

SELF-REPORTED SYMPTOMS OF PREGNANCY AND HEALTH CARE SEEKING PATTERN IN PURWOREJO DISTRICT, CENTRAL JAVA

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Maternal mortality in Indonesia still high. Maternal morbidity is considered as other maternal health indicator. Health care seeking pattern of women known to be influenced by self-reported symptoms, socio-economic and demographic factors.

OBJECTIVES: To determine socio-demographic factors on women with self-reported symptom during their pregnancy. To study the association between self-reported symptom during pregnancy and health care seeking pattern when deliver the baby.

METHODS: This study was the part of longitudinal surveillance study in Purworejo District, Central Java, Indonesia by Community Health and Nutrition Research Laboratory. The surveillance study included approximately 10% of the whole population (13,000 households). The samples selected using probability proportional to estimated size. Two cluster sampling is used to select the households representatively. The subjects of study were women after childbirth. Data collected using interview method, standardize to local language questionnaires, using qualify interviewing method and quality check system. Data collected during December 1994 - November 1997. The women were asked about their pregnancy self-reported symptoms, their delivery helper, place of delivery and their socio-demographic factors.

RESULTS: Women available for study was 2,467. About half of them complain symptom during their formerly pregnancy. Most frequent symptoms reported were nausea (26.1%), severe lower abdominal pain (13.3%), edema (9.8%), vaginal discharge (5.6%) and other symptoms (22.8). Primiparaus was significant factors for more likely to report symptoms except on edema. Women living in rural area, with agriculture occupation and 0 - 6 years education were more likely to report symptoms. The women reported symptom were more likely to choose medical delivery helper, and were more likely to deliver at the health facilities. After controlling socio-demographic factors, the symptoms significant for choosing medical helper were edema (OR=1.48), severe lower abdominal pain (OR=1.75), whole morbidity (OR=1.44). After controlling socio-demographic factors symptoms still significant for deliver at health facilities was edema (OR=1.68).

CONCLUSION: Self-reported symptoms during pregnancy was influenced by socio-demographic factors. Health seeking pattern was influenced by self-reported symptoms although after controlling socio-demographic factors.