

TUFH 2020 Abstracts

Title	Quantifying Pregnant Women's Knowledge of Educational Components of Antenatal Care in Lesotho
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Content

Introduction: Antenatal care (ANC) is important for pregnant women who need to make appropriate decisions for care during pregnancy and childbirth. The link between inadequate health literacy in the educational components of ANC and maternal mortality in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is undisputable. Yet little is known about ANC literacy of pregnant women in SSA with studies mainly assessing the four critical components recommended by the World Health Organization, namely, danger signs in pregnancy, true signs of labour, nutrition and preparedness for childbirth. Available evidence reveals that ANC literacy in SSA including South Africa and Lesotho is low, ranging between 30-50% (Amemu et al., 2016). Research methods: A cross sectional design was used for the study to explore the levels of ANC literacy and associated factors among pregnant women. The sample comprised 451 purposely selected women from two districts in Lesotho and data was collected using a structured questionnaire. Results: Results indicate that 16.4% of respondents had gross inadequate ANC literacy while 79.8% had marginal levels of such knowledge. The geographic location and level of education were the most significant predictors of ANC literacy with the latter variable further subjected to post hoc margins test with the Benferroni corrections. In addition, respondents had the lowest scores of knowledge regarding danger signs in labour. Recommendations: Adequate ANC literacy is critical in reducing mortality and improving access to ANC education and ensuring that women understand what is being shared with them, particularly in rural areas is recommended.