

ABSTRACT

The utilization of maternal care services and contraceptive methods become the key point for a pregnant woman to attain healthy human life, to enhance prevention of the unwanted health outcomes and to reduce the maternal mortalities and morbidities. A community based cross sectional study was conducted among mothers of infants in Sanchaung Township during September to December, 2018. A total of 300 respondents were face to face interviewed using pretested semi-structured questionnaires to assess the utilization of maternal care services and contraceptive methods. For the categorical data, frequency and percentage were calculated. Data analysis was done by using Chi square test or Fisher's Exact test for bivariate analysis in SPSS version 16.0. The multiple logistic regression was done for assessing influencing factors on utilization of antenatal care and postnatal care.

The majority of respondents were ages between 26 to 35 years old (65.7%), house wife (48.7%) and graduated (44.3%). Almost all women (96.7%) received proper antenatal care services, 60.3% delivered at government hospital, 39% delivered at private hospital, 71.2% received proper post-natal care services and 88.7% used any types of contraceptive methods in Sanchaung Township. However, the utilization of antenatal care services, post-natal care services and contraceptive methods at Sanchaung UHC were only 16.7%, 11.8% and 27.4% respectively.

After controlling the co-variates, the utilization of proper antenatal care services was significantly associated with education status of the respondents ($p = 0.021$). The utilization of proper postnatal care was significantly associated with history of LSCS delivery ($p=0.001$).

Overall maternal care services utilization in Sanchaung is acceptable but utilization in Sanchaung UHC is very low. Hence, further qualitative study is warranted to explore the influencing factors for not using Sanchaung UHC.