A survey Of Causes Of Failure To Receive Prenatal Care And Associated Factors In Delivered Women In Iranian Hospital- Dubai 1392

Abstract

Background: Reproductive health is one of the essential prerequisites for an achieving sustainable development and in contemporary societies is considered. The objective of the present study was to evaluate the effective factors in prenatal care.

Methods: A cross-section study was performed on 520 pregnant women how had delivered in Iranian Red Crescent Hospital-Dubai1392. Data collected using a questionnaire that included demographic characteristics, referring to the lack of prenatal care and refer pregnant women to get the service done. After authenticating the scientific literature and the opinion of the questionnaire teachers using SPSS software and statistical methods of analysis is received.

Result: Based on the results obtained in terms of age at first pregnancy($p=0.01$), Gestational age at birth($p=0.01$), mother's education, husband's, education($p=0.00$), mother's occupation, husband's occupation($p=0.00$), socioeconomic status($p=0.002$), insurance status($p=0.00$), religion($p=0.017$), pregnancy($p=0.01$) had a significant But in terms of nationality($P =0.606$),infertility($P =0.643$), abortion($P =0.597$), preterm delivery($P =0.211$), living child($P =0.46$), son of the dead($P =0.597$) difference not significant.

Conclusion: In general it can be concluded that the age at first pregnancy, gestational age at delivery, maternal education level and husbands other and wife, socioeconomic status, insurance status, religion, unwanted pregnancy are factors that play a fundamental role in the lack of care for mothers during pregnancy and the risk of these people are Roper.

Key Words: Prenatal care, pregnant women, Effective Factors