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# **Midwifery and Women's Health**

July 20-22, 2017 Melbourne, Australia

## **Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 1)**



4<sup>th</sup> World Congress on

# MIDWIFERY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

July 20-22, 2017 Melbourne, Australia

## Women pregnancy, birth and risk in Papua New Guinea: Documenting risk and lack of care

**Lin Lock**

University of Technology Sydney, Australia

For women of Papua New Guinea pregnancy and birth is not a joyful, positive experience but one of the significant risk underscored by an estimated maternal mortality of 733/100,000. In its near neighbor, Australia, 7.1 women die for every 100,000 pregnancies and birth a hundredfold reduction in risk. This presentation examines some contributing factors to the tragic costs to women of childbearing including availability of health services, preparation of care providers, acceptance of care by population groups and cultural factors that influence care. The range of health care providers includes doctors, midwives, nurses and community health workers at a ratio of 6/10,000 in comparison to the WHO recommended 23/10,000 with a distribution that strongly favors urban over rural environments where most of the populations live. Community health workers, who make up the largest number of health workers and are the biggest providers of health care including birthing services, are educated to a technical certificate standard. Nurses comprise the next largest group and have a three year diploma education with few going further to take an additional midwifery qualification. Both nurses and midwives provide care for healthy and at risk pregnant and birthing women as need demands. Medical doctors including specialists are centered at provincial level with many taking administrative positions. Health services to Papua New Guinea's mainly rural population are hampered not only by the inadequacy of providers but by its mountainous and notoriously difficult terrain. Women's lives in PNG are not regarded as highly as those of men with large proportions of women being beaten and abused. The effects of giving birth too young, too old, too often and too close together, a frequently used description, are exacerbated by poor underlying health status and nutritional levels. Strategies developed by the PNG Department of Health include increasing the number of better prepared health care workers, improving resources available to and number of health care centers and raising awareness of the importance and value of health care to pregnant and birthing women.

### Biography

Lin Lock has years of experience in clinical practice, education and consultancy works in Papua New Guinea. She is an expert Teacher, Academic and Researcher with particular expertise in Midwifery. Her recent work includes the preparation of a New National Midwifery Curriculum for Papua New Guinea prepared to meet International Confederation of Midwives standards, audit of community health worker schools across the country and first stage preparation of a national nursing curriculum.

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## MIDWIFERY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

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**Learning and teaching in pre-hospital (ambulance) obstetrics**Shonel Hall<sup>1</sup>, Scott Devenish<sup>1</sup> and Louise Hansen<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>Australian Catholic University, Australia<sup>2</sup>Queensland University of Technology, Australia

**Statement of Problem:** General obstetrics training is core to paramedic curriculum and targets normal deliveries as well as key emergency procedures for complicated deliveries. However training is generally quite limited and is frequently taught by paramedic educators and academics whose clinical birthing experience may be limited. Procedural training is limited to simulation models and few undergraduate Paramedic programs contain any obstetric clinical placement. Despite this limited training, paramedics are expected to be able to manage complicated birth, diagnose and treat a wide array of obstetric emergencies as soon as they enter the workforce. We sought to determine whether there is any peer reviewed evidence of a direct correlation between obstetric capability/confidence and educator type for paramedics.

**Methodology:** A review of the emergency pre-hospital peer-reviewed literature using ProQuest, EBSCOhost and CINAHL data bases were undertaken to determine the current body of knowledge about efficacy of paramedic obstetric training and confidence levels.

**Results:** The peer reviewed literature is virtually silent on the efficacy of paramedic obstetric training and/or confidence levels; or patient satisfaction with pre-hospital obstetric care. The literature does indicate high incidence of complex birth in the pre-hospital environment in some settings although anecdotally paramedic deliveries are relatively rare in Australia. Evidence suggests that paramedics do not feel confident managing normal birth and some authors cite a lack of clinical experience and case exposure as a potential reason for this.

**Conclusion & Significance:** The authors have developed and implemented an interdisciplinary model of paramedic education. Our approach uses midwives and dual qualified paramedic/midwives as educators to determine whether student engagement, confidence and competency are enhanced. Evaluation of this new approach to teaching will fill an important gap in the literature and possibly improve end user experience and outcomes in relation normal and complicated unexpected pre-hospital obstetric cases.

**Biography**

Shonel Hall has her expertise in Advanced Care Paramedic. She is Associate Lecturer in Queensland University of Technology, Australia.

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# MIDWIFERY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

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## Fowler's syndrome post oocyte retrieval for intracytoplasmic sperm injection

**Gamar Salim, Mohammed Agdi, Jawharah Al-Zebeidi, Ashraf Dawood and Dania Al-Jaroudi**  
Women's Specialized Hospital, KSA

**Objective:** To report a case of Fowler's syndrome after oocyte retrieval.

**Design:** Case report.

**Setting:** Tertiary referral center, King Fahad Medical City.

**Patient(s):** A 23-year-old nulligravida with polycystic ovarian syndrome and primary infertility underwent oocyte retrieval for Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI), and developed Fowler's Syndrome (FS).

**Intervention:** Intermittent self-catheterization, insertion of Sacral Neuromodulator (SNM).

**Main outcome measure:** Restoration of normal voiding.

**Result:** Immediate resolution of patient's symptoms after installation of SNM.

**Conclusion:** Fowler's syndrome, although rare, may occur post-routine oocyte retrieval; successful restoration of voiding and resolution of symptoms is possible with SNM installation in similar patients.

### Biography

Gamar Salim is presently working in Women's Specialized Hospital, Saudi Arabia. His research mainly focuses on Women's health.

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## MIDWIFERY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

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**The comparison of physiologic and conventional delivery at mother friendly hospital in Iran on duration of labor in low risk pregnant women****Khadige Mirzaii Najmabadi, Somayeh Makvandi and Najmeh Tehranian**Mashhad University of Medical Science, Iran  
Tarbiat Modares University**Objectives:** To compare the effects of physiological and conventional birth at mother-friendly hospitals on birth outcomes.**Design:** This study was a controlled clinical trial on 114 women that were divided into two groups: Intervention group (n=57) and control group (n=57).**Setting & Conduct:** Purposive sampling was done at mother-friendly hospital of Ahvaz, Iran. Physiological and conventional birth programs were performed in the first and second groups, respectively.**Participants including Major Eligibility Criteria:** Low-risk pregnant women admitted to the maternity or clinic were considered as the study sample. The high risk women were excluded.**Interventions:** Physiological childbirth preparation classes were held from the week of 20 according to the Ministry of Health protocol for mothers in the intervention group. At the time of birth, physiological delivery protocol was done using a combination of non-pharmacological methods and minimal interventions. Conventional childbirth was done for mothers of control group.**Main Outcome Measures:** Duration of active phase and second stage of labor.**Results:** The active phase and the second stage of labor were significantly shorter in the experimental group (P<0.001 and P=0.01, respectively).**Conclusion:** It seems that physiological birth program can accelerate the process of labor.**Biography**

Khadige Mirzaii Najmabadi received her PhD in Reproductive Health from QUT(2004) and completed postdoctoral research fellowship at QUT(2009). She is a member of National Board of Reproductive Health of the Health Ministry of Iran. She is a full-time academic member of Midwifery department at Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran. She has 22 years experience in clinical and research area and more than 70 publications in well recognized conferences and journals. Several PhD and M.Sc. students have graduated under her supervision. Her interested areas are midwifery and sexual health in both education and clinical research areas.

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# MIDWIFERY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

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## A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude on neonatal jaundice among the mothers in a selected village of Puducherry

**Manju Bala Dash**

Mother Theresa Post Graduate and Research Institute of Health Sciences, India

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude on neonatal jaundice among the 50 mothers in selected villages of Puducherry was conducted with interview schedule and convenient sampling technique. The objectives of the study are to assess the existing knowledge and attitude of the mothers on neonatal jaundice and management of baby during neonatal jaundice. The findings of the study shows that 21 (42%) mothers were in the age group of 21-25 years, 48 (96%) were Hindus, 24 (48%) were educated up to primary level, 40 (80%) belong to joint families, 38 (76%) were primi mothers, 12(24%) were multi mothers. Regarding the knowledge on neonatal jaundice, only one (2%) mother had adequate knowledge. In relation to their attitude it showed that 15 (30%) mothers had positive attitude towards the management pattern of the baby on jaundice that is taking the baby to hospital for treatment, continuing breast feeding etc. The conclusion is that the mother is the first care giver for the baby, so they must identify the color change and seek immediate medical care by which they can prevent the complications and save the life.

### Biography

Manju Bala Dash has completed her PhD from Sri Ramachandra University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu. She has 20 years of teaching and research experience in the field of nursing. She is the National Trainer in IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding) Counseling Specialist course. She has published two books, contributed two chapters in two books published by the Nurses and Midwives Council, Tamil Nadu. She has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of reputed.

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# MIDWIFERY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

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## Physical and mental health of circumcised women

**Mohammad-Hossein Biglu**  
Islamic Azad University, Iran

**Introduction:** Women health is one of the most important issues due to the main role of women in the society as mothers and wives. The physical and psychological status of women plays an impressive role in the families. Their psychosomatic situation influences on the well-being of all member in the family.

**Aim:** The objective of current study was to investigate the effect of female circumcision on physical and mental health of circumcised women in comparison with non-circumcised women in the same area.

**Methods:** A total number of 100 circumcised women were selected from the Kurdistan province of Iran for study. The general health questionnaire was used for gathering data. The obtained data was analyzed by software package of SPSS version 23.

**Results:** Analysis of gathered data showed that there was significant difference between two groups of circumcised and non-circumcised women in the term of mental well-being.

**Conclusion:** The study concluded that female genital mutilation/cutting is causing the women to lose their satisfaction in their life as a result of circumcision.

## Biography

Mohammad-Hossein Biglu is a Clinical Psychologist. His expertise is in evaluation, passion and improving the health and well-being of women.

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# Midwifery and Women's Health

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## Scientific Tracks & Abstracts (Day 2)





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# MIDWIFERY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

July 20-22, 2017 Melbourne, Australia

## Gender discrimination

**Sukesh Kumar Kathpalia**

Andaman Nicobar Islands Institute of Medical Sciences, India

This research mainly includes gender discrimination. Discrimination based on gender is a common violation that takes many forms; including sexual harassment, pregnancy discrimination, and unequal pay for women who do the same jobs as men. This will be avoided by knowing such common things on behavioural changes.

## Biography

Sukesh Kumar Kathpalia was graduated from AFMC Pune and did his post-graduation from the same institute. His areas of interest are perinatal transmission of HIV, social obstetrics, ethical issues in medical research and contraception.

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## MIDWIFERY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

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**Effects of prenatal exposure to tobacco smoke and wood fuel smoke on birth weight in Sri Lanka**Malshani L Pathirathna<sup>1</sup>, Hansani M Abeywickrama<sup>1</sup>, Kayoko Sekijima<sup>2</sup>, Mieko Sadakata<sup>2</sup>, Naoshi Fujiwara<sup>2</sup>, Yoshiyuki Muramatsu<sup>2</sup>, K M S Wimalasiri<sup>1</sup>, Upali Jayawardene<sup>3</sup>, Darshana de Silva<sup>3</sup> and N I M Naeem<sup>3</sup><sup>1</sup>Niigata University, Japan<sup>2</sup>University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka<sup>3</sup>Teaching Hospital Kurunegala, Sri Lanka

**Statement of the Problem:** Many researchers revealed the association of smoking and low birth weight. The prevalence of low birth weight in Sri Lanka is quite high and it was 16.3% in 2012. The active smoking among Sri Lankan women is negligible but almost all households use wood as the main cooking fuel. This study aimed to describe the patterns of second hand tobacco smoke exposure and wood fuel smoke exposure among Sri Lankan pregnant women and their effects on birth weight.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** A prospective study was carried out in a tertiary-care hospital in Sri Lanka. 87 pregnant women who visited the antenatal clinic at 30 weeks of gestation were asked to answer a questionnaire on passive smoking and kitchen wood fuel smoke exposure. Breath carbon monoxide concentration and percentage of blood carboxyhemoglobin were measured using piCO+ Smokerlyzer® breath carbon monoxide monitor. Birth weight was obtained from the hospital records following deliveries.

**Findings:** Second hand tobacco smoke exposure was found to be 34.48%. Women who exposed to daily tobacco smoke had delivered neonates with low mean birth weight ( $2727.5 \pm 552.5$  g) compared women who exposed about once a week ( $3056 \pm 499.6$ ) ( $p < 0.05$ ). Inversely the percentage of blood carboxyhemoglobin was significantly high in daily passive smokers ( $1.011 \pm 0.273$ ) compared to that of once a week ( $0.856 \pm 0.113$ ) ( $p < 0.05$ ). Almost all women (96.55%) had exposed to wood fuel smoke. Of them only 85.71% women had a kitchen equipped with a chimney. The duration of cooking in a kitchen without a chimney showed strong positive correlation with percentage of blood carboxyhemoglobin ( $r = 0.885$ ;  $p = 0.003$ ).

**Conclusion & Significance:** Second hand tobacco smoke is associated with low mean birth weight. Long time excessive exposure to wood fuel smoke in a kitchen without a chimney can increase the risk of inhaling high concentrations of carbon monoxide and thereby may lead to adverse pregnancy outcomes like tobacco smoke.

**Biography**

Malshani L Pathirathna is a Nursing Educator at Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka. She has completed her Bachelor's degree in Nursing and Master's degree in Bio Statistics from University of Peradeniya and currently pursuing Doctoral degree in Maternity Nursing at Niigata University, Japan. Her research interests are low birth weight, maternal nutrition and breast feeding.

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## MIDWIFERY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

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**To assess the knowledge and attitude of first-time fathers towards neonate care****Rekha S G**

State Institute of Health and Family Welfare, India

**Statement of the Problem:** The transition to parenthood has been reported consistently as a stressful time. Research and parent education programs focus on the mother-child relationship and often fail include the father. Many studies showed that mothers expect great psychological and physical support from her spouse. Clear cut maternal and paternal roles no longer exist and fathers are expected to assume some traditional mothering tasks. During the past two decades, literature addressing the importance of the father's role in child development. Researcher felt the need to assess the knowledge and attitude of first-time fathers towards neonate care.

**Purpose:** To determine the knowledge and attitude of first-time fathers towards neonate care and to find out the association between the knowledge and attitude of first-time fathers and selected variables.

**Methodology:** The research approach used in this study was survey approach with the descriptive design. 100 subjects were randomly selected from the population as samples by using purposive sampling in selected hospitals at Mangalore. Assessment of knowledge and attitude of first-time fathers was done by using self-administered closed ended structured knowledge questionnaire and five-point attitude scale. The data collected was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Learning package was prepared based on study findings and it was validated by experts and then it was posted to the first-time fathers who had low knowledge score.

**Findings:** The findings revealed the mean knowledge scores in the area (79%) on the introduction and meaning of neonate care of 71% on safety and comfort. Good knowledge in 65.33% on regular follow-up, average knowledge in 50% on the sleep and rest of neonate and 41.30% on hygiene. Their knowledge is poor on care of minor illness of 39.75%, general considerations 33.42%, feeding 30.46% and developmental milestones 20.60%. The area-wise mean attitude score, in the area thinking 80.57%, belief 75.00% and practice 74.92% of neonate care. There was significant correlation ( $r=0.543$ ,  $P<0.05$ ) between knowledge and attitude of first-time fathers towards neonate care.

**Conclusion & Significance:** Study revealed that about three fourth of first-time fathers were lacking in knowledge regarding neonate care and more than three fourth of first time fathers were having positive attitude towards neonate care and also shown that they were interested in neonate care activity but expressed lack of knowledge. Hence the learning package was prepared on the areas of the sleep and rest, hygiene, care of minor illness, feeding practice, developmental milestones and general considerations in neonate care and administered.

**Biography**

Rekha S G has experience in clinical, teaching, research field and public health field. Her passion being patient care, research and teaching, she looks forward for upgrading her level of knowledge to uplift the nursing standards to the highest.

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## Role of nutrition in ending preventable child and maternal deaths

A Felicia Chitra  
MTPG & RIHS, India

Good nutrition is essential in reducing maternal and child mortality around the world and reaching to end the Preventable Child and Maternal Deaths (EPCMD) goals. As a U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) priority, EPCMD targets 24 countries that together represent 70 percent of child and maternal deaths worldwide and prioritizes interventions that have the largest impact on mortality. Building on the experience and evidence garnered in the past 2 decades of reductions in child and maternal deaths, EPCMD aims to accelerate progress in order to save the lives of 15 million children and nearly 600,000 women by 2020. With under nutrition estimated to be an underlying cause of 45 percent of child mortality and anemia contributing to 20 percent of maternal mortality, investing in nutrition is fundamental to achieving the EPCMD goals. Nutrition interventions are among the lifesaving interventions that can have the greatest impact in ending preventable child and maternal deaths.

### Biography

Felicia Chitra has around 22 yrs. of service, teaching and research experience in the field of Nursing. Published and presented papers in the national and international conferences and Journals. received Various Awards. She is a board member of Pondicherry University and also recognized examiner of various universities. Life member of TNAI, Critical care of Nurses Association and Indian Redcross Society. representative of TNMC as observer too.

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# MIDWIFERY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

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## Analyze the effectiveness of Sneha Clinic under RCH-II program

**Rekha S G**

State Institute of Health and Family Welfare, India

**Statement of the Problem:** Teenage girls around the world face enormous challenges. Many are considered by their communities or parents to be ready for marriage and motherhood. Many are forced from school, damaging their future prospects. Even among girls who stay in school, access to basic information about their health, human rights and reproductive rights can be hard to come by, leaving them vulnerable to illness, injury and exploitation. These challenges are exacerbated among marginalized girls, such as members of ethnic minorities or those living in poverty or remote areas. Yet when teenage girls are empowered, when they know about their rights and are given the tools to succeed, they become agents of positive change in their communities.

**Aim:** To analyze the effectiveness of Sneha Clinic at Urdigere Urban PHC.

**Methodology:** The research approach used in this study is a survey approach with an analytical design. 50 subjects were randomly selected from the population as samples by using purposive sampling in selected PHC at Tumakuru District. A detailed survey of selected PHC was done with help of Observational checklist for situational analysis of the health center, structured interview schedule to collect the data from all the samples and finally reports and records were reviewed for verifying the indicators. The data collected was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The action plan was developed and implemented based on the study findings.

**Findings:** The findings revealed that PHC had a good infrastructure but the facilities provided to adolescents do not meet the standards of AFHS. The possible environment is given least importance; there is huge shortage of resources. More than three fourth of adolescents were unaware of the service and majority of them received education on menstrual hygiene and nutrition by ANMs, LHVs and Anganawadi worker. But there was absolutely no information given on body image, stress management, safe sex, contraceptives, abortion and violence management. There was no supervision on consumption of IFC tablets and no follow ups on high risk cases.

**Conclusion & Significance:** This adolescent period is hazardous for adolescent health due to absence of proper guidance and counseling. Family has a crucial role in shaping the adolescents' behavior. They must ensure a safe, secure and supportive environment for the adolescents. A positive and encouraging attitude must be developed among the family members and parents. School teachers should be trained on adolescent health. Community leader play a vital role on adolescent health care. Develop their capacity to cope with daily life situations and deal with them effectively. Reduce the adolescent mortality and morbidity thereby impact on National health indicators and increased economic productivity of the country.

### Biography

Rekha S G has experience in clinical, teaching, research field and public health field. Her passion being patient care, research and teaching, she looks forward for upgrading her level of knowledge to uplift the nursing standards to the highest.

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## MIDWIFERY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

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**Mikopil (miniature contraceptive pill): As the props of family planning counseling****Binta Fadhilatul Ningrum, Nabila A T, Puput Ayu W and Ineke W**  
Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia

**Background:** Contraceptive pill is the second most common contraceptive method after injecting method in Indonesia. Contraceptive pills have a high effectiveness with a success rate about 99% if it is consumed following the rules. One of fail factor of contraceptive pills usage is not obeying consumption rules. Obedience is defined as how far consuming the pills according to the rules which are given by health personnel. Therefore, the distribution quality of CIE (counseling, information and education) determines the success of pill consumption in carrying out family planning programs. The quality of counseling by health professionals must be taught in college, however nowadays the props which is used by the students is usually the original birth control pills that cannot be purchased by freely and it is quite expensive for students. This condition has restricted the students to practice using the props.

**Objective:** Mikopil (Miniature Contraceptive Pill) is created as a props solution for students and health professionals to improve their skills in counseling, information and education about the pill contraceptive methods.

**Methods:** This program used experiment methods to create miniature contraceptive pill as attractive and handy key chain. The main ingredient of Mikopil is acrylic. The success of this experiment is assessed by indicators of student interest in using Mikopil.

**Results:** Mikopil successfully created in interesting shapes according to plan. Students who had counseling practice on contraceptive counseling feel interested and helped by the Mikopil.

**Conclusion:** Mikopil is very useful for midwifery students because it helps students to practice the skills to provide counseling on contraceptive pills to consume. The success in counseling will greatly affect the success of contraceptive pills usage.

**Biography**

Binta Fadhilatul Ningrum began to show interest in healthcare when she started her study in College in Midwifery at Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia. She was a Project Officer in Collaborative Midwifery Update which held on November 2016 by WHO (World Health Organization) feat IKAMABI (Indonesia Midwifery Student Organization).

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# MIDWIFERY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH

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## Factors influencing accessibility of maternal and child health information on reproductive health practices among rural women in Kenya

**Maurice B Silali**

Maseno University, Kenya

Maternal and child health information forms cradle human right, that allow mothers to access quality and reliable health care hence decrease morbidity and mortality rates, aimed to be achieved in global goals number 3 and 17 of 2015 by 2030. Globally over 80% of community households have limited access to effective, reliable, efficiency and quality maternal and child health information, especially in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) and depends solely on health professionals and community health workers (CHWs), as their main sources of health information, with large diversified society of demographic, socio-economic and socio-cultural factors. The aim of this study was to determine factors influencing accessibility of maternal and child health information. Specifically to determine how health professions and community health workers influence accessibility of maternal health information, investigate association that exists between source of maternal and child health information received and health practices and establish how demographic and social cultural factors influence utilization of maternal health and child information among rural women in Kenya, using cross sectional and descriptive design. Cluster sampling design was used to identify study participants, mothers with children aged 0-11 months. Results showed that health professionals remain main source of health information (46.2%) followed by community health workers (32.9%), in Kenya, however, since CHWs are accessible and reliable sources in rural areas, they form most efficient community health linkages with health facilities, so it is important to empower.

### Biography

Maurice B Silali is attached to the Department of Human Anatomy, School of Medicine, Maseno University, Kenya. He is an Anatomic Technologist with Diploma in Medical Laboratory Sciences (MLS) and Higher National Diploma in Histopathology & Cytopathology and Post basic Diploma in Health Service Management and Administration from Kenya Medical Training College, (KMTTC) Nairobi in 2007, BCHD & MCHD from Great Lakes University of Kisumu and recently completed PhD in the School Public Health and Community Development in Maseno University. His research interest is mainly on innovative community health science for health planning and policy management. He has published 11 research papers in reputable journals and he is also serving as a Reviewer in renowned journals. He is the author of 1 published university academic books.

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