

Factors That Enhance Delivery in the Hospital in Zaria Metropolis, Kaduna State, Nigeria

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Abstract: Hospital delivery has been shown to reduce maternal mortality worldwide. However, the rate at which women deliver in the facility is not encouraging in Zaria. The objective of the study was to assess the factors that encourage women to deliver in the health facility. 399 women were sampled and Multi stage sampling technique was employed. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 20.0. The factors that enhance delivery in the hospital as described by respondents were: Provision of Equipment, Free services, Adequate qualified personnel, Health Education, Provision of transport, Positive attitude of midwives, Incentives, Adequate care, and Women empowerment. It is therefore recommended that, free maternity services should be provided in zaria metropolis. Similarly, women should be treated as partners and with dignity.

Key words: delivery, factors, enhance, mortality, women

I. INTRODUCTION

Each year more than 500,000 women, 99% of them in developing countries die from pregnancy and childbirth related complications and additional 15-20 million women suffer debilitating consequences of pregnancy (United State Agency for International Development, 2011).

In global context, while Nigeria accounts for 2% of world population, it account for 10% of maternal death (MacArthur foundation , 2006). The death rate among women during childbirth in kaduna state is becoming alarming. Health statistics indicated that five women die every day while 1,944 die annually (Yunusa, 2012). In Nigeria, the use of health facilities during child delivery by pregnant women remain a public health problem and this may be influenced by a lot of factors including demographic socio-economic, cultural, obstetric and health system factors (Khalid, 2006).

Nigerian women deliver outside health facilities and without medically skilled attendants present (Mutihir, Ujah, & Gleas, 2008). Knowledge about factors affecting the use of institutional birth is important to eliminate barriers and attracts women to modern care skilled birth attendance. This was the first focused during the safe motherhood meeting in Sri-lanka in 1997 (Moore, 2010). It has been also at the centre of international effort to improve maternal and child health during past decades. However, women`s in Nigeria as reported by researches utilize hospital for delivery only without alternatives. This may be the reasons why some of them come to the facility with certain complications or exhausted by delay. Therefore this result aimed to evaluate those factors that promote delivery in the hospital.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Design

The study is a non experimental descriptive research aimed at assessing the hindrance to hospital delivery among women of childbearing age in zaria metropolis.

Target Population

The target population of the study are women of childbearing age (15-49yrs)in zaria metropolis basically with total population of 698348(zaria-406990 +sabon gari-291358)(2006 census). Women of childbearing age formed 22% of population in zaria metropolis. Therefore, the target population of the study is $22/100 \times 698,348 = 153,637.23$

Sampling Techniques

Multi-stage sampling technique was used for the study where two local governments in zaria metropolis were selected i.e zaria and sabon gari local governments. Out of which eight districts were selected,

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four from each local government. In zaria LGA the districts are Tudun wada, Zaria city, Tukur-Tukur and Gyallesu. In sabon gari LGA, Basawa, Samaru, Sabon gari and jama'ah districts. **2.4 Sample Size**

In order to obtain sample size fomular $n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$ was used slovins7 $n = \frac{\text{Sample size } N = \text{Target population}}{e = \text{Margin of error } (0.05)}$ $n = \frac{153,637}{1 + 153,637(0.05)^2}$ $153,637/385$ $n = 399$

Instrument for Data Collection

Questionnaire was used for collecting data which contain well and structured questions focusing on socio-demographic data, and hindrance to hospital delivery. Method of Data Analysis Data collected from the respondents were analyzed using SPSS version 20.0 and presented in frequency distribution tables, percentages, and charts.

III. RESULT

Socio-demographic Data

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Based on Socio-demographic Data

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGES(%)
15-19	36	9
20-29	163	41
30-39	128	32
40-49	72	18
TOTAL	399	100
RELIGION		
ISLAM	323	81
CHRISTIAN	76	19
TOTAL	399	100
ETHNICITY		
HAUSA	263	66
YARUBA	88	22
IGBO	48	12
TOTAL	399	100
MARITAL STATUS		
MARRIED	243	61
SINGLE	156	39
TOTAL	399	100
QUALIFICATION		
PRIMARY	132	33
SECONDARY	148	37
TERTIARY	80	20
NON	40	10
TOTAL	399	100

Mean age=31

Above table shows that, majority of the respondents (41%) are between the ages of 20-29. It also indicate that, majority of the respondents (81%) were Muslim, 66% of them were hausa by tribe. 61% of respondents were married and majority (37%) have secondary school certificate

Table 2 FACTORS THAT ENHANCE DELIVERY IN THE HOSPITAL

FACTORS	FREQUENCY	PERCETAGE
Provision of Equipment	51	13
Free services	80	20
Adequate qualified personnel	52	13
Health Education	28	7
Provision of transport	24	6
Positive attitude of midwives	92	23
Incentives	20	5
Adequate care	24	6
Women empowerment	28	7
TOTAL	399	100

The table above shows that, majority of the respondents (23%) indicates that, positive attitudes of midwives is the major factor enhancing delivery in the hospital, followed by provision of free services with 20% while only 5% indicates incentive as the factor

IV. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Several factors that enhance delivery in the hospital were stated by the women of zaria metropolis.

Positive attitude of midwives-Majority of the respondents (23%) stated that, positive attitudes of midwives towards patients and their relatives could enhance delivery in the hospital. This finding is similar to study conducted in lebowa, (2009).

Free services- the study identified free service provision as the enhancer of hospital delivery. This in line with the study conducted by Sa`ad (2010) which indicated increase in facility delivery after introduction of free maternity services.

Provision of equipments/Adequate qualified personnel-13% of the respondents said that provision of adequate personnel and equipments will improve in the women`s delivery in the hospital

Women empowerment- 7% of the respondents said that, women empowerment could enhance delivery in the hospital. This may be due to the fact that most women are jobless and have no any source of income to cater with bill of hospital delivery services, but if they are empowered they may be able to cater with that.

Health Education- 7% of the respondents said that, if adequate health education concerning delivery in the hospital is done, women will understand it`s importance and utilize it.

Provision of transport-6% of the respondents said that, provision of transport for women especially during labour could enhance delivery in the hospital.

Adequate care-6% of the respondents said that, provision of adequate care during labour could enhance delivery in the hospital

Incentives-5% of the respondents said that, incentives provided to them make them to deliver in the hospital e.g mosquito net, baby cloth etc. The above findings were in agreement with that of Saad in a study conducted in kano (2010).

V. CONCLUSION

According to literature review barriers to hospital delivery were identified include cost of care, poor quality of care, negative attitude of staff. These were also verified by the finding of this study as the factor militating against hospital delivery in zaria metropolis.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There is need for establishment of free maternity services in zaria metropolis.
2. The free delivery/maternity services should be regularly evaluated from both services provide/women (recipients) perspective and improve as well.

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