

**GRAPHICS ILLUSTRATIONS SHOWING CHILD PREPAREDNESS AMONG PREGNANT
WOMEN IN BBAALE, BBAALE PARISH SUB COUNTY
KAYUNGA DISTRICT.**

1 Namazzi Racheal, 2 Walubwene Aggrey, 3 Ojok Alex

1, 2, 3 Metropolitan International University

Abstract

The study aimed at graphics illustrations showing child preparedness among pregnant women in Bbaale, Bbaale parish sub county Kayunga district and it was guided by the following objectives; to assess the Knowledge of Birth preparedness among pregnant women and design a graphics illustration to sensitize the people in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county Kayunga district, to identify the factors associated with birth preparedness among pregnant women attending antenatal care in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county, Kayunga district and to determine the strategies to improve attitude of pregnant women attending antenatal care towards birth preparedness in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county Kayunga district. Quantitative data was analyzed through use of correlations and regression analysis to measure the relationship and Qualitative data was analyzed through use of thematic and content analysis using SPSS 23.0

The study findings on the strategies to improve attitude of pregnant women attending antenatal care towards birth preparedness in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county Kayunga district revealed that 50(62.5%) were focused on ANC, 5(6.25%) was ready for any complications, 17(21.25%) involved their men and 8(10%) made their men aware and liked making regular visits as per the given schedule. The government should empower women through women's group, open SACCOS for them and provide startup capital for them other than only relying on men's financial support. This will improve their standard of living and their standard of living Maternal health

programs should be emphasized on all forms of media to increase mother's access to information about child birth preparedness.

Key words: graphics, illustrations, child preparedness and pregnant women

Background

According to the (World Health Report, 2005. Geneva, Switzerland: WHO 2005), and Maternal mortality in 2000: estimates developed, indicates that health care during pregnancy is essential to ensure the normal, healthy evolution of the pregnancy and to prevent, detect or predict potential complications during pregnancy and/or delivery. Good quality care must be provided by skilled health personnel's who are well trained and equipped to detect potential complications and provide the necessary attention or referral (Vincent & Peter, 2023). There is, therefore, no need for any woman to die as a result of pregnancy or child birth. Unfortunately, many women in developing countries of the world face increased risk of morbidity and mortality from pregnancy and other pregnancy related issues (Jac & Kazaara, 2023). According to (Mutiso et al., 2008), It has been evident that pregnant women's knowledge of obstetric danger signs is critical factor to reduce maternal mortality (WHO, 2007). This implies the need for enhancing the knowledge of pregnant women on the danger signs through multiple channels including delivering key message on danger signs by midwives and nurses during ANC visit, through education of pregnant women by the health extension workers and women's development army at the community level and using radios and other mass media (John et al., 2023). Pregnant women in rural Uganda often live quite far from the nearest health centre and lack access to transportation that can easily get them to a clinic when they are ready to deliver a child (Ivan & Kazaara, 2023).

Problem Statement

Today, the most critical intervention promoted by the Safe Motherhood Initiative is to ensure skilled attendance at delivery for all. Most of the pregnant women go for

delivery unprepared. These expectant mothers seeking antenatal care lack knowledge and practice of Birth preparedness, some of them go to the hospital for delivery with insufficient knowledge and a few warning signs. It is observed that the challenging issue for the pregnant women is to differentiate between common discomforts of pregnancy and emergency signs when taking prompt action to receive skilled care, and the main reason for preparedness and complication readiness (Vincent & Peter, 2023). Some pregnant women deliver in cars before reaching the health facility and others come with layette or support person. It remains a threat to the type of maternal care services rendered to pregnant women in order to reduce maternal mortalities. Therefore, the researcher intends to come up with graphic illustrations (art works) to aid in the sensitization in order to boost the birth preparedness among pregnant women in Bbaale parish, Bbaale subcounty, Kayunga district.

Objectives of the study

- To assess the Knowledge of Birth preparedness among pregnant women and design a graphics illustration to sensitize the people in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county Kayunga district.*
- To identify the factors associated with birth preparedness among pregnant women attending antenatal care in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county, Kayunga district.*
- To determine the strategies to improve attitude of pregnant women attending antenatal care towards birth preparedness in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county Kayunga district.*

Studio guiding question

- What are the determinants of birth preparedness among women and how can they be represented graphically in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county, Kayunga district?*

- *What factors influence the implementation of interventions to promote birth preparedness among pregnant women in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county, Kayunga district?*
- *How can the birth preparedness be improved among women in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county Kayunga district?*

Methodology

Research Design

The researcher used qualitative research method to carry out this study. This helped to provide a vibrant ethnographic account of the various study fields and this described what happens. Data obtained through use of questionnaire, field notes, one on one interviews and observations with people that practice child labour. Other data was also collected through literary sources, such as books, journals, research papers, newspapers and the use of the internet.

Sample

The group that was interviewed consists of pregnant women attending anti natal care.

Population of the study

Population was generally be observed or understood as a group that consists of all quantities and values relevant to a statistical study. Persons to be conducted at least possessed one common characteristic.

Sample size

Polit (2001) defines sample size as a proportion of population. A Sample is finite part of a statistical population whose properties are studied to gain information about the whole. When dealing with people it can be a set of respondents selected from a large population for the purposes of this survey. Health facilities was identified using

a stratified sampling strategy. The number of pregnant women to be observed was got randomly while carrying out this research in the in same locality. They should either be prepared or unprepared to help the researcher to test the hypothesis.

Research Instruments or tools

The research methods to be used were descriptive and analytical survey methods. The research tools to be used will be: questionnaire, interviews, observation, photography and audio recording. Questionnaires were set, printed and distributed on appointment with the respondents. This helped the researcher to obtain deeper information that would be out sourced by other means.

Oral Interview

The researcher conducted one to one oral interview on every family. This was scheduled on time by requesting for appointment so that these pregnant women can provide and fix time. By doing so large amounts of data was collected.

Library research

The researcher also used the archive search to gather and compare data. This included Newspapers, Books, Journals, Magazines, catalogues and other printed media. This help the researcher to compare data to be got to what already existed in the archive. By doing so, the researcher will visit libraries for example Metropolitan International University library, Kyambogo University library, Makerere University library, Nkumba University library and the online archive libraries through the internet.

Sampling Technique

The researcher used Purposive sampling technique. This was based on the researcher's own judgment when choosing members of population to participate in the study.

Sampling Techniques

Simple random sampling

In this method, individuals were picked purely randomly without any other influence. This method ensured that each member of the target population has an equal and independent chance of being included in a sample.

Purposive sampling technique

(Tellis, 2014), stated that purposive sampling is when the participants are sampled basing on the satisfactory of the research needs. Purposive judgment of sampling was used in choosing respondents especially pregnant women from distant areas. This helped to provide facts fully on classification ant retrieval of library information materials in university Library.

Data analysis

Quantitative data was analyzed through use of correlations and regression analysis to measure the relationship and Qualitative data was analyzed through use of thematic and content analysis using SPSS 23.0 (Nelson et al., 2022).

RESULTS

Respondent's Particulars

Gender of respondents

Table 1: Showing the gender characteristics of respondents

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Male</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>27.5</i>
<i>Female</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>72.5</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>100</i>

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

Results above portray the gender characteristics of respondents. The results were that 27.5% of the respondents were male while the female counterparts were 72.5%. The findings indicate that the study can't be doubted on gender grounds. It further indicates that both females and males were involved.

Age Categorization

Table 2: Showing age distribution of respondents

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
19-28	12	15
29-38	34	42.5
39-48	18	22.5
49 and above	16	20
Total	80	100

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

Results in table 2 shows the age of respondents, the results were that majority of the respondents (42.5) were in the age bracket of 29-38, followed by 39 to 48 with 22.5%, then 49 above with 20% and finally 19-28 with 15%. This implies that responses were from mature people. it can be construed that the majority of the respondents are mature people and therefore they have an active memory hence the information obtained from them can be relied on for further discussions.

Education level of respondents

Table 3: Showing the education level of respondents

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
O and A level	30	37.5

<i>Certificate</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12.5</i>
<i>Diploma</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>17.5</i>
<i>Degree</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12.5</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>100</i>

Source: Primary, Data, January, 2022

Results in table 3 indicate that majority responses were 30(37.5%) of the respondents were for O and A level 10(12.5%) who were degree holders followed by 16(20%) for postgraduate then diploma had 17.5% and finally certificate was found to have 12.5%. This implies that the information obtained from them can be relied upon for the purpose of this study.

Marital status of respondents

Table 4: Showing responses on the marital status of respondents

<i>Response</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Single</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Married</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Separated</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22.5</i>
<i>Divorced</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>16.5</i>
<i>Widowed/widow</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>21.25</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>100</i>

Source: Primary, Data, January, 2022

The study findings on the responses on the marital status of respondents was that majority respondents were that 25% of the respondents were married, those who separated was 22.5%, 5% of the respondents, those who divorced were 16.25%, those who widowed/ widow were 1.25%. These findings on marital status show that the

information was sought from responsible People and from all the different marital lines.

The Knowledge of Birth preparedness among pregnant women in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county Kayunga district

The first research objective was to assess the knowledge of birth preparedness among women in Bbaale parish, Bbaale Sub County in Kayunga district. The data collected was presented in the information given below.

Table 5. knowledge of mothers about birth preparedness.

women who had	frequency	percentage
knowledge	73	91.25
No knowledge	07	8.75
Total	80	100

Source: Primary Data, January, 2022

Most of the women 73(91.25%) had knowledge about birth preparedness and very few, 7 (8.75%) had no knowledge about birth preparedness.

The factors associated with birth preparedness among pregnant women attending antenatal care in Bbaale parish, Bbaale Sub County, Kayunga district

The researcher verified the factors associated with birth preparedness basing on the sources where they obtained the information from as in the table below;

Table 6: Source of information about factors associated with birth preparedness

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Health workers	36	45
Radios	24	30
News papers	12	15

<i>Friends</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>100</i>

Source: Primary data, January,2022

The majority of the respondents 36(45%) heard the information about birth preparedness from health workers. Whereas 24(30%) heard it from the Radio,12(15%) New papers and only 8(10%) of the respondents heard it through friends.

The strategies to improve attitude of pregnant women attending antenatal care towards birth preparedness in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county Kayunga district

Table 7: Showing responses on the strategies to improve attitude of pregnant

<i>Strategies</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Focused ANC</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>62.5</i>
<i>Complication readiness</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>6.25</i>
<i>Male involvement</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>21.25</i>
<i>Men's Awareness</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>100</i>

Primary data, January,2022

The study findings on the strategies to improve attitude of pregnant women attending antenatal care towards birth preparedness in Bbaale parish, Bbaale sub county Kayunga district revealed that 50(62.5%) were focused on ANC,5(6.25%) was ready for any complications,17(21.25%) involved their men and8(10%) made their men aware and liked making regular visits as per the given schedule.

Conclusion

Demographically the majority of the respondents were married with average level of education. Regarding knowledge, most of the women had knowledge about birth preparedness. The main source of information was from health workers and radio.

ANC clinical services were being utilized by the majority of the mothers in the area. They were being counselled since they focused on ANC. Few mothers did not know about ANC services

Recommendations

The government should empower women through women's group, open SACCOS for them and provide startup capital for them other than only relying on men's financial support. This will improve their standard of living and their standard of living. Maternal health programs should be emphasized on all forms of media to increase mother's access to information about child birth preparedness.

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