

Factors Associated with Antenatal Care among Slum Women in Rajshahi City, Bangladesh

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Abstract

Antenatal Care (ANC) is universally considered an important issue for women and children. The main purposes of this study are to observe the ANC situation and to identify the socioeconomic and health factors associated with ANC among the slum women in Rajshahi City, Bangladesh. Data and necessary information were collected from 250 slum women from Rajshahi City, Bangladesh using a structured questionnaire. Karl Pearson's Chi-square test was used to find out the associations between response and predictor variables. The study results revealed that a few number of women (26.00%) were received ANC. Most of the women (72.80%) were married before 18 years, most respondents (77.20%) and their husbands (71.60%) are illiterate, their monthly family income were very low (<6000Tk, 43.20%), and around half of the women (45.20%) were not completed vaccination courses. The determinant factors respondents' age at marriage, education, occupation, husbands' education, husbands' occupation, sources of drinking water, and vaccination were statistically significantly associated with ANC. Therefore, the priority based interventional programs should be taken focusing on poor and less educated women, especially in slum areas in Rajshahi City, Bangladesh.

Keywords: Antenatal care; Socioeconomic and health factors; Slum area; Rajshahi City.