to examine factors related to regular use of ANC.

The finding showed that 56% of women reported getting regular use of ANC services at least 4 times. Regular use of ANC services was significantly associated with husband's occupation, complication, perception, distance, travelling cost, waiting time, quality and satisfaction of ANC services, and information from TV and female community health volunteer (FCHV). In the multiple logistic regression, the factors related to regular use of ANC were perception (AOR = 1.838, 95% CI = 1.119-3.018), distance from resident to health center \leq 2 KM (AOR = 2.197, 95% CI = 1.165 – 4.144), travel cost (AOR = 1.946, 95% CI = .844 – 4.484), waiting time (AOR = 2.940, 95% CI = 1.445-5.981), quality of service (AOR = 2.099, 95% CI = 1.247-3.536), satisfaction of ANC service (AOR = 1.942, 95% CI = 1.212 – 3.110) and getting information from TV (AOR = 1.895, 95% CI = 1.181 – 3.042).

In conclusion, the results of this study showed that the utilization of ANC service was very low. In addition, quality and satisfaction of ANC service as well as accessibility were the main key constraints related to low utilization of regular ANC services at least four times during pregnancy among mothers in Banke district. Therefore, provision of ANC outreach can be a way to increase ANC coverage in rural area.

KEY WORDS: REGULAR USE / ANTENATAL CARE / RURAL COMMUNITIES / NEPAL

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