

Pregnant Women's Perception Of Maternity Care Given In Ladoke Akintola University Teaching Hospital, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria West Africa

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SOURCE

"Pregnant Women's Perception Of Maternity Care Given In Ladoke Akintola University Teaching Hospital, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria. West Africa", *West African Journal Of Nursing*. May, Vol 23, No1. Pp 1-8.

ABSTRACT

The study was on Women's perception of maternity care giving in Ladoke Akintola University Teaching Hospital, Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria, West Africa. In this study, introduction was done and there were no specific objectives set to guide the work. Descriptive research study was adopted and 160 respondents were purposefully selected as sample size. Questionnaire was the instrument for data collection which was tested for validity and reliability before use. Data collected were analysed using Likert 3-point scale and were presented using tables. Conclusions were made based on the findings. Recommendations and suggestions for further findings were made.

KEYWORDS

Pregnant, Family, Maternity, Public Health, Death, Birth

INTRODUCTION

Maternity care refers to the safe and high quality care treatment given in relation to pregnancy and delivery of a new born child. Maternity care is provided in the bases of the physical and psychological needs of the patient's entire family and the newly born offspring. USLEGAL(2014). Maternal care practice include care during labor, delivery prenatal and postpartum. Maternal and infant mortality are still public health disaster in Nigeria. Maternal death has complications for the whole family and impact that rebound across generations.

Considering the number of women that give birth every year, maternal and new born care have to be advocated in order to take care of these groups in the hospital.

The article reviewed 'Pregnant women's perception of maternity care in Osogbo, Osun- State of Nigeria. Related studies carried out by Pajendra, et al (2014) trying to assess women's perception of quality maternity care services in Nepal reveals that improved perception on interpersonal aspect. This could be attributed to Maslow's hierarchy of needs of love and belongingness. The women felt accepted and cared for. And therefore there will be high maternity care accessibility. They would equally see the care givers as being human and caring.

The study also showed that overall perception of quality care differs significantly by health facility used. Another study by Emelumadu, et al (2014) on perception of quality maternity care services showed high level of satisfaction with quality of maternity health care services. Henderson et al (2013) carried studies on maternal care and perception of women of different ethnic groups, the result showed those in minority group having poor experience than the white women. This could be due to the effect of poverty which may prevent such poor group from accessing maternity care services.

Nisar and White (2008) stated that antenatal care is an important determinant of high maternal mortality rate and one of the basic components of maternal care on which the life of the mother and babies depend. Pregnant women may perceive maternity care given differently depending on whom the person is, her financial, marital, and educational status, also on her cultural background and ethnic group. If the woman has poor perception, she will have poor utilization of maternity care services with its inherent problems.

SUMMARY

This article was set out to investigate on how Pregnant women's perception of maternity care given in Ladoke Akintola University Teaching Hospital Osogbo, Osun State Nigeria. Here in Nigeria, maternity care given still fails on deaf ears of many child bearing women due to their perceptions and beliefs. This is a place where traditional birth attendants still gain ground in maternity care given.

A pregnant woman could come for the first booking and would not appear again until the time of labor. Some do not even book with the maternity. Some come only during the time of labor. These make some of them not to complete their routine immunization and that of their children. On trying to find out the reason why they do that, they give different reasons ranging from lack of money to attend, ignorant of what is important, cultural beliefs, attitudes of the care givers, and accessibility of the facilities to cost of services.

ARTICLE STRUCTURE

The article was stated with the abstract. The abstract highlighted the purpose of the research and gave general overview of the whole article. The key words include perception, pregnant women, maternity care, and assessment. There was no specific objective set for the study. The introduction provided a conceptual frame work of maternal and infant mortality. The body was written in paragraph that is short, thus making the information contained to be comprehensive. There was no significant of the study.

Related literature was not reviewed. In methodology, descriptive design was used, study area not mentioned, purposive sampling technique was used to select 160 respondents. Instrument for data collection was questionnaire which was pilot tested. Results were presented using tables. 3 point Likert scale was used to analyze data. From the on-going, the reviewer is of the opinion that the article does not contain all the conventional information normally provided in a research study. There were no links to the authors, journal, citations and references, and these do not make it easy for the reader to evaluate the article. The article has a short conclusion which was based on the findings. The article went ahead to make recommendations and no suggestions for further studies. At the end were references which have no media link and which hardly appeared in the body of the article. It is not easy to assess the article because the information lacked link to the authors as there was hardly any citation. Looking at references alone, one finds far dates ranging from 1993 to 2009 which makes the article not to be current.

AUTHORITY

The Journal, West African Journal of Nursing, is a publication of the West African College of Nursing (WACON). This is a public organization that is objective and without bias. It was founded to promote excellence in education, research and health care practices. The authors' credibility was established in several ways. For example, the article was reviewed; the authors are educationists in nursing department of their renowned university. All of them have risen beyond first degree in education. Also the fact that the article is published in this renowned journal.

ACCURACY

The information source in the article was not current research project because it was supported and backed up by references that are not very current, like those beyond ten years. These sources were also not cited in the text, e.g. in introduction, discussion of findings etc. These help to make the article not to be accurate.

CURRENCY

This journal was published in May, 2012 where as the article was approved for publication in November, 2011. The research it describes was not very current because the some of the references written were not up to date as it ranges from 1993 – 2009). The reviewer is therefore asserting that the article is not current as many dates are beyond ten years. Therefore the information was not current

RELEVANCE

This was an academic and clinical journal on an academic and clinical data base. It has high credibility in an academic and clinical context. It was written to inform and empower researchers, students and clinicians. It would be relevant to these groups especially those of them who would like to make new innovations in health sector. It is not going to be difficult to nursing students to read and understand.

OBJECTIVITY

The information contained was not objective, the sources of information were not very current, and there was evidence of bias. The article documented research without using systematic process of research. There were no citations in the body. There was no literature review.

STABILITY

The source of this article is stable but for the article itself. The journal is an academic one but the article lack the process followed in research study.

CONCLUSION

The structure, content and strength and limitations of the article were analyzed and critiqued by the reviewer after summarizing the article. The article did not follow the sequence of research process and it was not up to date even though published in a rewound journal.

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