

## ABSTRACT

This cross sectional descriptive study was carried out in Women and Children's Hospital, South Okkalapa to describe awareness on danger signs of pregnancy among pregnant women attending at antenatal care clinic. A total of 218 pregnant women were interviewed with structured questionnaires and collected data of various aspects namely background socio-demographic characteristics, previous obstetric history, present obstetric history and level of awareness on danger signs of pregnancy. Moreover, association between level of respondents' knowledge on danger signs of pregnancy and other factors such as socio-demographic characteristics, previous pregnancy(last pregnancy) and source of information. Among 218 pregnant women, 125 were primid- gravitate and the remainders 93 were multiparae. Findings revealed that most of the pregnant women were within age 25-34yr, passed middle school level and lived in urban area. The finding of the present study also indicated that over half of respondents did not get danger signs of pregnancy in health education. Only one tenth of the respondents noticed danger signs and complications of pregnancy in health education's contents. Knowledge questions contained three portions as complications, conditions that require to take medical treatment immediately and conditions that require to take medical treatment as soon as possible. Over half of the respondents (62.4 %) had good knowledge and (37.6%) had poor knowledge on danger signs of pregnancy. Regarding their attitude towards danger signs of pregnancy, (54.6%) of respondents had positive attitude and (45.4%) had negative attitude. In this study, education of husbands, complications of previous pregnancy, getting of health education on last pregnancy, person who gave health education and contents of danger signs in health education were statistically significant association with knowledge on danger signs of pregnancy. Therefore, pregnant women should be educated on complications and danger signs in order to promote complications readiness and also reduce maternal morbidity and mortality