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### Pattern and institutional predictors of facility-based delivery after antenatal care attendance in Enugu, South East Nigeria, sub-Saharan Africa

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Nigeria is a sub-Saharan African country characterized by very high Maternal Mortality Rate of 560 per 100,000 live births. An increase in the proportion of deliveries in a health facility with a Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) has been identified as a key strategy to reduce maternal and newborn mortality and morbidity in developing countries. However, despite the slight progress made on ANC utilization, skilled delivery care utilization in Nigeria is still low. The aim of the study was to determine the Pattern and Institutional Predictors of Facility-based delivery after Antenatal Attendance in selected hospitals in Enugu, South East Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study were to: Determine the Pattern of Antenatal Care attendance and

Facility-based delivery by SBA and to identify the Institutional Predictors of the facility-based delivery. Related literature from different sources was reviewed and a survey research design adapted for the study. A simple random sampling technique (balloting without replacement) was used to select a total number of four hundred and one (401) mothers who met the inclusion criteria. A researcher-developed questionnaire was used for data collection; preceded by a pilot study. The data obtained were subjected to descriptive statistics and analyzed with the aid of IBM SPSS version 20.0. Chi-square test was used to test for association between variables. The decision rule was set at mean scores of 2.5 and variables with a probability value of less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant. The findings showed that almost all (98.2%) of the women in Enugu, South East Nigeria, attend antenatal care at least once with up to 86% attending up to four times during the pregnancy of their last child. They also delivered in a hospital facility (87.2%) attended to by doctors, nurses or midwives (SBA). The

pattern is such that the preferred place for ANC attendance is government hospitals (42.4%) whereas the place of choice for delivery is privately owned hospitals (38.9%), with a significant proportion of women (59.2%) not attending any ANC where they finally delivered their babies. The Institutional predictor of any significance was the cost of facility delivery (mean 2.19±1.24). Recommendations made based on the study included that Nurses should, during health talk, stress the importance of mothers having their babies in a hospital where they have completed ANC for continuity of care and better preparation in case of an emergency. Suggestion for further studies was also made.

### Biography

Nnadi Sylvia Ngozi has completed her Master's degree in Maternal and Child Health Nursing at the age of 33 from the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu campus and has just started her Ph.D. in Maternal and Child health in the same University. She is also a Registered Nurse and Midwife with a BSc in Nursing. She is a Senior Nurse Tutor in the School of Nursing, University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Enugu and has been actively involved in organizing seminars and workshops in her home country. She has other studies yet to be published but in the process of publication.

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