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FIELD SURVEY ON MATERNAL HEALTH OF AL-RASHIDIA VILLAGES IN BAGHDAD

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مسح ميداني صحي حول صحة الأمومة في قرى ناحية الراشدية في بغداد

إخلاصة:

شمل المسح دراسة (362) فرد من الأمهات في سن الإنجاب، أظهرت النتائج أن 55.8% من الأمهات ضمن الفئة العمرية (20-30) سنة وأن 81.2% من الأمهات ربوات بيوت وأن 28.7% هن من فئة الأميات، كما أظهرت النتائج أن 5.5% من الأمهات مدخنات وأن 28.4% هن من يتعاطين إحدى وسائل منع الحمل وأن 58.5% حصلن على لقاح توكسيد الكزاز و 52.8% كن ممن يفضلن الولادة في المستشفى. تبين من خلال المسح أن 12.4% يعانين من فقر الدم و 3% من ارتفاع ضغط الدم و 9.6% من التهاب المجاري البولية، خرجت الدراسة بتوصيات.

SUMMARY:

The survey carried out on (362) mother within reproductive age, the study shows that 55.8% of them were of age group (20-30) years, 81.2% were housewives, 28.7% were illiterate, 5.5% were smokers, 28.4% used contraceptive methods, 58.5% vaccinated with tetanus toxoid, 52.8% preferred delivery in the hospitals, 12.4% were anemic, 3% hypertensive and 9.6% had urinary tract infection, recommendations are given.

INTRODUCTION:

Mothers population in reproductive period considered to be special group of population, need particular attention as regards their health and that of their babies⁽¹⁾, primary health care services concentrate on improving health, social, economic and cultural status of the mothers⁽²⁾, these factors usually handled by family planning field, special attention should be given to different risk factors and high risk

group, infectious diseases, immunization, nutrition, education, smoking, contraception and other factors should be well organized and well controlled⁽⁴⁾. This survey designed to study the real problems of the mothers in rural area to submit to the health planner.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

- 1- The survey was carried out on 362 mother in Al-Rashidia Villages in Baghdad from 31/7/1995 up to 10/8/1995 by direct visits of well trained groups of MSc and diploma students of community medicine under supervision of authors.
- 2- History, physical examination and interview questionnaire were done.
- 3- Data collection, organization and statistical analysis were done.

RESULTS:

Frequency distribution of different variables are shown in tables (1, 2, 3, 4).

Table 1: Frequency distribution of mothers according to the age

Age (Years)	No.	%
< 20	25	6.9
20 - 29	202	55.8
30 - 39	98	27.7
≥ 40	37	10.2
total	362	100

Table 2: Frequency distribution of mothers according to the occupation and level of education

Occupation and level of education	No.	%
Housewife	294	81.2
Farmer	36	9.9
Government worker	24	6.6
Others	8	2.2
Illiterate	104	28.7
Read only	96	26.5
Primary school	98	27.0
Secondary school	37	10.2
Institute	11	3.0
University	16	4.1

DISCUSSION:

The results of this study show that about two thirds of mothers population are below 30 years age with is similar to mothers population in Al buatha village in Baghdad⁽¹⁾, it is also agree with (Mohammed, 1993)⁽⁶⁾, yet it is disagree with other studies⁽¹⁷⁾, thus result reflects the high fertility

Table 3: Frequency distribution of mothers according to the presence of clinical disorder

Clinical disorder	No.	%
Anemia	45	12.
Varicose vein	10	2.7
Leg vein	11	3.0
Protein in urine	8	2.2
Hypertension	12	3.3
Disease of pregnancy	15	4.1
U.T.I	35	9.6
Other infections	18	4.9
D.M	4	1.1
Others	14	3.8
Total	172	47.4

Table 4: Frequency distribution of mothers according to the smoking, Tetanus Toxoid, contraception, place of delivery

Variable	No.	%
Smoking	20	5.5
Contraceptive pill	27	7.4
Other contraceptive	76	20.9
Tetanus Toxoid	212	58.5
Booster	25	6.9
Other	15	4.1
Hospital delivery	191	52.7
Mid wife delivery	175	48.3

rate due to early marriage and prolonged reproductive period.

Regarding the maternal occupation, they were mainly house-wives and beside their house duties, they were engaged in agricultural activities as farmers, this results is similar to what was found in other studies^(8,9,10) which reflect the extent of the

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efforts that the mothers are responsible for in such communities that will put a heavy load on the mother tendency to energy depletion and it's sequelae.

About one third of maternal population were illiterate which agree with^(5,11) but disagree with other study⁽¹²⁾, this result may be due to the effect of different socio cultural circumstances as well as the un accessibility of teaching services.

Smoking habit was limited among this population which is a good indicator for health, this finding is agree with (Adnan, 1988)⁽¹³⁾ that concentrate on the effect of some socioeconomic factors on medical educational levels.

Less than one third of population use contraception it is less than what was found in other studies⁽¹⁴⁾. Yet it is still considered to be high rate this is due to early marriage and early completion of their families that will encourage mothers to use contraception.

More than half mother population prefer delivery in the hospitals which was disagree with (Kadom, 1995)⁽¹⁵⁾ but agree with other study⁽¹¹⁾. This result reflects the effect of health education and teaching activities.

About half the number of population had one disorders like anemia, urinary tract infection, hypertension and pregnancy reflect diseases which is similar of other studies⁽¹¹⁾, this results may be due to unavailability of drugs and poor nutritional status. Tetanus toxoid vaccination did not cover all the pregnant women.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1- Concentrate on health education of mothers about family planning programs and primary health care.

2- Educate mothers to attend maternal and child health centers for further examina-

tions and follow up

3- Illiteracy eradication.

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