

International Congress on MIDWIFERY AND MATERNAL HEALTH

October 11, 2021 | Webinar

Continuum of Maternity Health Care Service Utilization and Determinants in Ethiopia: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis**Liknaw Bewket Zeleke***Debre Markos University, Ethiopia*

Introduction: Even though maternal morbidity and mortality is alarmingly high in Sub-Saharan Africa; maternal health care services utilization remains low. This systematic review and meta-analysis aimed to determine the pooled proportion of continuum of maternity care services and determinants in Ethiopia.

Methods: This systematic review and meta-analysis used published and unpublished studies using PubMed, CINAHL, HINARI, Google Scholar databases and university research repository sites to access studies. The search terms were identified using a logic grid established by condition context and population scheme. Three authors conducted the quality assessment and data extraction. The data were extracted and reported based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis checklist. The pooled proportion was estimated by random effect model and presented by forest plot using STATA 16 software. The presence of heterogeneity was checked by the I² test and subgroup analysis, meta-regression and sensitivity analysis were conducted to manage the heterogeneity effect. Publication bias was assessed by funnel plot graphically and Egger's and Begg's tests statistically. The determinants of continuum of maternity care services utilization were identified through pooled estimation of odds ratio using random effect estimation model.

Results: The meta-analysis was conducted among eight studies which resulted 27.34% (95% CI: 16.86, 37.82) pooled proportion of continuum of care services utilization in Ethiopia. Significant association was demonstrated by age greater than 25 years (AOR: 0.83, 95% CI: 0.71, 0.97), formal education (AOR: 1.94, 95% CI: 1.72, 2.18), urban residency (AOR: 2.15, 95% CI: 1.83, 2.52), employment (AOR: 1.68 95% CI: 1.50, 1.87), wanted current pregnancy (AOR 3.44, 95% CI: 2.27, 5.20), birth preparedness and complication readiness plan (AOR: 2.31, 95% CI: 1.73, 3.09), media exposure (AOR 6.39, 95% CI: 3.40, 12.01), and autonomy of decision making (AOR: 5.78, 95% CI: 2.20, 15.20) to use complete continuum of maternity care services.

Conclusion: The result of this study indicated the presence of substantial utilization of continuum of maternity care services in Ethiopia. We recommend for the stakeholders to implement projects that can enhance better access of media, birth preparedness and complication readiness plan, women's decision-making autonomy, and planned pregnancy.

Biography

I am Liknaw Bewket Zeleke who is a midwife lecturer at Debre Markos University. I studied BSc degree in midwifery at University of Gondar and MSc program in Midwifery Education at Mekelle University. Currently, I am an HDR candidate at University of New South Wales Sydney, Australia. I have put my hands both in quantitative and qualitative research methods and managed to publish around 16 articles on reputable scientific journals.

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