

Knowledge on Danger Sign in Pregnant Women and Health-Seeking Behaviour Among Pregnant Women at Temeke Referral Hospital

F.P Massawe, Professor Olesya Yu. Grechko

St. Joseph College of Health and Allied Sciences, SJUIT, Dar es salaam, Tanzania.

Background: Tanzania is among the nations with a high maternal mortality proportion. Nonetheless, it stays vague how data and training on risk indications of pregnancy convert into suitable activities when a lady perceives perilous signs. It remains a test around the world. Around 303,000 maternal demises are evaluated to happen, whereby creating areas represents 99% of worldwide maternal passing, the Sub Saharan Africa with comprehensive of Tanzania alone assessed to represent 66 %. This study **aimed** to determine the knowledge of pregnant women's danger signs and health-seeking behavior among pregnant women at the Temeke referral hospital Dar es Salaam.

Methodology; A prospective descriptive cross-sectional hospital-based study was carried out in the Antenatal clinic at TEMEKE REFERRAL HOSPITAL Dar es Salaam. A total of 100 women participated in the study. Data analyzed by the SPSS version 20 software.

Results; Out of 100 women, 52% of women were at the primary level of education, most of the women 53% got pregnant 2-4 times, 16% more than five times, and 31% only once. Among those who got pregnant, 58% give birth 2-4 times, 6% more than five times, and 36% only once. 92% of women attended ANC, among those who attended, 60% have first booking below 4th months of pregnancy, only 8% do not visit ANC, 73% of women told where to deliver during their antenatal clinic visits, and only 27% of them do not get education on a place to deliver. And most women, 88%, know the importance of delivery in the hospital. Most women, 72% told about what to do in case of complication while 28% do not reach with this important education about complication during pregnancy.

Conclusion; The study revealed that lack of educational opportunities and poor understanding of both danger signs and possible complications indicate that many women may not be familiar with presenting complications and consider them regular appearances in pregnancy. This lead to delay in seeking appropriate healthcare. Due to the remoteness of some places, traffic and poor road infrastructure also contribute to delaying women to get medical help and poor system and few medical attendants. This leads to the long wait for medical assistance during pregnancy or labor. Provision of education and improvement of the health care system will help reduce mother and child death and complications.

