

**UTILIZATION OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
SERVICES AMONG MARRIED WOMEN IN
BANMAUK TOWNSHIP, SAGAING REGION**

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B.Comm.H

**Master of Public Health (MPH)
University of Public Health, Yangon
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ABSTRACT

Utilization of RH services becomes the key point for married women to attain safe motherhood, prevent unfavourable health outcomes, reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. Negative impact on public health can be reduced in a cost-effective way by promoting reproductive health services utilization. This study aims to assess the utilization of reproductive health services among married women in Banmauk township, remote area of Sagaing region. This study assessed sociodemographic factors, obstetric history, knowledge level and attitude towards RH associated with reproductive health service utilization. Reproductive health services include services that are provided in primary care setting such as antenatal (AN) care, institutional delivery, postnatal (PN) care and family planning services. A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted in Banmauk township, Sagaing region. Face to face interview was conducted among randomly selected sample of 188 married women using structured questionnaires. Among the participants, 38% of respondents received less than 4 AN Care contacts, 86.3% of respondents received less than 4 PN Care contacts during 42-45 days after delivery, and 54.4% were using institutional delivery service and 93.1% of married women were using one of birth spacing methods. One half of the respondents had high knowledge on reproductive health and (89.9%) of the respondents had positive attitude. The common reason for not using RH services among majority of respondents was that there was no skilled health provider or no health facility at their villages. Multivariate analysis showed that AN care service utilization was associated with ethnicity, AOR= 0.395; 95%CI: (0.160-0.979) and knowledge level, AOR=0.354; 95%CI: (0.184-0.681). Institutional delivery service utilization had significant association with age group, AOR=2.513; 95%CI: (1.236-5.109), ethnicity, AOR=0.125; 95%CI: (0.034-0.462) and household's income, AOR=0.477; 95%CI: (0.238-0.955). PN care service utilization was significantly associated with household's income, AOR=0.149; 95%CI: (0.043-0.522) and knowledge level AOR=0.382;95%CI: (0.147-0.992). Good knowledge on RH and relatively advantaged ethnicity had significant association with RH service utilization. Adequate health workforce is needed for RH service utilization.