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学 位 論 文 名	Study on the Development and Assessment of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Handbook in Bangladesh (バングラデシュの母子健康手帳の開発と評価に関する研究)
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論 文 内 容 の 要 旨

Many Strategies have been adopted and developed to improve the maternal and child health (MCH) conditions of Bangladesh. One of the recent government strategies has been to develop a national MCH handbook to improve the MCH services of the country. In order to develop a comprehensive MCH handbook for pregnant women and to assess its effect among them, a pilot study was carried out among pregnant women who visited out patient department of the Maternal and Child Health Training Institute (MCHTI), in Dhaka, Bangladesh, between the 1st of November and the 12th of December, 2002. From the MCHTI patients, a sample of 600 pregnant women were selected for the study and all subjects were women who were attending the first visit of their current pregnancy by using a random sampling method. Of the 600 subjects, 240 women were given the MCH handbook as case subjects and 360 women were not given the MCH handbook as control subjects.

Data on pre- and post- intervention of the MCH handbook from the 240 cases and 360 controls were taken from MCHTI data recording forms between the 1st of November 2002 and the 12th of August 2003 and data was analysed by using a multilevel analysis approach. The study was a hospital-based action (case-control) research, and was applied in order to measure the outcome of pre- and post- intervention following the introduction of the MCH handbook. Data was used to assess the effects of utilisation of the MCH handbook on women's knowledge, practice and utilisation of MCH services.

The results of this study show that the change of knowledge about ante natal care (ANC) visits was 77.1% among case mothers and 7.5% among control mothers. Knowledge of danger signs for health was improved 49.2% among case mothers and 6.7% among the control group. For breast feeding the results were 31.5% and 5.9%, for vaccination 32.0% and 3.9%, and for family planning 60.3% and 4.2%, for case and controls respectively. The study also showed some positive changes in women's attitudes. Specifically, change in attitude toward pregnancy care was 5.7% and 2.0% ; change in attitude toward support of health staff during pregnancy was 6.7% and 2.6% ; change in attitude toward child care was 7.2% and 3.0%, and change in attitude toward the role

of the husband during the pregnancy period was 3.6% and 3.3%, respectively for the case and control groups.

This intervention study also showed the change of practice in antenatal care visits was 32.5% in the case group. Other notable changes were : change of practice in case mother's tetanus toxoid (TT), 55.2% ; breast feeding 8.3% ; child vaccination 0.6% ; vitamin A and iron supplementation 12.5% ; and family planning 41.2%. There was no significant change between the pre- and post- intervention practice of breast feeding, child vaccination, vitamin A and iron supplementation, however family planning and mother's TT coverage showed significant change. There was no relationship found between a pregnant women's age, educational level, or family income, and the utilisation of the MCH handbook (i.e. through reading, writing and bringing the handbook on subsequent visits).

In addition the results of this MCH handbook assessment study indicated that most women brought the handbook on subsequent visits (83.3%), the handbook was highly utilised (i.e. it was read by 84.2%, filled-in by 76.1%, and was used as a health education tool by 80.4%). Most women kept the handbook (99.5%) and found it highly useful (78.0%) with a high client satisfaction rate of 88.0%.

In terms of improvement to the handbook, about 59.3% of case mothers suggested the need for more illustrations and colour pages ; while 23.9% of women mentioned increasing the number of pages But with simple content. Some 12.0% of the mothers requested the inclusion of more pages for fathers and information on their involvement ; and 4.8% mentioned the inclusion of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted disease (STD) information as desirable.

This study showed that pregnant women in the case group had higher knowledge on MCH issues, better practices in MCH care, and higher utilisation of MCH services than mothers in the control groups who used alternative health cards. If the MCH handbook is developed with a focus on utilising a problem-oriented approach and involving the recommendations of end-users, it is anticipated that the handbook will contribute significantly to ensuring the quality of life of women and their children in Bangladesh.

論文審査の結果の要旨

本研究は、バングラデシュの母子保健向上をめざしたバングラデシュ独自の母子健康手帳を開発し、介入試験による評価をおこなったものである。ダッカ市の母子保健センターを受診した母親 600 名を、母子健康手帳を配布した介入群と、従前のヘルスカードを配布した対照群に分け、それぞれの群の介入前と介入後のデータを比較検討した。母子健康手帳を使用した介入群の母親では、対照群に比較し、知識の向上、望ましい行動変容、母子保健サービスのより高い利用率を示した。

バングラデシュで初めてのベンガル語版の母子健康手帳を開発し、病院内でのアクション・リサーチにより、その成果を実証した本研究の独自性は国際的にも高く評価され、国際協力論の発展に寄与するものであり、博士号授与に値すると評価しうる。