

Abstract

Background

Potentially, the risk of morbidity and mortality during pregnancy and childbirth can be prevented through comprehensive quality antenatal care services. The high maternal mortality rate in developing countries, including Ethiopia, is related to poor quality of antenatal care services and is still a major public health problem.

Good-quality ANC, as one component of maternal care, is a key to improve maternal health and prevent maternal and neonatal death. It enables health professionals to identify risk factors and give due treatment to pregnancy-related complications. Based on recent studies, improving the quality of ANC delivered to mothers seeking care in health institutions could avert 28% of maternal deaths.

Objectives

To determine the quality of ANC and identify its associated factors in public health centers of Yeka Sub-City Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Methods

Institution-based cross-sectional study was conducted using quantitative methods in selected five health centers of Yeka sub-city.

Result

This study showed the that prevalence of good quality of ANC service that was provided in public health centers located in Yeka Sub city was 64.4% with 95% confidence interval of (58%,70%). The quality of good antenatal care was significantly associated with care providers self-introduction, waiting time, maintenance of privacy, gestational age at first visit and treatment in friendly manner. A unit increment in care providers self-introduction will result in 3.30 times higher odds good quality ANC (AOR=3.30: 95% CI: 1.73,6.31). In Addition to this a unit increment in maintaining privacy and treatment in friendly manner will also result in 3.61 and 2.89 times higher in odds of good quality of ANC as shown respectively (AOR= 3.61: 95% CI: 1.89,6.89) and (AOR=2.89: 95% CI : 1.47,5.69)

Furthermore, women with waiting time less than 30 min had very strong significant statistical association with good quality ANC in that a unit increment with waiting time less than 30 minutes result in 72% reduction of in the odds of good quality of ANC (AOR=0.28: 95%CI:0.13,0.61)

Conclusion and recommendations

The proportion of women who received good quality antenatal care was low. Good quality ANC care was associated with care provider's self-introduction, maintaining confidentiality and treatment in friendly manner. Ministry of health should train care providers on effective communication and also strengthen counseling activities. This study will serve as a base for establishing preliminary evidences on quality of ANC for planning future advanced studies to improve quality of ANC service delivery.