ABSTRACT:
Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy are multisystem diseases, which is leading cause of maternal mortality and complicates 5%–10% of pregnancies. The morbidity and mortality rate can be decreased by early detection and management of hypertensive disorders by midwives. Therefore the main aim of this study was to assess the level of knowledge and associated factors on hypertensive disorder of pregnancy among midwives working in governmental health facility of Tigray Ethiopia, 2017. An institutional based cross-sectional study design was conducted from November, 20 to December 20, 2017 and cluster sampling technique was used to select a total of 297 midwives. The collected data were coded and entered to EPI-Info version 3.5.1 and data were exported to SPSS version 20 and the finding of the result was presented in texts, graphs and tables and those variables which have p-value < 0.05 was taken as cut off value for significance. About 60.8% of participants had good knowledge whereas, 29.9% of them did not know when to consider blood pressure is high. Working environment [AOR=4.71(95%CI;2.002-11.080)], gender [AOR=2.46(95%CI; 1.106-5.48)] and use of guideline [AOR=2.71(95%CI; 1.173-6.278)] were significantly associated with knowledge of hypertensive disorder of pregnancy.

Conclusions: Greater than half of them had good knowledge. Gender use of guideline and working environment had significant association, so it is necessary to strengthen use of guideline and do further study on knowledge and practice of midwives regarding pregnancy induced hypertension is recommended.

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Publications:
1. ChemInform Abstract: Synthesis and NMR Study of Epimeric Pairs of 2,3-Dihydro- and 2,3,6,7-Tetrahydro-tabersonine and Their Derivatives. 2. Partial synthesis of new indole alkaloid derivatives with biological activity starting from plant material.