

Attitude of pregnant women about the method of delivery

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Aim: In recent years, in many countries, the rate of delivery has increased with cesarean section; many factors responsible for this increase are known to go beyond the clinical practice of female specialists. Such as: request of pregnant women, lack skill of midwives and inappropriate training and advertising.

Methods: This analytical cross-sectional study was performed on 400 pregnant women referred to shaheed Mostafa Khomeini Hospital in 1395. The data collection tool was a Researcher made questionnaire. Data by software spss version 16 and statistical tests of correlation test, K Z, t-test, were analyzed.

Result: Pearson correlation test showed a negative correlation between the score obtained by participating pregnant women and the kind of preference delivery ($P = 0.000$ $r = -0.6$). T-test showed a significant difference between the mean score of the two groups. Those who had less scores or negative attitudes toward normal delivery preferred their delivery by cesarean section ($P = 0.000$). Chi-square test showed a significant relationship between the type of delivery with the education, occupation, and number of children, the type of first delivery and Participate in preparation childbirth classes. Respectively: ($p=0.042$, $p=0.033$, $p=0.000$, $p=0.000$, and $p=0.000$).

Conclusion: This study showed that women's viewpoint is related to the choice of delivery type. The level of education, advice from others, and maternity proportion classes are directly related to their choice of delivery type.

Keyword: Pregnancy, Delivery, Obstetric, Cesarean Section, Attitude