

**UTILIZATION AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS OF
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY AMONG RURAL
WOMEN IN MYAING TOWNSHIP,
MAGWAY REGION**

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ABSTRACT

Promoting the institutional delivery is one of the cost effective interventions to reduce the preventable causes of maternal and neonatal mortality. A community based cross-sectional study was conducted in Myaing Township, Magway Region in 2017 aiming to identify utilization and associated factors of institutional delivery among women of rural area. Total 288 mothers who had the age of three year old children were recruited by simple random sampling method and interviewed by using pre-tested semi-structured questionnaire. About 55% of the respondents belonged to the age 25-34 years. Half of respondents (49.7%) had primary school level and only 9.7% had illiterates. About 70% of their husbands were manual workers. Proportion of ANC was 99.3% while 60.4% of respondents were early registration of antenatal care services. About two third of the respondents had equal or more than 4 times of antenatal care visits. The proportion of institutional delivery was 40.3%. About 44% of hospital delivery was due to refer from health staff. Over 95.1% were high level of women autonomy. About 65% knew the danger sign of prenatal period and 57.9% answered bleeding per vagina. Over (62%) knew the danger sign of natal period and (56.9%) mentioned excessive bleeding. Over 60% of respondents knew the danger sign of post-natal period and 52% replied post- partum hemorrhage. About (81%) knew the danger sign of neonatal period and they mentioned as high fever and neonatal jaundice. However, 99.7% had low level of knowledge. Over 57% answered that sub rural health center was nearest health facility with them and 69.1% replied that the nearest health facility had labour room. They could go to nearest health facility within 30 minutes by foot. Most of the respondents (95.8%) could afford transportation cost and 81.6% could afford the cost of delivery services. Utilization of institutional delivery was found to be statistically significant with year of birth spacing between last child and previous one ($p<0.001$), occupation of husband, presence of complication in last pregnancy and delivery ($p<0.01$), labour room at nearest health facility, distance to health center and time taken to nearest health facility ($p<0.05$). Comprehensive and effective health literacy should be disseminated to grass root level for utilization of institutional delivery.