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RESEARCH ARTICLE

ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY IN OBSTETRIC CARE IN CHETTINAD HOSPITAL

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Manuscript Info

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Abstract

Aim: To assess the quality of Obstetric Care in Chettinad Hospital for antenatal patients and adhere to practices that benefit of the patient.

Design: Cross Sectional Study

Methodology:

Sample Size: 100 patients

Inclusion Criteria: Antenatal patients.

Procedure:

The study is a questionnaire based study. The study population will be antenatal patients who receive antenatal care in Chettinad Hospital. After getting informed consent, the procedure will be explained thoroughly to the participants and only the participants who are willing to take part in the study will be selected. The participants were observed on an outpatient basis and those who were admitted in the antenatal ward. They were asked to answer a questionnaire. The questionnaire contains questions related to the WHO recommendations of Quality Care for Antenatal Women which includes blood pressure measurement, blood test, urine test, informed on possible complications, treatment of any such complications, counseling on nutrition, patient - doctor confidentiality, mental counseling and advice on birth preparedness plan during pregnancy. This study is completely a non-invasive study.

Study Duration: 2 Months

Results: The study population included 100 participants who received outpatient treatment and admitted for antenatal care in a tertiary care hospital where they received quality Antenatal care. It was observed that women who were treated with proper care and follow-up tend to entrust the doctors effectively, follow up on reviews, investigations and properly adhere to the treatment plan if recommended. The participants did not express any concerns related to the process of delivery as they were counselled accordingly, complications treated appropriately and parents adhering to the advice of the doctor.

Conclusion: Providing Quality Maternity Care to antenatal patients has more positive outcomes in antenatal periods of a patient. It reduces occurrence of common antenatal complications and promotes maternal and infant's well-being by reducing maternal and infant morbidity and mortality rate.

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Introduction:-

Maternal mortality is a major global concern. It is estimated that about one third of one million women worldwide die each year due to pregnancy [1]. Studies have shown that the average maternal mortality rate was 21.28 per 100,000 live births per year, which in rural areas, maternal mortality was more than twice that of urban areas [2].

Findings from another study in India showed that the maternal mortality rate in India is 20 per 100,000 livebirths [3]. Universal access to high-quality pregnancy and maternity care is a critical prerequisite for reducing maternal mortality [4]. Antenatal care is a type of preventive health care service that is widely used to improve the health of women and babies [5].

Antenatal care has been shown to improve prenatal outcomes such as mother dissatisfaction, low birth weight, and maternal screening for conditions such as pre-eclampsia or gestational diabetes [6].

Antenatal care has long been thought to improve maternal health and birth outcomes. Prenatal and postpartum care is recs regard, much emphasize has been placed on the quality of antenatal care, including the adequacy of cognized as the key tool for achieving goals, such as lowering child mortality [7].

The time to start prenatal care, and the number of visits to improve the health outcomes of women and infants. [8]. Access to care, physical factors, and the staff and care providers' characteristics are all part of the care structure. There is evidence that prenatal care quality maybe more important than care adequacy [8]. Different methods have been used to assess the content and quality of prenatal care. The quality of prenatal care can be used to compare the quality conflicts in populations and to determine the relationship between quality of care and the different outcomes of mother and child health.

As a result, the goal of this research was to evaluate the psychometric properties of the "Quality of Antenatal Care Questionnaire in Chettinad Hospital".

Methodology:-

The study is a questionnaire based study. The study population will be antenatal patients admitted in a Tertiary Care Hospital. After getting informed consent, the procedure will be explained thoroughly to the participants and only the participants who are willing to take part in the study will be selected. The participants were observed in the antenatal ward and the postnatal ward during their stay in the hospital. They were asked to answer a questionnaire. The questionnaire contains questions related to the quality of Antenatal care in Chettinad Hospital, which includes topics like blood pressure measurement, blood test, urine test, informed on possible complications, treatment of any such complications, counseling on nutrition, patient - doctor confidentiality, mental counseling and advice on birth preparedness plan during pregnancy. This study is completely a noninvasive study.

Sample Size:

100 patients

Inclusion Criteria:

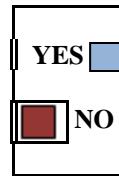
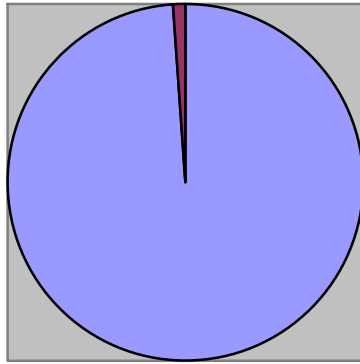
Antenatal patients

Ethical Considerations:

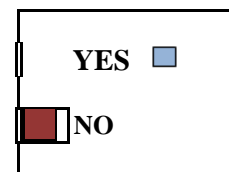
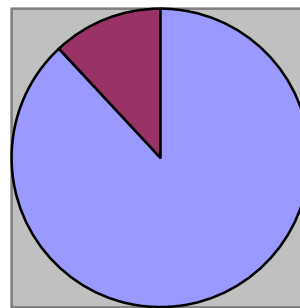
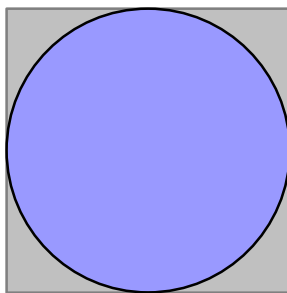
Information obtained for the purpose of study will be completely kept confidential. None of the study participants will be harmed in any manner. The decision to withdraw from the study will be completely up to the participants, the required care will not be withdrawn.

Results:-

The results of the questionnaire are as follows:

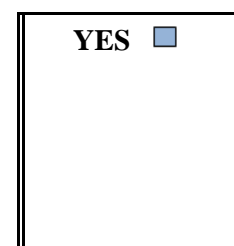
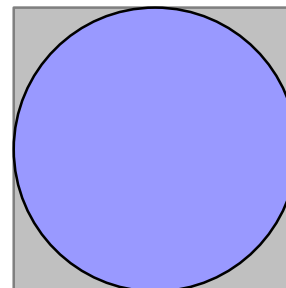
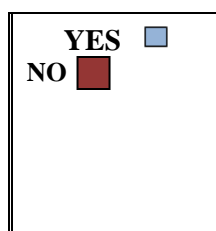
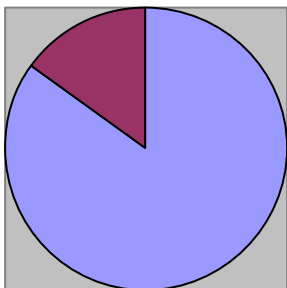


I had enough time with me doctors to raise concerns and to get properly counselled



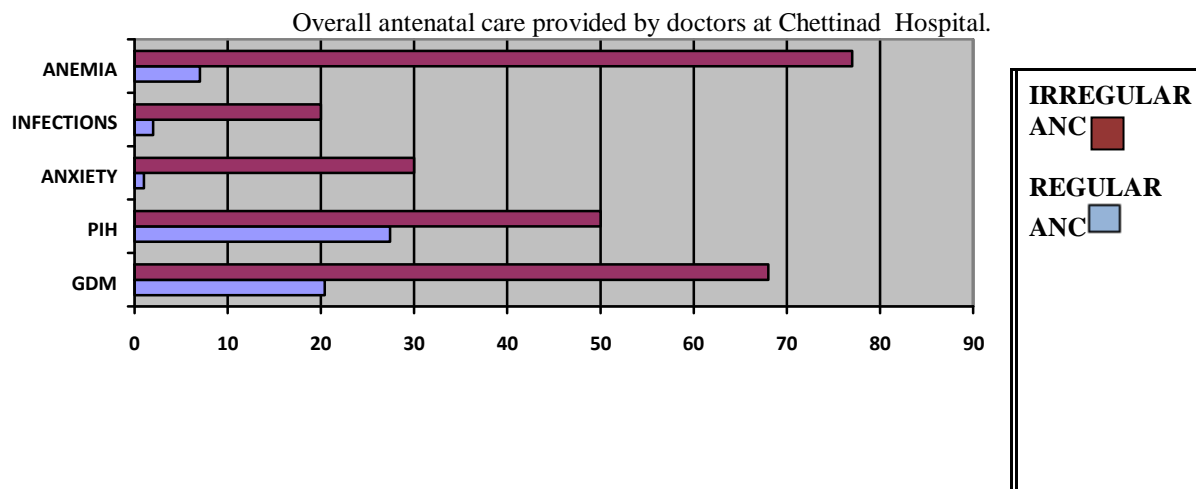
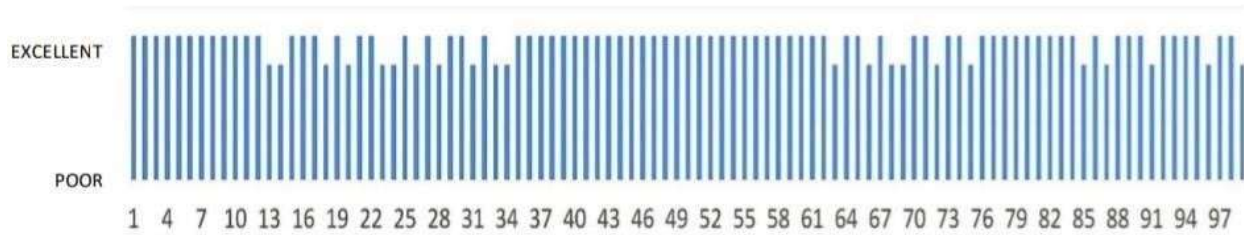
All my concerns regarding antenatal care and intrapartum process were thoroughly explained.

I was given different options in treatment plans if the ailment allowed any.

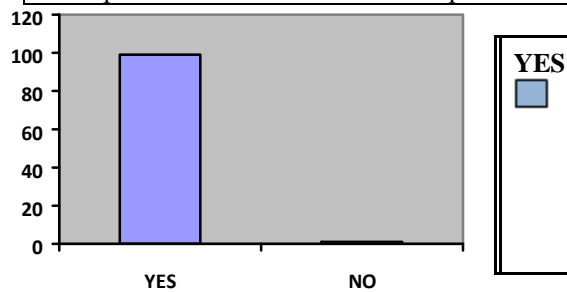


I followed the treatment and diet plan as recommended by the doctor.

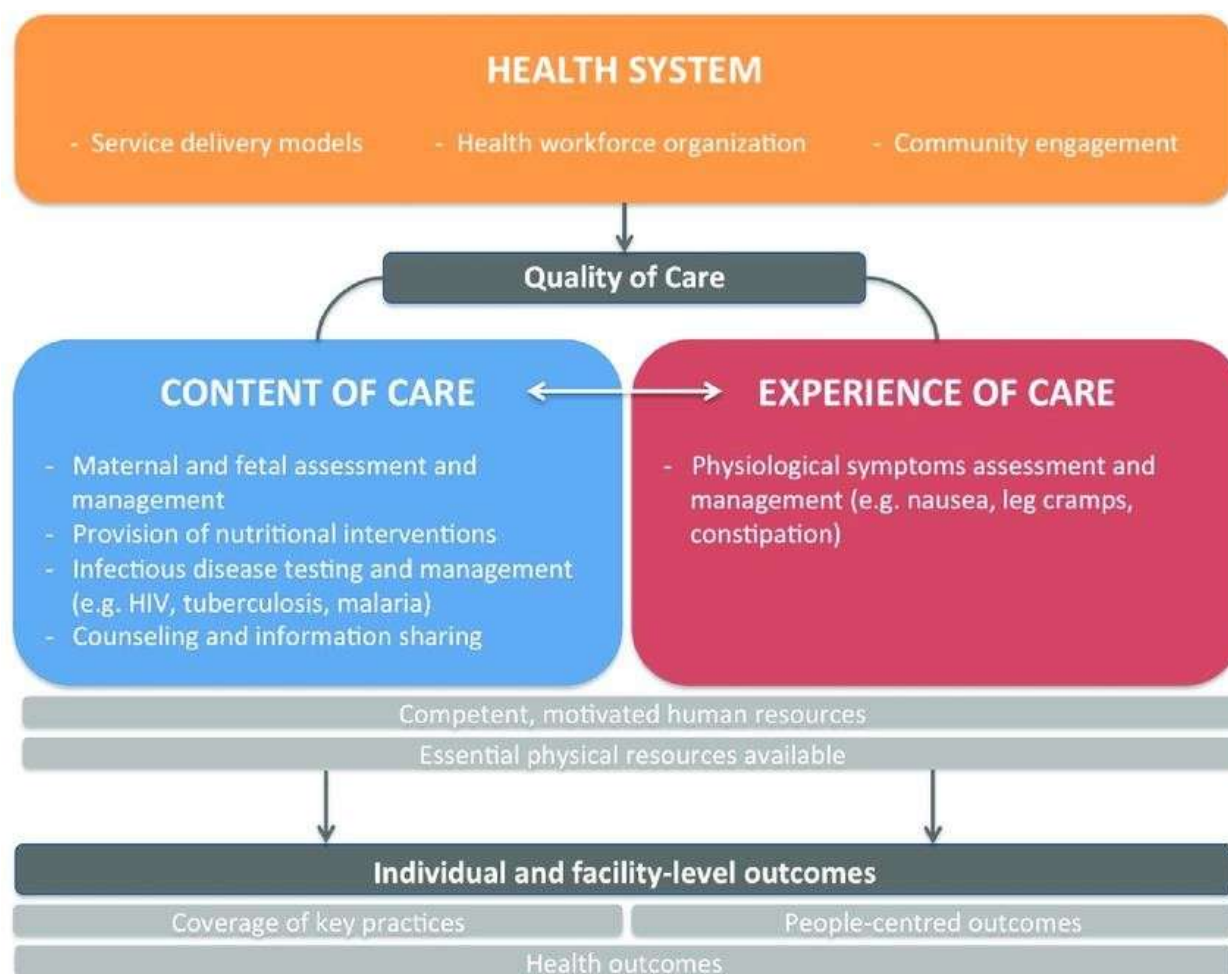
I was clearly explained about the common antenatal complications and was alerted to look for danger signs.



Comparison chart between antenatal complications prevailing in patients who come for regular antenatal checkup vs who don't at Chettinad Hospital.



I completely trust my doctors to make informed decisions for the wellbeing of me and my baby.



Discussion:-

The study population included 100 participants who received outpatient treatment and admitted for antenatal care in a tertiary care hospital where they received quality Antenatal care. It was observed that women who were treated with proper care and follow-up tend to entrust the doctors effectively, follow up on reviews, investigations and properly adhere to the treatment plan if recommended. The participants did not express any concerns related to the process of delivery as they were counselled accordingly, complications treated appropriately and parents adhering to the advice of the doctor. The participants were overall very much satisfied with the antenatal care provided by doctors at Chettinad Hospital. It should also be noted that many multi gravid women who had already received treatment and counselling for their previous pregnancies and ailments at Chettinad Hospital wish to receive treatment and counselling for their current pregnancy again at the same institution indicating that the institution indeed provides excellent antenatal care for the patients. The institution adheres to the WHO recommendations of Quality Antenatal Care for Pregnant Women. WHO guideline provides global, evidence-informed recommendations on routine antenatal care. The guidance aims to capture the complex nature of the issues surrounding ANC health care practices and delivery and to prioritize person-centered health and well-being, not only the prevention of death and morbidity, in accordance with a human rights-based approach. This guideline is relevant to all pregnant women and adolescent girls receiving ANC in any healthcare or community setting and their unborn fetuses and newborns. Quality Antenatal Care covers recommendations in various areas including nutrition, maternal and fetal assessment, preventative measures, interventions for common physiological symptoms and interventions to improve antenatal care utilization and quality of care.

The objective, therefore, of antenatal care is to assure that every wanted pregnancy results in the delivery of a healthy baby without impairing the mother's health [2]. Major goals of ANC are to

- (i) promote and maintain the physical, mental, and social health of mother and baby by providing education on nutrition, personal hygiene, and birthing process;
- (ii) detect and manage complications during pregnancy, whether medical, surgical, or obstetrical;
- (iii) develop birth preparedness and complication readiness plan;
- (iv) help prepare mother to breastfeed successfully, experience normal puerperium, and take good care of the child physically, psychologically, and socially.

Conclusion:-

Providing Quality Maternity Care to antenatal patients has more positive outcomes in antenatal periods of a patient. It reduces occurrence of common antenatal complications and promotes maternal and infant's wellbeing by reducing maternal and infant morbidity and mortality rate.

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