

# **Factors for late antenatal care booking amongst pregnant women attending Tembisa Clinics, Gauteng Province, South Africa**

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# BACKGROUND

- WHO defines antenatal care (ANC) as “care provided by a skilled health care professional to a pregnant woman to ensure the best health outcomes for both mother and baby during pregnancy.”
- Late antenatal care is defined as “first hospital or clinic antenatal attendance at 20 weeks or more gestation.”
- Late ANC booking has had a major negative impact on maternal and child health outcomes.



# BACKGROUND



In South Africa:

- National Confidential Enquiries into Maternal Deaths Committee (NCCEMD) 6<sup>th</sup> report indicated that 65% of maternal deaths were attributed to avoidable factors
- Several studies a showed that there are multiple factors that contributes to delays in seeking early ANC services.



# DIFFERENT FACTORS



Health care worker's  
behavior & attitude



Socio-economic factors



Religious & Cultural factors



Operational management factors



Personal factors

# AIMS AND OBJECTIVES



## Aims:

- To determine the factors for late antenatal booking amongst pregnant women attending antenatal care in Tembisa clinics.

## Objectives:

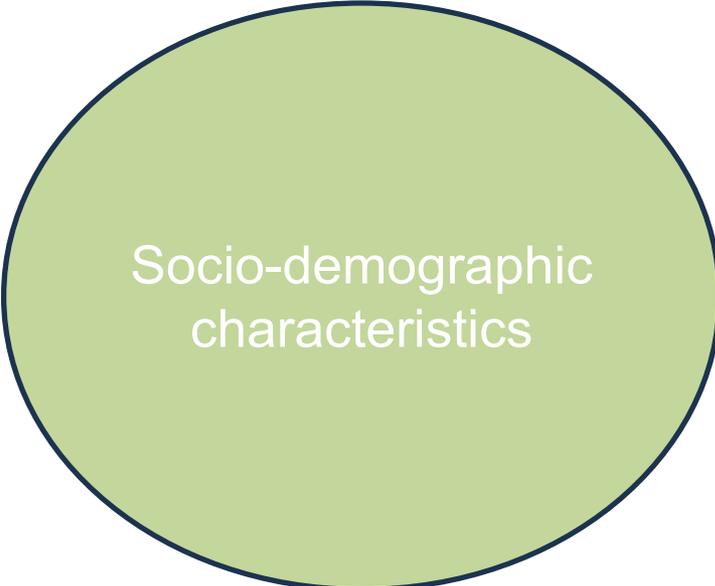
- To ascertain the demographics of women attending antenatal care at Tembisa clinics who book late.
- To describe and rank the factors for late antenatal booking amongst women attending antenatal care in Tembisa clinics.

# METHODOLOGY



- Descriptive cross-sectional survey
- Convenience sampling method
- Inclusion criteria – pregnant women above 20 weeks, consent
- Validated questionnaire utilised
- A CHC, borders two districts, 24-hour service facility
- Data collection, 06 April to 30 June 2022
- Ethical approvals were obtained from
  - ✓ University of Pretoria, 11/02/2022 Ref 613/2021
  - ✓ NHRD, GP\_202110\_010

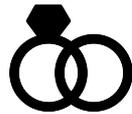
# RESULTS & DISCUSSION



## Socio-demographic characteristics



Age – Mean age, 38 years



Marital status ( 49.3% Married, 50.7% Single)



Education ( 0.7% uneducated, 99.3% Educated)



Occupation ( 57% unemployed, 43% employed)

# RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Factors which  
contributed to late  
ANC

1. Health workers attitude and behavior
2. Operational management - long queues in clinics
3. Socio-economic – not having permanent address, fear to lose jobs

# RESULTS & DISCUSSION



## Suggested strategies from participants

- Staff mental assessment and Training
- Lack of information
- Extension of services

# CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS



Clinic  
operational  
management

Staff  
empowerment  
and support

health  
educational  
information

# REFERENCES



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Thank  
you!