Level of knowledge about antenatal educational issues among pregnant women in primary health care centers in Nablus

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Abstract:

Background: Antenatal education is considered a key strategy in promoting the health of child bearing women. Antenatal education represents a significant effort for women and families and significant cost to maternity services and therefore requires careful evaluation. Antenatal education promotes dependency and coercion into compliance with hospital policies and procedures and often deprives women of freedom and choice.

In appropriate quality and quantity of antenatal education is given to pregnant women in the primary health care centers in the North-West Bank.

Aims : To assess level of knowledge about antenatal issues among pregnant women.

Setting: The study took place in the UNRWA primary health care clinics in Nablus from September to November .

Sample: participants included were 100 pregnant woman.

Research methodological design: A descriptive quantitative study will be conducted. A structured questionnaire will be prepared. Convenience sample of 100 pregnant women who attend antenatal classes, to answer questionnaire, 20 minute is the time will be given for women.

Results: A total of 100 pregnant women were included in the study, the study findings showed that the total level of knowledge in the pregnant women was poor about antenatal issues. 89% of pregnant women have good knowledge about labor and birth, 72% of pregnant women have a good knowledge about nutritional needs during pregnancy, by contrast, knowledge about exercise 96% of women have poor knowledge. However, breast feeding has the highest percentage of knowledge in the pregnant women "100%, in addition to this percentages, 75% of the participants have a satisfactory level of knowledge about antenatal education.

Conclusion: Pregnant women knowledge regarding antenatal education overall was poor among Palestinian women, especially in the west bank. Lack of information about antenatal issues due to lack of educational programs, and the reduced number of qualified

and trained midwives, these factors affect satisfaction of pregnant women $\,$ toward antenatal education .