



## 13<sup>th</sup> World Conference on **Gynecology, Obstetrics and Women Health**



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### Skilled birthing care uptake among women from socially marginalized minorities in the Kambata-Tembaro Zone, Southern Ethiopia

**Statement of problem:** Globally in 2019, it was reported that 295,000 women die during pregnancy and childbirth every year. In Ethiopia, skilled birthing care service uptake was low. Marginalized women are vulnerable to poor birthing care uptake, and addressing women's social marginalization could play an important role in increasing the uptake of skilled birthing care. Thus, the study aimed to assess the uptake of birthing care uptake, and associated factors among women from socially marginalized minorities in Kambata-Tembaro Zone, Southern Ethiopia. **Methodology:** multistage sampling procedure was employed to enroll 521 study participants at community level point in time. An interviewer administered questionnaire was used to collect the data. Bivariate and multivariate analysis was done and the degree of association was assessed using odds ratios with 95% confidence interval and variables with p values <0.05 were declared statistically significant. The model fitness was checked using Pearson's Chi-square with a value of 3.45 and significance of 0.026 **Result:** The skilled birthing care service uptake among socially marginalized minorities was 19% in the study area. Maternal education, occupation, and awareness of birthing care, pregnancy plan, and number of births, mothers' lifestyle, and social discrimination were significantly associated with birthing care service uptake among women from socially marginalized minorities. **Conclusion:** The prevalence of skilled birthing service utilization among women from socially marginalized minorities was low [19%]. Thus, awareness creation on skilled birthing, improving access to education for women, increasing employability of women, and conducting community forums to avoid social discrimination of minorities are highly recommended.

### Publications

1. Newborn Care Practices and Associated Factors among Lactating Mothers at Home in the Rural Districts of Gedeo Zone, Southern Ethiopia. *Pediatric Health, Medicine and Therapeutics* 2020;11 47–54
2. Prevalence and associated factors of perinatal asphyxia among newborns in Dilla University referral hospital, Southern Ethiopia–2017, *Pediatric. Health Med. Therapeut.* 10 (2019) 69
3. Low birth weight: prevalence and associated factors among new- born at hospitals in Kambata-Tembaro zone, southern Ethiopia 2018. *Pan African Medical Journal.* 2019; 34:68. doi:10.11604/pamj.2019.34.68.18234
4. Postpartum modern contraceptive use and associated factors in Hossana town. *PLoS ONE* 14(5): e0217167. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0217167>
5. Prevalence and predictors of primary postpartum hemorrhage: An implication for designing effective intervention at selected hospitals, Southern Ethiopia. *PLoS ONE*14 (10): e0224579. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0224579>

### Biography

I graduated from BSc in Midwifery from Hawassa University and MSc in Reproductive health and maternity, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia Since September, 2009 to February, 2017, I worked in Dilla University and Since February, 2017 till now, I am working in the Wachemo University. Currently, I'm working in academic rank of Assistant professor in Reproductive health and maternity nursing and no top that, as chief Research and Community service director, in college of Medicine and health Science Wachemo University, Ethiopia.

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