

**PERCEPTIONS AND SKILLS OF BASIC HEALTH  
CARE PROVIDERS ON BASIC EMERGENCY  
OBSTETRIC AND NEWBORN CARE IN  
SINTGAING, AMARAPURA, AND TADA-U  
TOWNSHIPS**

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## ABSTRACT

A cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out to explore the knowledge, attitude, practice and skills of basic health care providers who received BEmONC training within last one year, and to find out the factors influencing their competency on basic emergency obstetric and newborn care. Pretested structured questionnaires and in depth interviews were used to obtain necessary responses. Total 106 respondents (14 lady health visitors and 92 midwives) from Sintgaing, Amarapura, and Tada-U Townships were participated in this study. Only 22 (20.8%) had high knowledge of basic emergency obstetric and newborn care. About one third of the respondents had high knowledge about the monitoring and management of labour. In addition, all of the respondents had low knowledge regarding the newborn care and newborn resuscitation. Regarding the knowledge on emergency obstetric complications and infections, 65% and 73% had high knowledge respectively. About 95% had the good attitude towards the basic emergency obstetric and newborn care. Regarding the practice, approximately 81% had good practice. About 39% and only 29% performed satisfactorily for assisting normal birth and for resuscitation using bag and mask respectively. Regarding the skill in management of postpartum hemorrhage, none of respondent could perform on the balloon tamponade method. About 58% and 78% performed satisfactorily on the method of compression of abdominal aorta, as well as the method of bimanual compression of uterus respectively. According to qualitative results, place for assisting normal birth, availability of electricity and domestic water, lack of supervision and monitoring, and continuous refresher training were main factors influencing on basic emergency obstetric and newborn care. Deficiencies in respondents' knowledge and skills, and factors influencing on basic emergency obstetric and newborn care were documented. These may contribute to maternal and neonatal death in Myanmar. As a result, it was required to be effectively increase the competence of respondents at basic emergency obstetric and newborn care through refresher training, regular practicing, monitoring and supervision.