

**Factors Influencing Practice of Birth Preparedness and Complications Readiness
among Primigravidae attending Adeoyo Maternity Teaching Hospital Ibadan,
Oyo State**

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Certification

This is to certify that **Olanike Fehintola ADEBIMPE** with matriculation number **LCU/PG/006513** carried out this research work titled “**Factors Influencing Practice of Birth Preparedness and Complications Readiness among Primigravidae attending Adeoyo Maternity Teaching Hospital, Ibadan Oyo State**” in the Department of Nursing Sciences, Faculty of Basic Medical and Health Sciences, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo state, for the award of Master Degree in Nursing Sciences and that this has not been previously submitted.

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Dedication

This research work is dedicated to God Almighty.

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Acknowledgement

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Abstract

Maternal mortality remains a pressing public health concern globally, with sub-Saharan Africa contributing about two-thirds of all maternal deaths. In Nigeria, maternal mortality continues to be unacceptably high despite numerous interventions. One key strategy in reducing these preventable deaths is Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness (BPCR), which ensures that pregnant women are adequately prepared for safe delivery and emergency situations. However, evidence suggests that primigravidae may have poor knowledge and practice of BPCR due to inexperience. Hence, this study assessed the factors influencing the practice of BPCR among primigravidae attending Adeoyo Maternity Teaching Hospital (AMTH), Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive survey, using a self-developed validated questionnaire with Cronbach alpha score 0.832. A total of 183 primigravid women attending antenatal clinic at AMTH were selected through random sampling. Data were analyzed, employing descriptive and inferential statistics including Chi-square and logistic regression at a significance level of $p \leq 0.05$. Results revealed that the mean age of respondents was 28.85 ± 4.93 years, majority were married 179(97.8%). Less than half 88(48.1%) had tertiary education, and 153(83.6%) are employed. Furthermore, 97(53.1%) demonstrated good knowledge of BPCR, 124(68.3%) showed good knowledge of danger signs, and 103(56.2%) practiced adequate BPCR. Meanwhile, partner support 169(92.4%), cultural belief 83(45.4%), and education 153(83.6%) were strong factors influencing their practices of BPCR. Inferential analysis indicated that social support ($p = 0.001$), knowledge of danger signs ($p = 0.001$) have significant association with practice of Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness. In conclusion, knowledge and practice of BPCR are positively linked, and strong social support further strengthens readiness significantly. Strengthening antenatal counseling, improving community health education, and deliberate partner involvement are recommended to enhance preparedness for BPCR among primigravidae.

Keywords: Birth Preparedness, Complication Readiness, Primigravidae, Maternal Health, Antenatal Care.

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List of Acronyms

Abbreviation	Meaning
BPCR	Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness
ANC	Antenatal Care
WHO	World Health Organisation
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
SSA	Sub- Saharan Africa
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
CDC	Center for Disease Control
ACOG	American College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
UNICEF	United Nations Children Emergency Fund
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendants
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants

