



**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH**

**ASSESSMENT OF BIRTH PREPAREDNESS AND COMPLICATION
READINESS AMONG WOMEN WHO GAVE BIRTH DURING THE 12
MONTHS PRIOR TO THE STUDY IN JIMMA ZONE, SOUTHWEST
ETHIOPIA**

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**A Thesis Submitted to School of Public Health, Collage of Health Science,
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ASSURANCE OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

The undersigned agrees to accept responsibility for the scientific ethical and technical conduct of the research project and for provision of required progress reports as per term and conditions of the Research Publications Office in effect at the time of grant is forwarded as the result of this application.

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List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CSA	Central Statistics Authority
E.C	Ethiopian Calendar
FCI	Family Care International
HEWs	Health Extension Workers
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TBA's	Traditional Birth Attendants
WHO	World Health Organization
SBA	Skilled Birth Attendant

ABSTRACT

Background: Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness (BP/CR) is the process of planning for normal birth and anticipating the actions needed in case of an emergency. Pregnant women, their family and the community need to plan for the care that women and newborns need during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, prepare to take action in emergencies, and build an enabling environment for maternal and newborn survival. Pregnancy related complications cannot be reliably predicted and it is necessary to design strategies to overcome those problems before they arise.

Objective: To assesses birth preparedness and complication readiness among women who gave birth during the 12 months preceding the survey in Jimma zone, Southwest Ethiopia.

Method: A cross-sectional community-based study employing quantitative method was conducted in December 2010. In Jimma zone a total of 453 women who gave birth during the 12 months prior to the survey were randomly selected to take part in the study.

Results: Data were obtained from 417 women yielding a response rate of 92%. Among respondents participated in the study 23(5.5 %) of them were prepared for their childbirth by arranging modes of transportation, 112(26.9%) by saving money to be used during childbirth, 28(6.7%) were prepared by identifying a skilled delivery attendant while only one respondent was prepared by identifying a blood donor. Overall only 9.6% of respondents were well prepared for the birth of their most recent baby.

Women with one to four parity were three times more likely to be well prepared for their childbirth than those with a parity of five and above (AOR = 3.03; 95% CI: 1.06,8.67), women who knew two or more key danger signs during post natal period were 3.4 times more likely to be well prepared for their childbirth compared with those who do not know or knew less (AOR = 3.4; 95% CI: 1.32,8.87), women who knew two or more key components of recommended birth preparedness and complication readiness were nearly 15 times more likely to be well prepared for their childbirth compared with those who do not know or knew less (AOR = 14.9; 95% CI: 6.37,34.99) and women who attended ANC were 18 times more likely to be well prepared for their childbirth compared with those who did not attend (AOR = 18.33; 95% CI: 6.66,50.42)

Conclusion: The study clearly showed that birth preparedness and complication readiness practice in the study area was not satisfactory. This suggests that women have low access to adequate maternal and neonatal health related information and services.

Recommendation: - The local health services delivery system has to give due attention to improve access to maternal and neonatal health information and services at all levels so that the BP/CR practice will be improved and utilization rate of skilled attendants during pregnancy, labor and postnatal period will be raised in the community.

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1. INTRODUCTION

According to the definition phrased in the publication of WHO 2007, Maternal Mortality in 2005 “a maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes” (1). The World Health Organization estimates that 536,000 women of reproductive age die each year from complications arising from pregnancy related complications. From the estimated 536 000 maternal deaths worldwide, developing countries accounted for 99% (533 000) (1). Slightly more than half of the maternal deaths (270 000) occurred in the sub-Saharan Africa region alone, followed by South Asia (188 000) (1). Thus, sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia accounted for 86% of global maternal deaths. The ratio of maternal mortality in the region is one of the highest in the world, reaching levels of 686 per 100,000 live births (1). The adult lifetime risk of maternal death (the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause) is highest in Africa (1 in 26), followed by Oceania (1 in 62) and Asia (1 in 120), while the developed regions had the smallest lifetime risk (1 in 7300) (1). Among all 171 countries and territories Niger had the highest estimated lifetime risk with 1 in 7, in contrast to Ireland, which has the lowest lifetime risk of 1 in 48 000 (1).

In Ethiopia, the level of maternal mortality and morbidity is among the highest in the world. The maternal mortality ratio in 2011 for Ethiopia during the period 2006-2010 is 676 deaths per 100,000 live births (or alternatively 7 deaths per 1,000 live births) (3).

Studies demonstrating the high levels of maternal mortality and morbidity in developing countries and research identifying causes of maternal deaths have repeatedly emphasized the need for antenatal care and availability of trained personnel to attend women during labor and delivery. Safe motherhood programs also have recently increased their emphasis on the importance of postnatal care since a large proportion of maternal and neonatal deaths occur within the first few days after delivery (2 and 4).

One explanation for poor health outcomes among women and children is the non use of modern health care services by a sizable proportion of women in Ethiopia. Previous studies have clearly demonstrated that utilization rate of available maternal health services is very low in the country (3, 5, 6, 25, 28 and 29). Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey, 2011 showed that only 34% of mothers received antenatal care from a skilled provider; that is,

from a doctor, nurse, or midwife, for their most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey and 19% made four or more antenatal care visits during the course of her pregnancy (3). Only 10% of births in the past five years were delivered by a skilled provider and 7% of women received postnatal care in the first two days after their last delivery (3).

Apart from medical causes, there are numerous interrelated socio-cultural factors which delay care-seeking. Care-seeking is delayed because of the delay in identifying the complication, deciding to seek care, identifying and reaching a health facility, and receiving adequate and appropriate treatment at the health facility (7, 8 and 9).

Birth preparedness and complication readiness (BP&CR) is therefore one intervention that addresses these delays by encouraging pregnant women, their families, and communities to effectively plan for births and deal with emergencies, if they occur. At the basic level, the concept of BP&CR includes identifying a health facility, identifying a trained birth attendant for delivery and emergency, arranging transportation to travel to the place of delivery and saving money to cover the delivery and complications management service cost (7, 8 and 9).

There are evidences from Burkina Faso, rural Nepal (10 and 11) as well as Ethiopia; Adigrat town of Tigray Regional state and Alata wando woreda, Sidama zone in SSNP of Ethiopia (12 and 13) revealed that promoting BP/CR improves preventive behaviours, improves knowledge of mothers about danger- signs, and improves care-seeking during childbirth and obstetric emergency.

However, little is known regarding the current level of women's BP&CR practice and factors influencing this practice in Jimma zone.

This study identified the current status of birth preparedness and complication readiness practice and factors influencing the practice among women who had given birth during one year prior to the survey in the zone.

Statement of the problem

Though, childbirth is a universally celebrated event, for many thousands of women, that is not the case, it may also end in death (9). Globally 40% or more of pregnant women may experience acute obstetric problems like haemorrhage, obstructed labor and hypertensive disorder. WHO estimates that 300 million women in the developing world suffer from short-term or long-term illness brought about by pregnancy and childbirth (2 and 4).

The high levels of neonatal mortality rate (37 per 1,000 live births) and maternal mortality rate which is 676 per 100,000 live births are still remaining major public-health challenges in Ethiopia (3).

As the total fertility rate in Ethiopia is high, the lifetime risk of maternal death is much higher, almost 40 times higher than that of developed world (1 and 2). Maternal mortality and morbidity related to pregnancy and childbirth could be prevented if women and their families know when and where to seek help, have access to the healthcare system during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period and subsequently receive care from skilled providers (4, 7 and 8).

Skilled attendance during pregnancy and delivery can detect and manage existing diseases, recognize and treat complications early, provide information and counselling on signs and symptoms of complications, recommend where to seek treatment if complications arise, and help women and their families prepare for childbirth. However, in developing countries, where 60 million deliveries take place each year; only 53% of deliveries are assisted by a skilled birth attendant. Unlike in developed countries where 97% of women receive antenatal care, access to health services is limited in developing countries and only 65% of women receive antenatal care: 63% in Africa; 65% in Asia, and 73% in Latin America and the Caribbean respectively (2 and 30).

In Ethiopia, the latest Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey of 2011 showed that only 34% of pregnant women received ANC service at least once and approximately 10% of births were assisted by skilled birth attendants (3). About 50.8% of deliveries in urban and only 4% of births in rural areas were assisted by SBA. By sub regional level, the latest survey in 2011 indicated that the utilization of SBA ranged from a low of 6.1% in SNNP to a high of 83.9% in the Capital city Addis, showing greater disparity existing within country (3). In Oromia region the percentage of pregnant women receiving antenatal care skilled attendants is 31.3% and only (8%) of women delivered in health facility (3).

WHO recommends that all pregnant women should have a written plan for dealing with birth and any unexpected adverse events, such as complications or emergencies that may occur during pregnancy, childbirth, or the immediate postnatal period and that women should discuss and review their plan with a skilled attendant at every ANC assessment and one month before the expected date of birth. As to Ethiopian Health and Demographic survey

2011, only 16.6% of mothers who received antenatal care reported that they were informed about pregnancy related complications during their ANC visits (3).

On the other hand, though the birth preparedness and complication readiness strategy was aimed to improve awareness of women about danger signs of pregnancy related complication and further importance of maternal and neonatal health services, nothing or little is known about the current status of birth preparedness and complication readiness knowledge and practice among women of child bearing age and factors influencing women's BP/CR practice in Oromiya Regional State.

Therefore, this study had identified the current status of women's knowledge and practice regarding BP/CR and factors influencing birth preparedness and complication readiness practice in Jimma zone of Oromiya region. Thus, recommendations put on the basis of the study findings can be used by policymakers, program managers and service providers as an important tool in interventions to improve access to the maternal and neonatal health services in the study area and other areas with similar settings.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Worldwide the birth of a baby is a major reason for celebration and societies expect women to bear children and honour women for their role as mothers. But yet in most of the world, pregnancy and childbirth is a perilous journey. World Health Organization estimated that 536,000 women die annually from maternal causes and that 99% these deaths occur in the less developed countries. The situation is most dire for women in Sub-Saharan Africa, where one of every 26 women dies of pregnancy related causes during her lifetime, compared with only 1 in 2,800 women in developed regions (1 and 18).

Every pregnant woman faces the risk of sudden, unpredictable complications that could end in death or injury to herself or to her baby because pregnancy related complications cannot be reliably predicted. As revealed in many studies, haemorrhage, hypertensive disorders and ruptured uterus were among the causes of maternal deaths (1 and 18).

For some of those complications like severe haemorrhage, a few minutes matter to save life, while for others hours or even days may be tolerable but with the prognosis getting worse as time elapses. According to the assessment done by WHO, on why women die of pregnancy related complications, it has been identified that there are three delays in maternity care services utilization of pregnant women namely: Delay in deciding to seek appropriate care, Delay in reaching a first level referral facility and Delay in receiving adequate care at the referral facility Thus, the three Delays impacting on maternal death need attention of the government (4 and 7).

Lack of advance planning for use of a skilled birth attendant for normal births, and particularly inadequate preparation for rapid action in the event of obstetric complications are well documented factors contributing to delay in receiving skilled obstetric care. Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness (BP/CR) is a strategy to promote utilization of skilled maternal and neonatal care timely. In a skilled care approach, birth preparedness includes identifying a skilled provider and making the necessary plans to receive skilled care for all births while, complication readiness (emergency funds, transport, blood donor and designated decision-maker) receive greater emphasis in emergency obstetric care programs (4, 7, 8 and 9).

Birth preparedness has been globally endorsed as an essential component of safe motherhood programs to reduce delays for care (7 and 8). However, the interwoven effect of the underlying socio demographic factors including women's social and economic status plays

the major role in determining women's Birth preparedness and Complication readiness practices (9).

Knowledge of Danger Signs of pregnancy related health problems:

Knowledge of danger signs during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period is crucial for safe motherhood (7, 8 and 9). Delay in recognizing the problem is the first delay that may be caused by failure to recognize signs of complications, failure to perceive the severity of illness, cost considerations, previous negative experiences with the healthcare system, and transportation difficulties (8).

Knowledge of the Existence of Community Services

Women's knowledge of the existence of community-level systems to provide emergency funds, transport, and blood donor help women to prepare for birth. Delay in reaching the health facility, which is considered as 2nd delay may be created by the distance from a woman's home to a health facility or provider, the condition of roads, poorly mobilized community resources for transportation and a lack of emergency transportation (7 and 8).

Intention to Give Birth with a Skilled Provider

In Burkina Faso, pregnant women reported that they have a plan to have a skilled provider at birth are 66.7% at baseline. Concerning women's intentions regarding the setting for childbirth, the vast majority 85% preferred a health facility (10). A study conducted in Adigrat town of Tigray region, revealed that 39.1% of respondents were intended to give birth at health facilities (12). Additionally other studies conducted (5, 25, 28 and 29) show that in Ethiopia institutional delivery service utilization and utilization of skilled attendants during pregnancy, childbirth and immediate postnatal period are very low.

Birth preparedness and complication readiness practice

Studies result show that the birth preparedness and complication readiness among women, their families and the community is still very poor in developing countries of sub-Sahara region including our country Ethiopia (10, 11,. 12 and 13). In Burkina Faso, among women who had given birth during the 12 months before a survey conducted in the country, the majority of women reported planning for birth 43.4% of them planned for a skilled birth attendant, 46.1% planned for transportation, and 83.3% planned to save money to be used for covering incurred cost for management of complications if any. And that birth-planning was high among pregnant women (10). According to the result of a study conducted on BP & CR

of mothers 69.6% of the mothers identified a trained birth attendant for delivery, 63.8% of the mothers identified a health facility for obstetric emergency, 76.9% of the families saved some money, preparedness for transport for emergency was made by 29.5% of mothers and overall 47.8% of them were well prepared in India (17).

The result of a study conducted in Ethiopia; Alata Wando woreda of SNNP Region showed that, only 8.1% identified health facility for delivery and/or for obstetric emergencies. Preparedness for transportation was found to be very low (7.7%). Considerable (34.5%) of families saved money for incurred costs of delivery and emergency if needed and that only few (2.3%) identified potential blood donor in case of emergency (13). Another study conducted in Northern Ethiopia, Adigrat town of Tigry region (12) showed that, 85.8% of the respondents reported that they made some arrangement for the birth of their baby, of which 39.1% reported spontaneously that they have identified place of delivery, 35.6% saved money, 10.5% identified skilled provider and 3.2% identified a mode of transportation and that overall 22% of the respondents were prepared for birth and its complications taking into account place of delivery identification, means of transportation and saving money.

Factors influencing women's perception about danger signs of complications and birth preparedness and complication readiness practice.

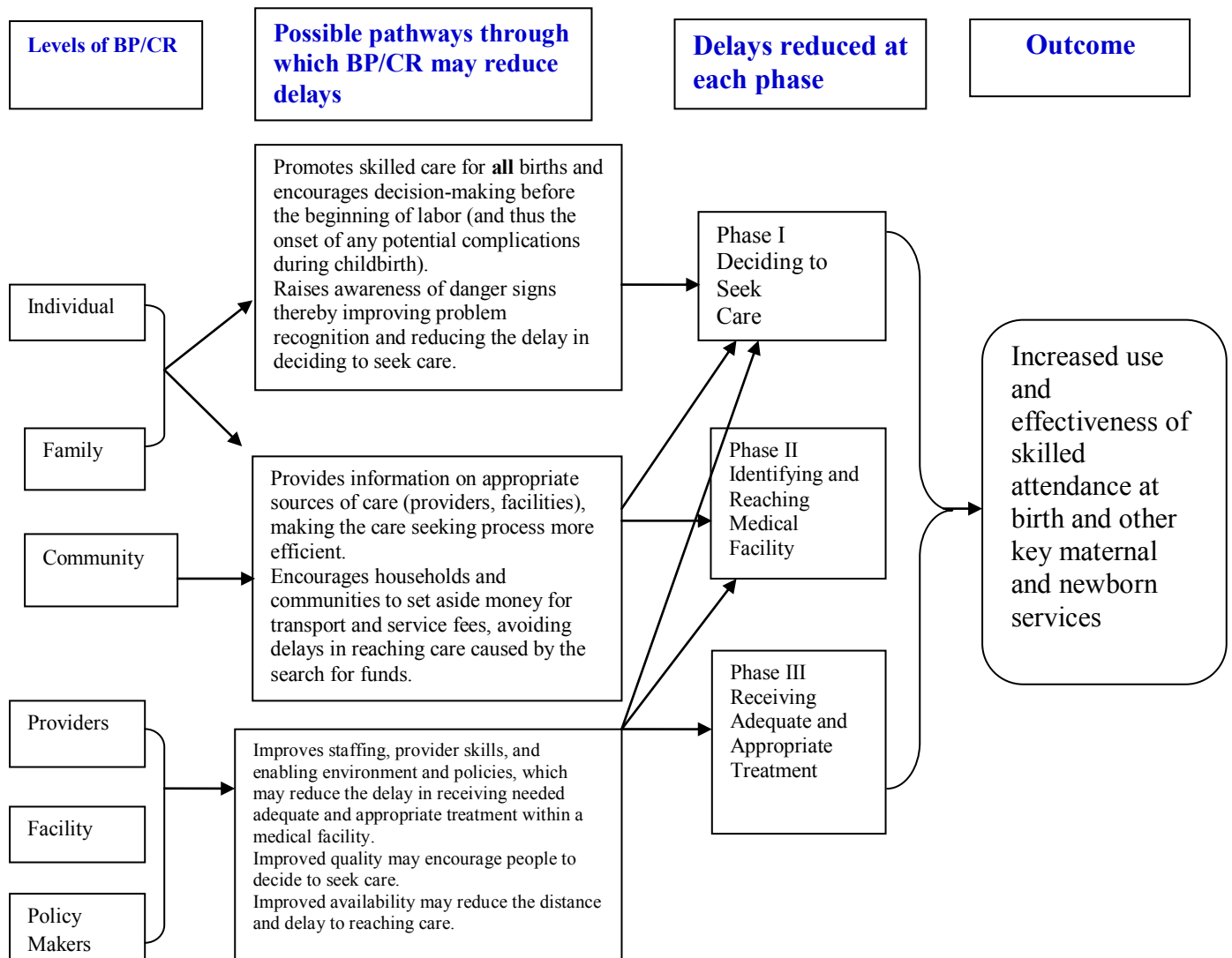
It is well known that women's access to health services and health related information is determined by their educational, economical and social status in the community. Meaning the better social and economic status of women in a community, the more they can get access to education and other important social services including essential public health information as well as health services, while it is the reverse in areas with poor socio economic status of women.

In developing countries like Ethiopia; where gender sensitivity is still young, the access of women to economy and their social status in a community is the most influencing factor of women's maternity services utilization making them victim of an avoidable maternal death.

Birth preparedness and complication readiness is designed to reduce impact of the three delays by addressing causes of these delays which

include the logistical and financial concerns, unsupportive policies, and gaps in services, as well as inadequate community and family awareness and knowledge about maternal and newborn health issues.

Figure i: Conceptual Diagram of How BP/CR May Increase the Use of Skilled Care.



Source - JHPIEGO. *Monitoring birth preparedness and complication readiness: tools and indicators for maternal and newborn health*. Baltimore, MD: JHPIEGO, 2004:1-19.

The role of BP/CR is to improve the effectiveness of key maternal and neonatal health services and is essential strategy to prevent maternal death through reducing delays in deciding to seek care in two ways. First, it motivates people to plan to have a skilled provider at every birth. If women and families make the decision to seek care before the onset of labor, and they successfully follow through with this plan, the woman will reach care before developing any potential complications during childbirth, by avoiding the first two delays

completely. Second, complication readiness raises awareness of danger signs thereby improving problem recognition and reducing the delay in deciding to seek care (7, 8 and 9). Despite the great potential of birth preparedness and complication readiness in reducing the maternal and newborn deaths its status is not well known in most of Asia and sub-Saharan Africa countries including Ethiopia.

Findings of a study conducted in India revealed that among mothers who were asked whether they followed the desired four steps while pregnant: identifying a trained birth attendant, identifying a health facility, arranging for transport, and saving money for emergency (47.8%) were well-prepared and that compared to the less-prepared mothers, the well prepared mothers tended to be literate and had better knowledge about maternal/newborn danger-signs suggestive for seeking referral and also that among mothers who did not identify a trained birth attendant for delivery, their most predominant reasons reported were: lack of perceived need (19.8%), economic constraints (4.5%), and faith in TBAs or traditional system of delivery (6.1%) (17).

In Burkina Faso, among 180 women who had given birth within 12 months of the survey, 46.1% had a plan for transportation, and 83.3% had a plan to save money and women with these plans were more likely to give birth with the assistance of a skilled provider respectively (10). In Ethiopia literacy status, marital status and parity of women and whether they get advice during their ANC visits are strong predictors for women's BP/CR practice (12), another study conducted in Ethiopia also showed that overall only 17% of pregnant women were well prepared and significant predictors for being well-prepared were antenatal services utilization and being primi-gravida (13). In Tanzania the majority (86.2%) of the women had made decisions on place of delivery, a person to make final decision, a person to assist during delivery, someone to take care of the family and a person to escort her to health facility. Majority (68.1%) of the women planned to be delivered by skilled attendant. And women's age, education, marital status, number of ANC visits and knowing ≥ 3 obstetric danger signs were associated with their birth preparedness and complication readiness practice (19).

3. OBJECTIVES

3.1. General objectives

To assesses knowledge and practice about birth preparedness and complication readiness among women who gave birth during the twelve months prior to the survey in Jimma zone, Southwest Ethiopia.

3.2. Specific objectives

1. To assess women's knowledge about birth preparedness and complication readiness.
2. To assess birth preparedness and complication readiness practice of women.
3. To identify factors associated with birth preparedness and complication readiness practice of women.

4. METHODS

4.1. Study area:

A cross sectional community based study was conducted in a randomly selected three rural and one urban administrative woredas of Jimma zone in December 2012. Jimma zone is one of the 18 zones of Oromia Regional State located to the Southwest of Ethiopia, at a distance of 352km from the capital city of the country; Addis Ababa (21).

The zone has 17 woredas & one town administration with a total population of 2,780,549 (22) living in 543 kebeles. The zone has one specialized referral hospital, one district hospital, 56 functioning health centres and 512 health posts. The hospitals and all of the functioning health centres provide preventive and curative health services. The three rural and one urban administrative woredas; were chose to assess women's knowledge and oractice about BP&CR in both rural and urban community. These woredas which were selected randomly by lottery method (Sigimo, Aggaro, Seka and Sokoru woredas) are located to the Southwest, West, South and Northeast at distance of 110kms, 45kms, 22kms and 100kms respectively from Jimma town which is the capital town of Jimma zone (21).

According to the population projection made from the 2007 Ethiopian population and housing census the population of Sigimo, Aggaro, Seka and Sokoru Woredas is estimated to be 98,000, 45,000, 237,437 and 162,320 respectively (22). Each of the four woredas have two or more health centres providing a comprehensive obstetric care and a health post with two health extension workers capable of providing some MCH services per each rural kebele (21).

4.2. Study design

A Cross-sectional quantitative survey was employed.

4.3. Source Population:

All women who gave birth during the twelve months prior to the survey residing in the study areas.

4.4. Study Populations:

Randomly selected women who gave birth during the twelve months prior to the survey

Inclusion criteria

All child bearing age women who gave birth during the twelve months prior to the survey and those who were pregnant during the survey in selected kebeles of sample woredas were included.

Exclusion criteria

Women who were not permanent residents of the study area (*came there for different reasons such as visiting their relatives and the like*), age 50years and above and women who were not volunteer were excluded from the study.

4.5. Sample Size Determination

Sample size calculation was made on the assumptions that target population of pregnant women of the zone was estimated to be 3.8% of the total population accounting for 106,112. According to the findings of a study on birth preparedness and complication readiness practice of women conducted in Adigrat Town of Tigry Regional State, Ethiopia only 22% of women were prepared for birth and its complications (12). Therefore the proportion of women planned for child birth and its complication which is 22%, the 95% confidence interval, the margin of error of 0.04 and 10% estimated proportion of non response rate were taken to be used for the study sample size calculation.

Based on the above assumptions the study sample size calculated by a single population proportion $n = ((Z\alpha/2)^2 p(1-p))/d^2$, where:-

- $Z\alpha/2$ for CI of 95% = 1.96,
- $P = 22\%$ of prevalence women prepared for childbirth (Finding of a study conducted in Adigrat)
- $d =$ Desired precision (Margin of error) = 0.04 and
- The non response rate of 10%, the estimated sample size was 453.

4.6. Sampling Technique

The study participants were selected using a multistage sampling.

First; the three woredas were selected from the total of 17 woredas in the zone using simple random sampling technique (lottery method) and one town administration was selected purposively.

In the next stage; two kebeles from each selected woredas and the town administration were randomly selected again by lottery method. Eight study kebeles namely, Geda and kajelo from Sigimo woreda, Ushane Koche and Buyo Kechema from Seka chekorsa woreda, Wangasho and Daka kebeles of Sokoru woreda and kebele 02 and kebele 04 of Agaro town were selected.

Finally after the identification of study kebeles a census (house to house survey) was conducted in all selected kebeles to assign identification number to each house with eligible population in each kebele to prepare the sampling frame. A sampling frame for eligible was prepared for each of the eight kebeles selected after which sample households with eligible were then selected by a systematic random sampling technique, beginning with the first registered eligible and followed by every K^{th} eligible were obtained from their respective sampling frame and adequate number of eligibles were obtained based on sample size proportionally allocated to each kebele.

And then after each k^{th} house was entered to get eligible women fulfilling the criteria set for the interview, by this mechanism when appropriate eligible was not found in the selected k^{th} house another house located to the right was entered to get appropriate eligible and so on.

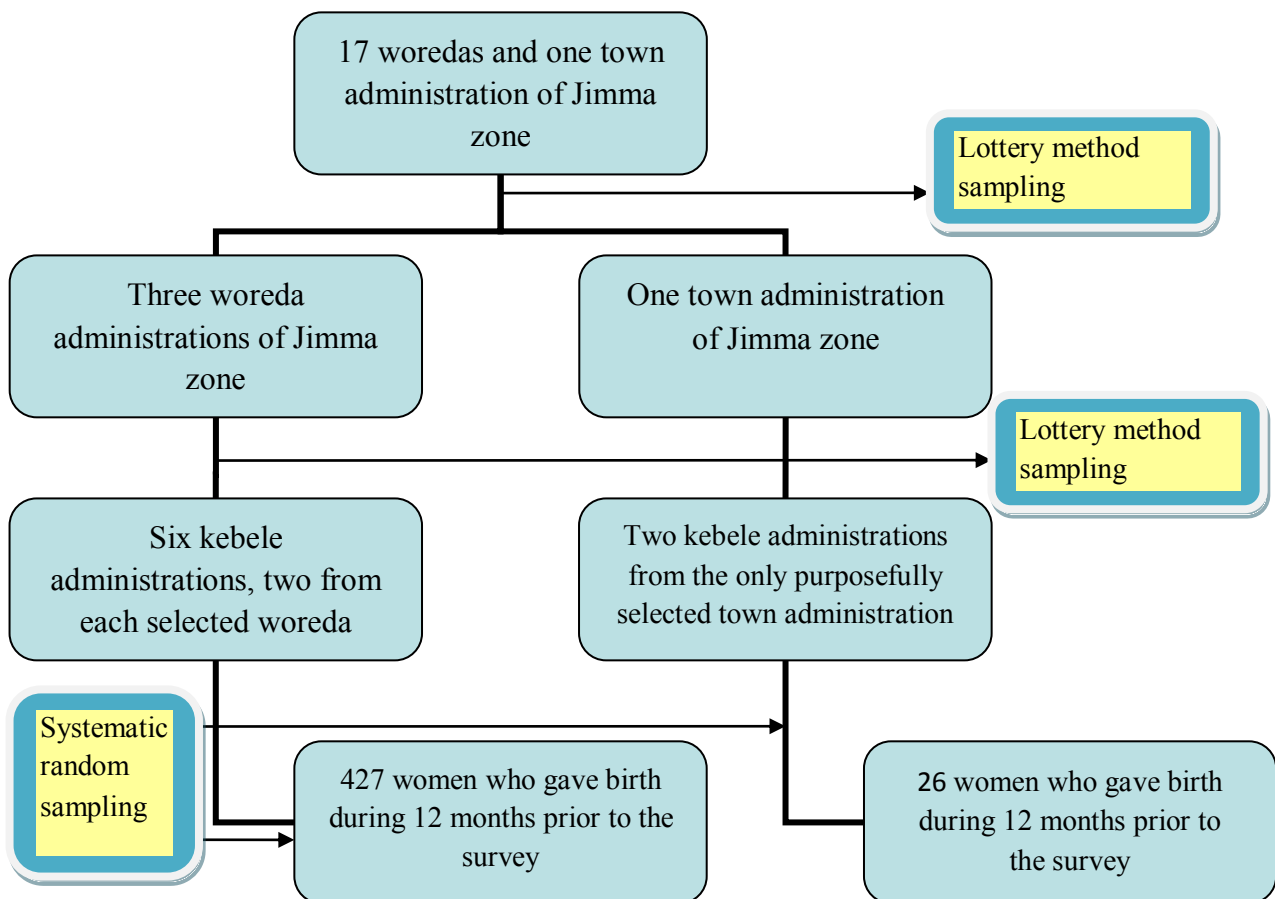


Figure ii: Sampling Procedure

Study Variables

Independent Variables

- Socio-demographic characteristics such as age, marital status, ethnicity, religion, occupation, educational status,
- Knowledge of danger signs during pregnancy, childbirth, and post partum period
- Perception of women about maternal health services at health facilities
- Perception of women about health professionals in health facilities providing maternal and neonatal health services.
- Attitude of women towards birth preparedness and complication readiness during pregnancy
- Access to information about danger signs of obstetric complications
- Access to information about the importance of birth preparedness and complication readiness
- Women's decision making power on where and whom to use for ANC and child birth.

Dependent Variables

- Knowledge of women about birth preparedness and complication readiness during pregnancy.
- Birth preparedness and complication readiness practice of women.

Data collection instrument:

A pretested well structured interview questionnaire was adapted from the safe mother hood questionnaire developed by Maternal and Neonatal Health Program of JHPIEGO the affiliate of Johns Hopkins University, and Family Care International (9) to be used to the local context of our study area. The questionnaire includes questions about eligible women's socio-demographic characteristics, history of births and stillbirths, knowledge about danger signs, perceptions about local facilities, and their experiences during their current and/or previous pregnancy about birth preparedness and complication readiness.

The previously English version questionnaire was translated to the local Afan Oromo and back translated to English, to ensure consistency. The questionnaire was then tested in two kebeles of one woreda in the same zone after which it was evaluated and necessary corrections were made to it by the researchers.

Information on awareness of danger signs were collected by asking women if they know any danger signs that may occur during pregnancy, delivery and after delivery separately in the same interview those who know danger signs were asked to mention them. Probing was also used to elicit further responses. Based on the recommendations of the national antenatal care guideline and the Safe Motherhood Initiative, a list of medically recognized life threatening obstetric signs were obtained from the women's responses.

Data collection process

Sixteen 12th grade completed students who are fluent in the local language; afan Oromo were recruited for data collection and were trained on mapping and registration of households, how to introduce the questionnaire and how to record all necessary response correctly and accordingly.

Four data collection teams; each having four members were assigned per woreda to collect data from each kebeles selected for the study. Data collection teams members and supervisors were well informed during the two days training in a way that can make them have a sense accountability to obtain a reliable data and commit them to achieve the research objectives as a research team member. The research questionnaire was administered to 417 respondents enrolled in to the study from study kebeles.

The data collectors were supervised by four BSc degree health professionals one assigned at each woreda through daily site supervision and a strict follow up of the quality of data collected every evening during the collection of filled questionnaires from each data collector.

Data quality assurance:

To ensure data quality first data collectors were trained thoroughly then supervisors were provided with detail training on supervisory skill required. Pre-test was conducted in kebeles other than those selected for this study. Questionnaires were checked for completeness on a daily basis by immediate supervisors. After checking all questionnaires for consistency and completeness supervisors submitted properly filled questionnaire to the principal investigator and those which were incorrectly filled or not completed were made to be refilled by sending back to respective data collector. In order to crosscheck the collected data and to maintain the quality of data randomly rechecking five percent of all completed questionnaires was conducted daily.

Data analysis procedures:

All responses to the survey questionnaires were coded against the original English version and entered using Epi. Info. Software. Data were double entered and validated for consistency and inspected for outliers to identify any erroneous values and to refill missing data in relation to data collected on the questionnaire hard copies. Data cleaning was made manually and checked for consistency.

The final data file were compiled and exported to SPSS version 16.0 statistical software for analysis. Compute method was used to create new variables meaningful for the analysis of the research data in a way it can provide meaningful information on the basis of our research objectives.

As seen in creating new more meaningful variables for respondents knowledge and practice about birth preparedness and complication readiness from data collected as knowledge and practice about a single type of preparation were computed in to respondents' knowledge and practice of only one, two and above two to scale the level of knowledge and practice.

Among both categories of respondents (who gave birth recently and those who were pregnant during the survey) *those who made two or more of the four BPACR were considered as "well prepared" and the remaining ones were considered as "less prepared" in analysis for BP/CR practice.*

The data analysis was made first, using the cross tabulation analysis to assess the proportion of relevant independent variables of socio-economic and childbirth characteristics in relation with the outcome variable after which binary logistic regression method was used to identify whether they have association with the outcome variable and the strength of association between independent variables proofed to have strong association by calculating the crude odds ratios and then to assess the significance of their association by multivariate analysis with the cut-off point of p-value < 0.05 and the 95% confidence interval by calculating the adjusted odds ratio.

Operational definitions

Birth Preparedness: includes identifying a skilled provider and making the necessary plans to receive skilled care for all births; knowing the danger signs, discussing with other people in the family and making them aware about those complications choosing a birth location, knowing the location of the nearest skilled provider, identifying someone to accompany the woman, saving money, and arranging for transportation.

Complication Readiness: in advance arrangements for money, transport, or a blood donor to assist a woman in case of obstetrics emergency.

Skilled Attendants: people with midwifery skills (e.g., physicians, midwives and nurses) who have been trained in the skills necessary to manage normal and complicated childbirths as well as referring obstetric complications where and when required.

Skilled Care: - The process by which care is provided to a woman and her newborn during pregnancy, childbirth and immediately afterwards by a skilled health providers properly supported with equipments, supplies and communication and transport facilities.

Well prepared for their childbirth:- women who made two or more of the four key types of birth preparedness and complication readiness during their most recent pregnancy.

5. ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The ethical approval was obtained from School of Public Health REC. Permissions were obtained from the concerned bodies of the Oromia Regional Health Bureau, Jimma zone Health Office and Woreda Health Offices of Sokoru, Aggaroo, Seka and Sigimo woredas. Prior to interviews data collectors informed respondents/study participants and requested for a consent. Full informed consent was obtained from all participants. The consent form was written in Afan Oromo, and read to those persons who were illiterate or passed for them to read for those who need it. Copies of the English version of the informed consent form for the individual in-depth and structured interviews were attached. There was no need of identifying information recorded by each participant responded and data files were stored in a secure location. The study participants were informed also on how to contact the study staff for any questions or concerns come up at a later time.

6. RESULT

Socio demographic characteristics

Four hundred seventeen respondents participated in the study giving a response rate of 92%. Three hundred eighty seven (92.8%) of respondents were from rural while only 30(7.2%) were urban residents. Majority 239 (57.3%) of the study participants were in age group 20-29 years. Three hundred eighty (91.1%) of respondents were Oromo and majority (93.5%) were Muslim.

Most (82.5%) of respondents were illiterate while only 42(10.1%) and 31(7.4%) of them can read and write only and completed grade 1-6 and above (Table - 1).

Table 1: Socio- demographic characteristics of women who had children less than one year in Jimma zone, December 2010 (n = 417)

Socio demographic characteristics	Number	%
Residence		
Rural	387	92.8
Urban	30	7.2
Age group		
<20yrs	7	1.7
20-29yrs	239	57.3
30-39yrs	162	38.8
40yrs and above	9	2.2
Ethnicity		
Oromo	380	91.12
Yem	21	5.03
Others	16	3.85
Religion		
Muslims	390	93.5
Orthodox	23	5.5
Other Christians	4	1
Education level		
Illiterate	344	82.5
Can read and write only	42	10.1
Primary school and above	31	7.4
Marital status		
Ever married women	411	98.6
Never married women	6	1.4

Pregnancy and childbirth history of respondents

Most 364(87.3%) of respondents were women who gave birth during the one year period prior the survey and 53(12.7%) of them were pregnant during the survey. Thirty seven (8.9%) of respondents were primigravida while 223(53.5%) and 157(37.6%) of them had 2-4 and 5 or more pregnancies respectively. Nearly a half (212(50.8%)) of participants were with parity of 2 to 4 while 152(36.5%) and 53(12.7%) were with a parity of 5 and above and only one respectively. Forty three (10.3%) of the study participants had a history of stillbirth of which only 11(25.6%) had more than one stillbirths.

Table 2: Pregnancy and Childbirth characteristics of women who had children less than one year , Jimma zone, December 2010 (n = 417)

Characteristics	Number	%
Childbirth Characteristics		
Gave birth during one year prior to the survey	364	87.3
Pregnant during the survey	53	12.7
Total Number of Pregnancies		
Only one	37	8.9
2 to 4	223	53.5
5 and above	157	37.6
Total number of deliveries		
Only one	53	12.7
2 to 4	212	50.8
5 and above	152	36.5
Ever had Stillbirth		
Yes	43	10.3
No	374	89.7
Number of SB experienced (n= 43)		
Only One	32	74.4
Two or more	11	25.6

Intention to use maternity services

The current study result showed that 35% of respondents who gave birth during the one year prior to the survey had made at least one ANC visit. Only 9.7% of them used institutional delivery service whereas the large majority 90.3% of them delivered outside health facilities (83.1% at respondents' home and 7.3% at TBAs home). Very few (7.2%) of them used skilled birth attendants and 92.8% of them were assisted by untrained attendants during the delivery of their most recent pregnancy. It shows also even the large majority (70.7%) of women who attended ANC during their pregnancy had delivered outside health facility, and that majority (96.4%) of 137 respondents who reported that they had experienced some types of complications during labor of their previous pregnancy were at their home when they recognize danger signs of the complication they faced. Forty six percent of those who experienced complications sought medical help of which only 15.6% reached health centre/hospital to get medical help. For those who did not seek medical help, their main reasons for not seeking medical assistance were because the respondents did not think it is necessary (39.7%) and (60.3%) because they preferred to use home remedies.

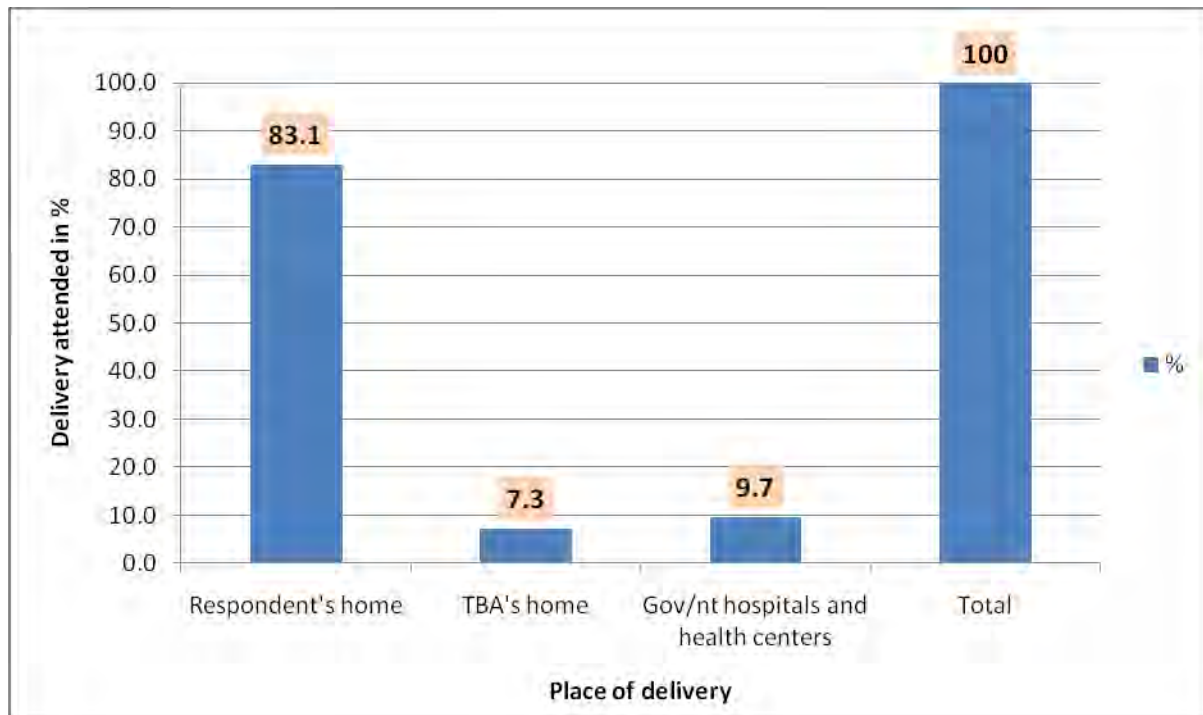


Figure iii: Respondents place of birth during their previous childbirth

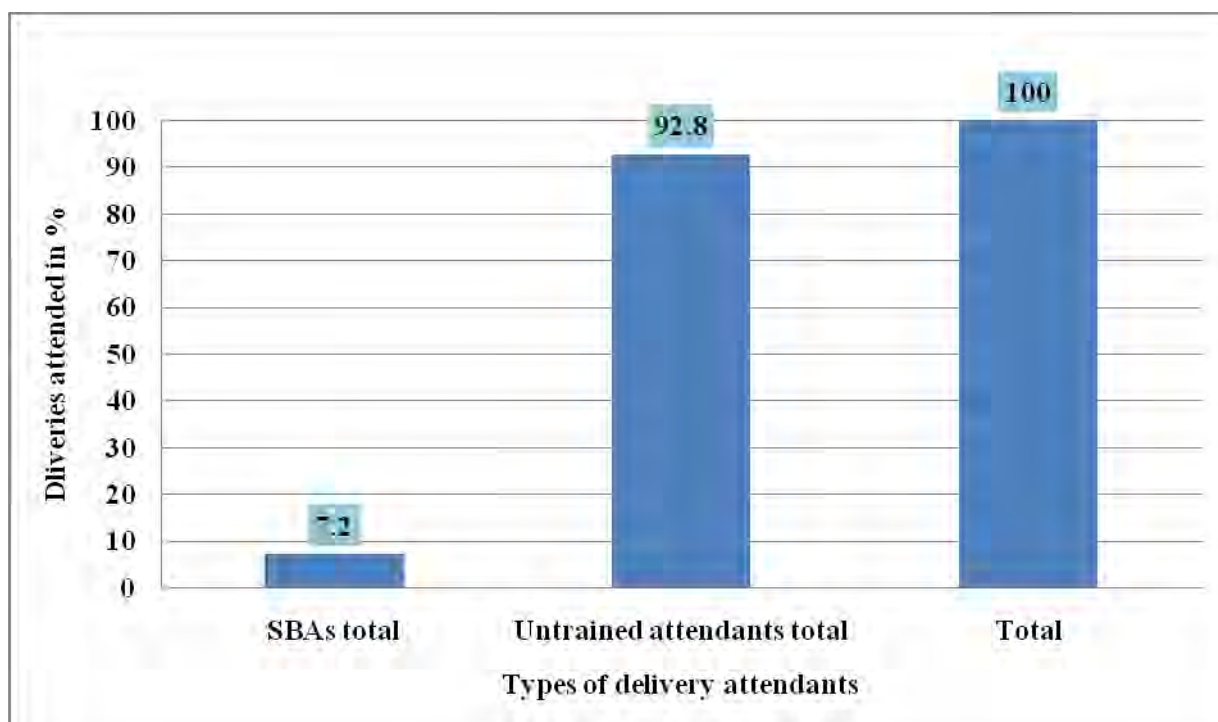


Figure iv: Respondents' birth attendants during their previous delivery

Table 3: ANC attendance of women during their most recent pregnancy by topics of advice provided on obstetric danger signs and BP/CR, in Jimma zone December 2010 (n=417)

Type of service	Received ANC service and advice	
	Yes	No
Attended ANC service	148(35.5)	269(64.5)
Type of a advice provided (n=148)		
About danger signs	103(69.6%)	45(30.4%)
About where danger signs can be treated	100(67.6%)	48(32.4%)
About where to give birth	96(64.9%)	52(35.1%)
About importance arranging modes of transportation	23(15.5%)	125(84.5%)
About the importance of saving money	70(47.3%)	78(52.7%)
About the importance of arranging blood donor	1(0.7%)	147(99.3%)
About the importance of identifying SBA	52(35.1%)	96(64.9%)

Respondents' Knowledge about danger signs of pregnancy related complications.

Two hundred two (48.4%), 165(39.6%) and 96(23%) of respondents named sever vaginal bleeding, blurred vision and severe headache as danger signs of complications during pregnancy. Two hundred twelve (50.8%) of respondents mentioned only one of key danger

signs of complications during pregnancy while only 70 (16.8%) and 20(4.8%) of them mentioned two and three of key danger signs of complications during pregnancy respectively.

One hundred and sixty eight (40.3%), 44(10.6%) and 69(16.5%) of respondents named severe vaginal bleeding, labor lasting more than 12 hours and Placenta not delivered 30 minutes after baby. One hundred and ninety eight (47.5%) of respondents mentioned only one of key danger signs of severe complications during labor while only 82(19.7%) of them mentioned two of key danger signs of complications during labor respectively.

Similarly 286(68.6%) of respondents named severe vaginal bleeding as a danger sign of complications during postnatal period whereas 50(12%) and 50(12%) of them named high fever and malodorous vaginal discharge as danger signs of complications during the period immediately after delivery.

Table 4: Respondents knowledge about danger signs during pregnancy, labor and postnatal period (n=417)

Danger sign	Danger signs mentioned		
	Danger signs during pregnancy	Danger signs during Labor	Danger signs during postnatal period
Severe vaginal Bleeding	202		
Severe Headache	96		
Blurred Vision	165		
Convulsion	71		
Swollen Hands & Face	45		
Severe vaginal Bleeding		168	
Labor Lasting for > 12 Hrs		44	
Retained Placenta		69	
Severe vaginal Bleeding			286
High Fever			50
Malodorous vaginal discharge			50

Two hundred forty two (58%) of respondents mentioned only one of key danger signs of severe complications during after delivery while only 69(16.5%) and 2 (0.5%) of them respectively mentioned two and three of key danger signs of complications during the immediate postnatal period.

Respondents' attitude towards the importance of birth preparedness and complication readiness

The majority 368(88.2%) of the study participants agree that a pregnant woman should plan ahead of time for her place delivery and about 202(48.4%) of respondents agree that a pregnant woman should arrange modes of transportation to be used for reaching the place of delivery of her choice.

Whereas 180 (43.2%) of respondents agree that a pregnant women has to be prepared for her childbirth both by planning for her place of delivery and by arranging means of transportation to be used for reaching the health facility she planned for her childbirth.

Regarding reasons why women do not use health facilities for their childbirth; 176(40.8%) of respondents agree that why women do not use health facilities for their childbirth is '*because it is too difficult to get there*', 80(18.6%) ,*because it is too expensive*' and 78(18.1%) of them agree that it is *because the staff there do not treat women respectfully*'.

Respondents' attitude towards health service providers

Respondents' attitude towards health service providers (Doctors, Nurses and TBAs knowledge about services to be provided during pregnancy, child birth and during postnatal period, their attitude towards how respectful do providers treat women and whether or not they can manage pregnancy related complications during pregnancy, childbirth and post natal period was assessed.

One hundred seventy one (41 %) of respondents agree that doctors know health services to be provided during pregnancy, labor/childbirth and during the time immediate after delivery, 311(74.6%) agree that nurses know health services to be provided during pregnancy, labor/childbirth and postnatal period, and 275(65.9%) of them agree that TBAs well know health services to be provided during these three phases of childbirth process. Only 159(38.1%) of respondents agree that doctors treat women respectfully, while 326(78.2 %) and 320 (76.7%) of respondents agree that nurses and TBAs respectively treat women respectfully.

Similarly, only 181(43.4%) of respondents agree that doctors know how to manage pregnancy related complications, while 321(77%) and 229(54.9%) of them agree that nurses and TBAs respectively well know how to treat pregnancy related complications.

One hundred and seventy five (40.6%) of respondents agree that doctors and nurses know services to be provided during pregnancy, childbirth and after delivery, 155(36%) agree that doctors and nurses treat women respectfully and 179(41.5%) of them agree that doctors and nurses know how to manage pregnancy related complications.

Knowledge of women about birth preparedness and complication readiness

Among the study participants 274(65.7%) reported that they know about birth preparedness; among which only 46(11%) knew arranging means of transportation while 241 (57.8%) and 73(17.5%) of them knew saving money and identifying skilled attendant at birth respectively. Whereas nearly three fourth 262(62.8%) of them reported that they know other types of preparations. (*others including types of food items to be used by the mother after birth, a blade for cord cutting, a string for card tie and clothes to be used for receiving the newborn). On the other hand no one of respondents mentioned about identifying a blood donor to be used for in case of complication requiring blood transfusion may occur and seventeen respondents did not respond at all.

Table 5: Knowledge of respondents about types of preparations for childbirth birth and obstetric emergencies, Jimma zone December 2010 (n=417)

Types of BP&CR mentioned by respondents	YES		NO	
	Number	%	Number	%
Identifying mode of transportation	46	11	371	89
Saving money	241	57.8	176	42.2
Arranging blood donor	0	0	417	100
Identifying SBA	73	17.5	344	82.5
Other types	262	62.8	155	37.2

Others - include types of food items to be used by a delivering mother after childbirth, blade for cord cut, a threads for cord tie and clothes to be used for receiving the newborn after delivery.*

And generally 165 (52.6%) of respondents mentioned only one of the four key types of birth preparedness and complication readiness while only 66(15.8%) and 21(5%) of them mentioned two or three of the four key types of birth preparedness and complication readiness.

Birth preparedness & complication readiness practice of women

Twenty three (5.5 %), 112(26.9%) and 26(6.2%) of respondents reported that they were prepared for their childbirth by arranging transportation, saving money and identifying a skilled delivery attendant respectively and 28(6.8%) of them reported that they made some other types of preparations such as cultural food preparation, a blade for cord cutting, a string or thread for cord tie and clothes to be used for receiving the newborn.

Table 6: Birth preparedness and complication readiness made by the study participants, Jimma zone December 2010 (n=417)

Level of birth preparedness and complication readiness	Number	%
Arranged transportation	23	5.5
Saved Money	112	26.9
Arranged Blood donor	1	0.2
Identified skilled birth attendant	26	6.2
Made other preparations	28	6.7
Number of steps taken		
0	303	72.7
1	74	17.7
2	33	7.9
3-4	7	1.7
At least two steps taken	40	9.6

Seventy four (17.7%) of respondents made only one of the four key types of birth preparedness and complication readiness while only 33(7.9%) and 7(1.7%) of them made two and at least three of the key components of birth preparedness and complication readiness and only 40 (9.6%) of the study participants were well prepared for their childbirth „made at least two of the four key types of birth preparedness and complication readiness“ during their respective referred pregnancy.

The crude odds ratio analysis done by using binary logistic regression showed that respondents parity, ANC attendance, having been advised on importance of arranging transportation and saving money for childbirth, having knowledge of two or more danger signs of complications during pregnancy, having knowledge of two or more of danger signs of complications during labor, having knowledge of two or more of danger signs of complications during postnatal period, and having knowledge of at least two of the four key components of BP/CR have strong association with women’s being well prepared for their

childbirth. Multivariate analysis showed that parity, ANC service utilization, knowing two or more key danger signs during postnatal period and knowing at least two of key components of birth preparedness and complication readiness have significant association with BP/CR practice of women.

Table 7: Factors associated with birth preparedness and complication readiness practice of women in reproductive age in Jimma zone, December 2010 (n = 417)

Characteristics	Well prepared for their childbirth		COR(95% CI)	P. Value	AOR(95% CI)	P. Value
	Yes	No				
Age						
<30 years	29(11.8%)	217(88.2%)	1.94(0.94,4.01)	0.072	0.78(0.32,1.95)	0.598
>30 years	11(6.4%)	160(93.6%)	1		1	
Parity						
1 to 4	33(12.2%)	237(87.8%)	2.78(1.2,6.46)	0.017	3.03(1.06,8.67)	0.039
5 and above	7(4.8%)	140(95.2%)	1		1	
Knew two or more of danger signs During pregnancy						
Yes	14(15.6%)	76(84.4%)	2.13(1.06,4.28)	0.033	0.995(0.36,2.74)	0.992
No	26(8%)	301(92%)	1		1	
Knew two or more of danger signs During labor						
Yes	13(15.9%)	69(84.1%)	2.15(1.06,4.38)	0.035	0.64(0.21,1.99)	0.441
No	27(8.1%)	308(91.9%)	1		1	
Knew two or more of danger signs During postnatal						
Yes	12(16.9%)	59(83.1%)	2.31(1.11,4.8)	0.025	3.41(1.32,8.87)	0.012
No	28(8.1%)	318(91.9%)	1		1	
Knew two or more types of BP&CR						
Yes	27(31%)	60(69%)	10.97(5.36,22.47)	0	14.93(6.37,34.99)	0
No	13(3.9%)	317(96.1%)	1		1	
Attended ANC						
Yes	34(23%)	114(77%)	13.07(5.34,32.0)	0	18.33(6.66,50.42)	0
No	6(2.2%)	263(97.8%)	1		1	

Women with 1 to four parity were 3 times likely to be well prepared for their childbirth than those with a parity five and above (AOR = 3.03; 95% CI: 1.06,8.67), women who knew two or more key danger signs during post natal period were 3.4 times more likely to be well prepared for their childbirth compared with those who do not know or knew less (AOR = 3.4; 95% CI: 1.32,8.87), women who knew two or more key components of recommended birth preparedness and complication readiness were nearly 15 times more likely to be well prepared for their childbirth compared with those who do not know or knew less (AOR = 14.9; 95% CI: 6.37,34.99) and women who attended ANC were 18 times more likely to be well prepared for their childbirth compared with those who did not attend (AOR = 18.33; 95% CI: 6.66,50.42)

7. DISCUSSION

Promoting BP/CR improves preventive behaviours and knowledge of mothers about danger-signs of complications and care-seeking during obstetric emergency. However, our study findings showed that in the study area awareness about BP/CR is very low and that proportion of women who were well prepared for the birth of their recent child was less than 10%.

Knowledge of women about birth preparedness and complication readiness

About two hundred forty one (57.8%), 73 (17.5%), and 46 (11%) of respondents knew saving money to be used for delivery service and complications management cost, identifying birth attendant and arranging transportation as components of birth preparedness and complication readiness while none of them mentioned about arranging blood donor.

Women's knowledge about components of BP&CR in the study area is low. This is lower than that of Adigrat town of Tigray Region where 83.7% knew saving money, 40.8% knew identifying skilled provider and 40.4% knew arranging transportation as a component of preparation for childbirth and its complications (12). This may be because the study in Adigrat town was done among urban resident women while ours was on both rural and urban residents with majority being from rural. Thus, the difference on women's knowledge about BP/CR between the two studies areas can be due to the better access urban dwelling women may have to maternal and neonatal health services and information related to rural dwelling ones.

In this study, only 87(20.9%) of the women knew two or more of the key components of BP/CR while about 40% knew only one. This indicates that awareness about birth preparedness and complication readiness in our study area is very low when compared to that of other countries such as India (71%) (24).

Birth preparedness and complication readiness practice among women

The study also revealed that the BP/CR practice in the study area is very poor and that the proportion of women who were well prepared for the birth of their most recent child was less than 10 percent. This shows that birth preparedness and complication readiness practice in Jimma zone is by far very low when compared with that of Adigrat town and Aleta Wendo district (12 and 13) of Ethiopia and other countries India and rural Uganda (17 and 23). This huge variation also may be due to the difference in access to MNH services and information

existing at different settings indicating that improving access to and quality of the service is the special attention area for leaders and service providers in the study area.

Similar to findings of other studies conducted previously in Ethiopia (North Gonder zone, Aleta Wando district of Sidama zone, Sekela district in Northwest Ethiopia) and Bangladesh (5, 13, 25 and 26) our study result also revealed that utilization of institutional delivery service and skilled attendant during childbirth in the study area is very low and that higher proportion of deliveries is still being conducted outside health facilities assisted by untrained birth attendants. As to the findings of our study only 35% of women had at least one ANC visit during their most recent pregnancy and 9.7% of them used institutional delivery service. Whereas the large majority (90.3%) of them delivered outside health facilities and delivery of 92.8% were assisted by untrained attendants during the delivery of their most recent baby. This may be due to lack of knowledge about danger signs of obstetric complications and the importance of getting skilled attendants during pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal period. The poor BP/CR practice in the study area is therefore, may be due to these knowledge gaps.

Additionally our study result revealed that there is still a belief that delivery is usually better at home and no need of going to health facilities for childbirth unless and otherwise health problem faced. It is revealed in this study finding that there is a strong trust in TBAs performance and hospitality at childbirth assistance. It is seen in the current study findings also that the large majority of women believe TBAs know services to be provided during pregnancy, childbirth and during postnatal (65%), TBAs treat respectfully (76.7%), that TBAs can manage complications occurring during the three stages of childbirth (54.9 %) and 28.5% delivery of respondents most recent childbirth was assisted by TBAs. This is consistent with findings of a study conducted in urban slum of Bangladesh (26). This shows that, pregnant women, their families and the community in the study area have strong trust on TBAs assistance during delivery because they lack information about severity of dangers signs of obstetric complications and the importance of using skilled attendant during labor and postnatal period in saving them from pregnancy and childbirth related morbidity and mortality.

Therefore, the poor BP/CR practice in the study area is may be due to those cultural beliefs which is in turn may be due to lack of knowledge about how severe obstetric complications are and how getting prepared for their childbirth and its complications can save them from death due to those complications by reducing the three delays in childbirth processes.

Findings of Similar studies conducted in Adigirat town of Tigry region, Aleta Wando district in Sidama zone and Southeaster Nigeria (12, 13 and 14) support our current study findings that revealed parity, women's knowledge about danger signs of obstetric complications, their knowledge about the importance of getting prepared for childbirth and its complications and ANC attendance as factors influencing birth preparedness and complication readiness practice requiring special attention in interventions to reduce MMR in the study area and other areas within similar settings.

On the other hand, the fact that only 23% of respondents who made at least one ANC visit were well prepared for the birth of their referent pregnancy is what invites for further study on the quality of services provided during ANC visits.

8. CONCLUSION

The study result revealed that birth preparedness and complication readiness is not well known and practiced in the study area. This is may be due to lack of knowledge about severity of danger signs of obstetric complications and about the importance of getting skilled care during pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal period and this in turn may be due to lack of access to maternal and neonatal health services and information.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

At policy makers and program managers' level

1. Improving communication skills of service providers to enable them provide pregnant women, their family and the community with appropriate MNH related information.
2. Developing effective awareness creation strategies that can address the knowledge gaps about severity danger signs of obstetric complications and make pregnant women, their family and the community perceive that pregnancy and childbirth are risky and that all pregnant women are at risk.
3. Ensure that BP&CR promotion is routinely conducted as a component of the Focused ANC approach in all health centres.
4. Monitoring the implementation of maternal and neonatal health service interventions and BP&CR promotion activities at all levels.

At service providers level

1. Improving awareness of pregnant women, their family and the community on severity of danger signs of obstetric complications by effective communication.
2. By implementing the focussed ANC approach provide all pregnant women with skilled ANC care during pregnancy and appropriate services during childbirth and postpartum period.
3. Promoting birth preparedness and complication readiness considering that it is an essential component of focused ANC approach and support each pregnant woman in getting prepared for her childbirth and its complication.
4. Monitoring birth preparedness and complication readiness of each pregnant woman during her contact for ANC visit and promoting the practice among pregnant women, their family and the community.

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Annex iii. The quantitative tool (questionnaire)

PART I. EXPLANATION ABOUT THE RESEARCH TO BE CONDUCTED

The study is a research planned by the School of Public Health of Addis Ababa University to be conducted in Jimma zone to assess women's Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness practice and factors determining this practice. The study is conducted by a student Daniel Kaba, studying his Masters degree in Public Health at Addis Ababa University, School of Public Health. The purpose of the study is to assess the KAP of women on danger signs of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and Birth Preparedness and Complication Readiness (BP/CR) among women of urban and rural community in Jimma zone. Thus important information for bridging the way to reduce maternal mortality rate will be obtained for service providers and health management teams at all levels in the region. The study participants are selected by a scientific sampling method and you are among those selected participants who got the chance to be selected. Also I would like to inform you that your contribution in the study has great importance in efforts being made to reduce maternal deaths related to pregnancy and child birth and that you are expected to do all your best in providing true and reliable answers to all questions I am going to ask you.

PART II. VERBAL CONSENT FORM

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is _____

(Interviewer)

I represent ----- We are speaking with women and their families about the experience of being pregnant and of having children. The results of this survey will be used to help improve health programs for women.

You have been selected for the interview by means of a random or chance selection process, much like picking an orange out of a basket without looking. I would like to ask you a few questions if I may, but you can refuse to answer any question I ask. You may end the interview at any time. You can also refuse to participate in the study entirely. The interview will last approximately 10 minutes. The information we collect from you will not be shown to anyone outside of this project.

If you have any question about this study, you can ask at any time

May I proceed with the questions? Yes/No

Name of interviewer _____

Date _____

SECTION .1 IDENTIFICATION AND SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

C. OBESTERIC INFORMATION

116. Have you ever been pregnant? 1. Yes 2. No

117. Are you pregnant now? 1. Yes 2. No

118. Have you given birth during the past 12 months to alive or dead child?

1. Yes 2. No

119. How many pregnancies have you had till now? (Gravidity) Enter the number ____

120. How many live births do you ever have? (Parity) Enter the number - _____

121. How many live children do you have now? Enter the number - _____

SECTION 2. BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS

Now I would like to ask you some more questions about the pregnancies you have had during your life, focusing on pregnancies that resulted in babies born alive and babies born dead. At this time, we will not be discussing miscarriages.

Checks 116: Has ever been Pregnant?

1. Yes 2. No

Check 117: Is she Pregnant Now?

1. Yes 2. No

No to Both.....Go to Sec. 3

No to 117..... Go to 204

201. How Many Months Pregnant Are You? Record Number Of Completed Months.

Months _____

202. Is This Your First Pregnancy?

1. Yes 2. No Go To Sec. 3

203. Have Any Of Your Pregnancies Resulted In A Baby That Was Born Dead (A Stillbirth)?

1. Yes 2. No Go To 205

204. How Many Of These Pregnancies Resulted In A Baby That Was Born Dead?

Babies Born Dead _____

205. Have Any Of Your Pregnancies Resulted In A Baby That Was Born Alive?

1. Yes 2. No Go To 207

206. How Many Of These Pregnancies Resulted In A Baby That Was Born Alive? Probe:

Any Baby Who Cried Or Showed Signs Of Life But May Have Later Died?

Babies Born Alive _____.

207. Sum Answers to 204 and 206 and enter total.

If None, Enter „00“ Live + Still Births.....

208. Did your most recent birth result in a baby that was born alive or dead

(that is, a baby who never cried or showed any signs of life)?

1. live birth 2. Still birth

209. Did your birth prior to this most recent birth result in a baby that was born alive or dead (that is, a baby who never cried or showed any signs of life)?

1. live birth 2. Still birth 3. Only one prior birth

SECTION 3. KNOWLEDGE

Now I would like to ask you some questions about pregnancy and childbirth. Specifically, I am going to be asking you questions about three different phases that women go through when having a child. These phases are the period of being pregnant, the period of labour and birth, and the period immediately after the birth of the child.

301. In your opinion, can unforeseen problems related to pregnancy occur during any pregnancy or childbirth that could endanger the life of a woman?

1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't know

302. In your opinion, what are some serious health problems that can occur during pregnancy that could endanger the life of a pregnant woman? PROBE: Any others?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Bleeding | 9. Severe weakness |
| 2. Severe Headache | 10. Severe Abdominal Pain |
| 3. Blurred Vision | 11. Accelerated/ Reduced Fetal Movement |
| 4. Convulsions | 12. Water Break without Labor |
| 5. Swollen Hands/Face | 97. Other (Specify) |
| 6. High Fever | 00. None..... Go To 304 |
| 7. Loss Of Consciousness | 98. Don't know..... Go To 304 |
| 8. Difficulty Breathing | |

303. In your opinion, could a woman die from [this problem] any of these problems?

1. Yes 2. No 98. Don't Know

304. In your opinion, what are some serious health problems that can occur during labor and childbirth that could endanger the life of a pregnant woman? PROBE: Any others?

1. Severe Bleeding 2. Severe Headache

- 3.Convulsions 30 Minutes After Baby
- 4.High Fever 97.Other (Specify)
- 5.Loss Of Consciousness 00.None.....Go To 306
- 6.Labor Lasting >12 Hours 98.Don't Know.....Go To 306
- 7.Placenta Not Delivered

305. In your opinion, could a woman die from [this problem] any of these problems?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 98.Don't Know

306. In your opinion, what are some serious health problems that can occur during the first 2 days after birth that could endanger the life of the woman? PROBE: Any others?

- 1. Severe Bleeding
- 2. Severe Headache
- 3. Blurred Vision
- 4. Convulsions
- 5. Swollen Hands/Face
- 6. High Fever
- 7. Malodorous Vaginal Discharge
- 8. Loss Of Consciousness
- 9. Difficulty Breathing
- 10. Severe Weakness
- 97. Other(Specify)_____97
- 00. None.....Go To308
- 98. Don't Know.....Go To308

307. In your opinion, could a woman die from [this problem] any of these problems?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 98.Don't Know

308. Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about the health of newborn babies. In your opinion, what are some serious health problems that can occur during the first 7 days after birth that could endanger the life of a newborn baby? PROBE: Any others?

- 1. Difficult Or Fast Breathing
- 2. Yellow Skin/Eye Color (Jaundice)
- 3. Poor Sucking Or Feeding
- 4. Pus, Bleeding, Or Discharge From Around The Umbilical Cord
- 5. Baby Very Small
- 6. Skin Lesions Or Blisters
- 7. Convulsions/Spasms/ Rigidity
- 8. Lethargy/ Unconsciousness
- 9. Red Or Swollen Eyes With Pus
- 97. Other (Specify) _____97
- 00. None.....Go To 310

309. In your opinion, could a newborn baby die from [this problem] any of these problems?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 98.Don't Know

310. Could you name some types of basic care that can be provided to a newborn baby immediately after birth?

1.Exclusive Breastfeeding

4.Cord Care

2.Dry And Wrap

97.Other (Specify) _____

3.Eye Care

98.Don't Know

311 Have you ever heard the term “birth preparedness”?

1.Yes

2. No

312 In your opinion, what are some things a woman can do to prepare for birth?

1.Identify Mode Of Transport

4.Identify Skilled Provider

2.Save Money

97.Other(Specify) _____

3.Identify Blood Donor

313 Does your community provide services to assist women in preparing for birth? For instance, are there: Transportation services for women? Ways to get money to help families pay for birth? Ways to get blood donated during pregnancy or complications? Any other services?

313.1.Transport

1.Yes

2.No

Do not know

313.2.Financial

1.Yes

2.No

Do not know

313.3.Blood Donor

1.Yes

2.No

Do not know

313.4. 97 Other (Specify)_____

SECTION 4. ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS

Now I am going to read out a list of common perceptions about pregnancy, childbirth, and the period immediately after childbirth. I would like to know whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with these statements. There is no right or wrong answer to any of these questions. We are only interested in hearing your opinion.

401. A woman should plan ahead of time where she will give birth to her baby.

1.Strongly Agree

4.Strongly Disagree

2.Agree

98.Do not know

3.Disagree

402.Woman should plan ahead of time how she will get to the place where she will give birth.

1.Strongly Agree

2.Agree

3. Disagree

98. Do not know

4. Strongly Disagree

403. It is not necessary for a husband/partner to accompany his wife to antenatal care visits.

1. Strongly Agree

4. Strongly Disagree

2. Agree

98. Do not know

3. Disagree

404. When women do not go to a health facility to give birth, it is mainly because it is too expensive.

1. Strongly Agree

4. Strongly Disagree

2. Agree

98. Do not know

3. Disagree

405. When women do not go to a health facility to give birth, it is mainly because it is too difficult to get there.

1. Strongly Agree

4. Strongly Disagree

2. Agree

98. Do not know

3. Disagree

406. When women do not go to a health facility to give birth, it is mainly because the staff there do not treat women respectfully.

1. Strongly Agree

4. Strongly Disagree

2. Agree

98. Do not know

3. Disagree

407. It is not necessary for a husband/partner to accompany his wife when she is giving birth.

1. Strongly Agree

4. Strongly Disagree

2. Agree

98. Do not know

3. Disagree

408. Giving birth is mostly a woman's matter. Husbands/partners have little to contribute.

1. Strongly Agree

4. Strongly Disagree

2. Agree

98. Do not know

3. Disagree

SECTION 5. PERCEPTIONS ABOUT LOCAL FACILITIES

Now I am going to ask you some questions about the local health facilities in which a woman can give birth to a baby.

501. Do you know of a place where a woman can go to give birth to a baby with assistance from a doctor, nurse, or midwife? If yes: Where is that? Record all places mentioned. If more than one facility mentioned: which of these health facilities is the closest to here?

(Name Of Health Facility)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.Respondent's Home...Go to sec 6 | 5.Other Public(Specify) |
| 2.TBA's Home | 6. Private Clinic |
| 3.Gvt. Hospital | 98.Don't know...Go to sec 6 |
| 4.Gvt. Health Center | |

502. In your community, how would a woman go to this health facility? PROBE: What type of transportation would she mainly use to get to the health facility?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1.Ambulance | 6.Boat |
| 2.Private Car. | 7.On Foot |
| 3.Taxi/Bus | 8.Bicycle |
| 4.Cart | 97.Other (Specify) ____97 |
| 5.Motorbike | 98.Don't Know |

503. In general, how long would it take to reach this health facility? If less than 2 hours, record in minutes. Otherwise, record in hours.

Hours _____ Minutes _____ 98.Don't know

504. In your opinion, how are the services in this facility? Would you say they are excellent, good, average, or poor?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1.Excellent | 4.Poor |
| 2.Good | 98.Don't Know |
| 3.Average | |

505. Can you tell me why you have ranked the services as [Check 504] _____?

Probe: What else? Record all responses.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1.Doctor always there | 5.Not a long wait |
| 2.Facility always open | 6.Staff treat women with respect |
| 3.Staffs respond to my questions | 7.Often doctor not there |
| 4.Facility always has necessary medicines | 8.Often facility is closed |

9. Staff do not answer my questions

12. Staff treat women poorly

10. Facility does not have necessary medicines

97. Other (specify) _____

98. Don't know

11. Long wait to be seen

SECTION 6 PERCEPTION ABOUT HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Now I am going to read out a list of common perceptions about doctors, nurses, and traditional birth attendants. I would like to know if you agree with these statements, disagree with these statements, or if you don't know whether you agree or disagree with these statements. Read each question through once, first beginning with "doctor," then beginning with "nurse," then with "TBA."

601. In this community, do [Doctors/Nurses/TBAs] know what kind of care a woman needs during pregnancy, childbirth, and immediately after childbirth?

601.1. Doctors

1. Yes

2. No

98. Do not know

601.2. Nurses

1. Yes

2. No

98. Do not know

601.3. TBAs

1. Yes

2. No

98. Do not know

602. In this community, do [DOCTORS/NURSES/TBAs] treat women with respect?

602.1. Doctors

1. Yes

2. No

98. Do not know

602.2. Nurses

1. Yes

2. No

98. Do not know

602.3. TBAs

1. Yes

2. No

98. Do not know

603. In this community, do [DOCTORS/NURSES/TBAs] know what to do in case of complications?

603.1. Doctors

1. Yes

2. No

98. Do not know

603.2. Nurses

1. Yes

2. No

98. Do not know

603.3. TBAs

1.Yes 2.No 98.Do not know

SECTION 7. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE RELATED TO LAST PREGNANCY

In the next three sets of questions, I am going to be asking about your experiences related to the three phases women go through when having a child that we discussed earlier: pregnancy, birth, and the period after birth. I'd like to begin by speaking with you about your last pregnancy that resulted in a baby (born alive or born dead).

Check 118: has had a live birth or stillbirth in the last 12 months?

1.Yes 2.No

701. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during this pregnancy?

1.Yes 2.No.....Go to section 708

702. How many times in total did you receive antenatal care during your pregnancy?

No. Of times _____ 98.Don't know/don't remember

703. How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?

Months _____ 98.Don't know/don't remember

704. Whom did you first see for a check up on this pregnancy? Anyone else? Probe For The Type Of Person And Record All Persons Seen.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.Doctor | 5.Community Health Worker |
| 2.Nurse/Midwife | 6.Relative/Friend |
| 3.Clinical Officer | 97. Other (Specify) _____ |
| 4.TBA | 98. Don't Know/Don't Remember |

705. How many months pregnant were you when you last received antenatal care for this pregnancy?

Months _____ 98.Don't know/Don't remember

706. During this pregnancy, did a health worker advise you about any of the following at least once? Danger signs of serious health problems during pregnancy, childbirth, or soon after? Where to go if you had danger signs of serious health problems? Where you should give birth to your baby? Arrangements for transportation? Arrangements for funds/finances? Arrangements for a blood donor? Arrangements for a healthcare professional to deliver your child?

706.1 Danger signs of serious health problems during pregnancy, childbirth, or soon after?

1.Yes 2. No 98.Do not know

706.2 Where to go if you had danger signs of serious health problems?

1.Yes 2. No 98.Do not know

706.3 Where you should give birth to your baby?

1. Yes 2. No 98. Do not know

706.4 Arrangements for transportation?

1. Yes 2. No 98. Do not know

706.5 Arrangements for funds/finances?

1. Yes 2. No 98. Do not know

706.6 Arrangements for a blood donor?

1. Yes 2. No 98. Do not know

706.7 Arrangements for a healthcare professional to deliver your child?

1. Yes 2. No 98. Do not know

707. Did you speak with anyone outside of a health facility about danger signs of serious health problems during pregnancy, childbirth, or soon after?

1. Yes 2. No

707.1. if yes: Whom did you speak with? Record all responses.

1. Husband 4. Friend/Neighbour
2. Mother-In-Law 5. Community Health Worker
3. Other Family Member

708. Did you speak with anyone outside of a health facility about where to go if you had danger signs of serious health problems?

1. Yes 2. No

708.1. if yes: Whom did you speak with? Record all responses

1. Husband 4. Friend/Neighbour
2. Mother-In-Law 5. Community Health Worker
3. Other Family Member

709. Did you speak with anyone outside of a health facility about where you should give birth to your baby?

1. Yes 2. No

709.1. If yes: Whom did you speak with? Record all responses

1. Husband 4. Friend/Neighbour
2. Mother-In-Law 5. Community Health Worker
3. Other Family Member

5.No good service

97.Other (specify)_____ 97

715. During this pregnancy, did you experience any serious health problems related to the pregnancy?

1.yes

2.No.....Go to sec. 8

98.Don't know.....Go to sec. 8

716. What problems did you experience? (Circle all responses given.) Then probe: did you experience [any remaining complications]?

1.Bleeding

8.Difficulty

2.Severe Headache

9.Severe Weakness

3.Blurred Vision

10.Severe Abdominal Pain

4.Convulsions

11.Accelerated/Reduced Fetal Movement

5.Swollen Hands/Face

12. Water Breaks Without Labor

6.High Fever

97.Other(Specify)_____ 97

7.Loss Of Consciousness

98.Don't Know

717. Which one of these problems was the most severe?

1.Bleeding

8.Difficulty

2.Severe Headache

9.Severe Weakness

3.Blurred Vision

10.Severe Abdominal Pain

4.Convulsions

11.Accelerated/Reduced Fetal Movement

5.Swollen Hands/Face

12. Water Breaks Without Labor

6.High Fever

97.Other(Specify)_____ 97

7.Loss Of Consciousness

98.Don't Know

718. Did you seek assistance for this problem?

1.YesGo to 622

2.No

98.Do not KnowGo to sec 8

719. Who made the final decision about whether or not to seek assistance for this problem?

1.No one

7.Mother-in-law

2.Respondent

8.Father-in-law

3.Respondent & husband

9.Sister/sister-in-law

4.Husband

10.Other member of resp.'s fam

5.Resp.'s mother

11.Other member of husb.'s fam

6.Resp.'s father

12.Friend/neighbour

13. Health professional

97. Other (specify) _____ 97

14. TBA

98. Don't know

720. Why did you not seek assistance for this problem? Anything else? Probe for other reasons and Record all reasons mentioned.

1. Resp. Didn't think necessary

7. Services are poor

2. Husband/family didn't think necessary

8. Used home remedy

3. Facility too far

9. Did not know where to go

4. No transport

10. No time to go

5. No child care

97. Other(specify) _____ 97

6. Too expensive

98. Don't know

Check 718: Sought Assistance?

1. Yes

2. No....Go to sec 8

98. Don't know.....Go to sec 8

721. Did you go to a health facility for assistance? IF YES: Which facility did you go to first?

_____ (Name of place)

1. No, Did Not Go

4. Other Public (Specify) ___ 26

2. Gvt. Hospital

5. Private Clinic

3. Gvt. Health Center

97. Other (Specify) _____ 97

722. Whom did you see for assistance for this problem? Anyone else? Probe for the type of person and record all persons seen.

1. Doctor

5. Community Health Worker

2. Nurse/Midwife

6. Relative/Friend

3. Clinical Officer

7. Other (Specify) _____ 97

4. TBA

SECTION 8. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE RELATED TO LAST BIRTH

Now I'd like to speak with you about the birth that resulted from the pregnancy we were just discussing.

801. Where did you give birth to your last child? _____ (Name of place)

1. Respondent's Home

4. Gvt. Health Center

2. Tba's Home

5. Other Public(Specify) _____

3. Gvt. Hospital.

6. Private Clinic

14.TBA

98.Don't Know

97.Other (Specify)_____ 97

812. Check 801: Gave Birth In Facility?

1.Yes 2.NoGo to 821

813. Can you tell me the three top reasons why you gave birth in a health facility rather than elsewhere? PROBE: What else?

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

814. How did you go to the health facility? PROBE: What type of transportation did you mainly use to get to the health facility?

1.Ambulance

6.Boat

2.Private Car

7.On Foot

3.Taxi/Bus

8.Bicycle

4.Cart

97.Other (Specify)_____ 97

5.Motorbike

98.Don't Know

815. Who accompanied you to the place where you gave birth? Probe for the person(s) accompanying and record all persons.

1.No One

8.Other Member Of Resp.'S Fam

2.Husband

9.Other Member Of Husb.'S Fam

3.Resp.'S Mother

10.Friend/Neighbor

4.Resp.'S Father

11.Health Professional

5.Mother-In-Law

12.Tba

6.Father-In-Law

97.Other (Specify)_____

7.Sister/Sister-In-Law

98.Don't Know

816. How long did it take to reach the health facility? If less than 2 hours, record in minutes. Otherwise, record in hours.

Hours_____

Minutes_____

98.Don't Know

817. How long after reaching the health facility did it take for you to get services from the health personnel? If less than 2 hours, record in minutes. Otherwise, record in hours.

Hours_____

Minutes_____

3.Immediately 98.Don't Know

818. In your opinion, how were the services in this facility? Would you say they were excellent, good, average or poor?

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1.Excellent | 3.Average | 98.Don't Know |
| 2.Good | 4.Poor | |

819. Can you tell me why you have ranked the services as _____? [Check 818] Probe: What else?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1.Doctor Always There | 8.Often Facility Is Closed |
| 2.Facility Always Opens | 9.Staffs Do Not Answer My Questions |
| 3.Staffrespond To My Questions | 10.Facility Does Not Have Necessary Medicines |
| 4.Facility Always Has Necessary Medicines | 11.Long Wait To Be Seen |
| 5.Not A Long Wait | 12.Staffs Treat Women Poorly |
| 6.Staff Treat Women With Respect | 97.Other (Specify)_____ |
| 7.Often Doctor Not There | 98.Don't Know |

Check 801: Gave Birth In Facility?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1.Yes ----Go to 822 | 2. No |
|---------------------|-------|

820. Can you tell me the three top reasons why you did not give birth in a health facility? Probe: What else?

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1.Resp. Didn't Think Necessary | 6.Too Expensive |
| 2.Husband/Family Didn't Think Necessary | 7.Services Are Poor |
| 3.Facility Too Far | 8.Did Not Know Where To Go |
| 4.No Transport | 9.No Time To Go |
| 5.No Childcare | 97.Other (Specify)_____ |
| | 98.Don't Know |

821. Who assisted with the birth? Anyone else? Probe for the type of person and record all persons assisting.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.Doctor | 5.Community Health Worker |
| 2.Nurse/ Midwife | 6.Relative/Friend |
| 3.Clinical Officer | 97.Other (Specify)_____ |
| 4.TBA | |

822. Would you have preferred that someone else to assist with the birth instead of _____? [Check 722]

1.Yes 2.No.....Go to 825 98.Don't Know.....Go to 825

823. Who would you have preferred to assist with the birth?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.Doctor | 5.Community Health Worker |
| 2.Nurse/ Midwife | 6.Relative/Friend |
| 3.Clinical Officer | 97.Other (Specify) _____ |
| 4.TBA | |

824. Was the child born by caesarean section?

1.Yes 2.No

825. Was the child born by forceps or vacuum extraction?

1.Yes 2.No 98.Don't Know

826. During labour and birth, did you experience any serious health problems related to birth?

1.Yes 2.No.....Go to sec 9 98.Don't Know.....Go to sec 9

827. What problems did you experience? (Circle All Responses Given.) Then Probe: Did You Experience [Any Remaining Complications]?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1.Severe Bleeding..... | 6.Labor Lasting >12 Hours |
| 2.Severe Headache | 7.Placenta Not Delivered 30 Minutes After Baby |
| 3.Convulsions | 97.Other (Specify) _____ |
| 4.High Fever | 98.Don't Know |
| 5.Loss Of Consciousness | |

828. Which one of these problems was the most severe?

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1.Severe Bleeding..... | 5.Loss Of Consciousness |
| 2.Severe Headache | 6.Labor Lasting >12 Hours |
| 3.Convulsions | 7.Placenta Not Delivered 30 Minutes After Baby |
| 4.High Fever | 97.Other (Specify) _____ |

829. Where were you when you developed this problem?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.Respondent's Home | 5.Other Public(Specify)_____ |
| 2.TBA's Home | 6.Private Clinic |
| 3.Gvt. Hospital | 97.Other (Specify)_____ |
| 4.Gvt. Health Center | |

830. Did you seek assistance for this problem?

1. Yes.....Go to 833 2.No.....Go to sec 9 3.Don't Know

831. Why did you not seek assistance for this problem? Anything else? Probe for the reasons and Record all reasons mentioned.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1.Resp. Didn't Think Necessary | 7.Services Are Poor |
| 2.Husband/Family Didn't Think Necessary | 8.Used Home Remedy |
| 3.Facility Too Far | 9.Did Not Know Where To Go |
| 4.No Transport | 10.No Time To Go |
| 5.No Childcare | 97.Other (Specify)_____ |
| 6.Too Expensive | 98.Don't Know |

832. Who made the final decision about whether or not you would go somewhere for assistance?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1.No One | 9.Sister/Sister-In-Law |
| 2.Respondent | 10.Other Member Of Resp.'S Fam |
| 3.Respondent & Husband | 11.Other Member Of Husb.'S Fam |
| 4.Husband | 12.Friend/Neighbor |
| 5.Resp.'S Mother | 13.Health Professional |
| 6.Resp.'S Father | 14.TBA |
| 7.Mother-In-Law | 97.Other (Specify)_____ |
| 8.Father-In-Law | 98.Don't Know |

833. How long did it take to make the decision about whether or not to go somewhere for assistance? If Less Than 2 Hours, Record In Minutes. Otherwise, Record In Hours.

- Hours_____ Minutes_____ 98.Don't Know

Check 830: Sought Assistance?

1. Yes 2.No.....Go to Sec. 9 98.Don't Know.....Go to sec 9

834. Did you go to a health facility for assistance? IF YES: Which facility did you go first?

_____ (Name of Place)

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.No, Did Not Go | 4.Other Public Facility (Specify) |
| 2.Gvt. Hospital | 5.Private Clinic |
| 3.Gvt. Health Center | 97.Other (Specify) _____ |

835. Who accompanied you to seek care? Probe For The Person(S) Accompanying And Record All Persons.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.No One | 8.Other Member Of Resp.'S Fam |
| 2.Husband | 9.Other Member Of Husb.'S Fam |
| 3.Resp.'S Mother | 10.Friend/Neighbor |
| 4.Resp.'S Father | 11.Health Professional |
| 5.Mother-In-Law | 12.TBA |
| 6.Father-In-Law | 97.Other (Specify)_____ |
| 7.Sister/Sister-In-Law | |

836. How long did it take to find transport once a decision was made to seek care? If Less Than 2 Hours, Record In Minutes. Otherwise, Record In Hours.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Hours _____ | Minutes _____ | 98.Don't Know |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|

837. How long did it take to get there? If Less Than 2 Hours, Record In Minutes. Otherwise, Record In Hours.

- | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------------|
| 1.Hours | 2.Minutes | 98.Don't Know |
|---------|-----------|---------------|

838. How long was the time between when you arrived at the facility and the time you were first examined by a healthcare provider? If Less Than 2 Hours, Record In Minutes. Otherwise, Record In Hours.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1.Hours _____ | 3.Immediately |
| 2.Minutes _____ | 98.Don't Know |

839. Whom did you see for assistance for this health problem? Anyone else? Probe For The Type Of Person And Record All Persons Seen.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.Doctor | 5.Community Health Worker |
| 2.Nurse/ Midwife | 6.Relative/Friend |
| 3.Clinical Officer | 97.Other (Specify)_____ |
| 4.TBA | |

SECTION 9. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH CURRENT PREGNANCY

Check 106: Currently Pregnant?

- | | |
|-------|------|
| 1.Yes | 2.No |
|-------|------|

901. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about your current pregnancy. Have you seen anyone for antenatal care during your current pregnancy?

- | | |
|-------|--------------------|
| 1.Yes | 2.No.....Go to 908 |
|-------|--------------------|

902. How many times in total have you received antenatal care during this pregnancy?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Times _____ | 98.Don't Know |
|-------------|---------------|

903. How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?

Months_____.

98.Don't Know/Don't Remember

904. Whom did you first see for a check up on your current pregnancy? Anyone else? Probe For The Type Of Person And Record All Persons Seen.

1.Doctor

5.Community Health Worker

2.Nurse/Midwife

6.Relative/Friend

3.Clinical Officer

97.Other(Specify)_____

4.TBA

98.Don't Know/Don't Remember

905. How Many Antenatal Visits Do You Plan To Go To During This Pregnancy?

No. Of visits_____

98.Don't Know

906. During this pregnancy, has a health worker advised you about any of the following at least once? Danger signs of serious health problems during pregnancy, childbirth, or soon after? Where to go if you had danger signs of serious health problems? Where you should give birth to your baby? Arrangements for transportation? Arrangements for funds/finances? Arrangements for a blood donor? Arrangements for a healthcare professional to deliver your child?

906.1.Danger signs of serious health problems during pregnancy, childbirth, or soon after?

1.Yes

2.No

98.Do not know

906.2.Where to go if you had danger signs of serious health problems?

1.Yes

2.No

98.Do not know

906.3.Where you should give birth to your baby?

1.Yes

2.No

98.Do not know

906.4.Arrangements for transportation?

1.Yes

2.No

98.Do not know

906.5.Arrangements for funds/finances?

1.Yes

2.No

98.Do not know

906.6.Arrangements for a blood donor?

1.Yes

2.No

98.Do not know

906.7.Arrangements for a healthcare professional to deliver your child?

1.Yes

2.No

98.Do not know

907. Did you speak with anyone outside of a health facility about danger signs of serious health problems during pregnancy, childbirth, or soon after?

1. Yes 2. No

907.1. If yes: Whom did you speak with? Record all responses

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Husband | 4. Friend/Neighbor |
| 2. Mother-In-Law | 5. Community Health Worker |
| 3. Other Family Member | |

908. Did you speak with anyone outside of a health facility about where to go if you had danger signs of serious health problems?

1. Yes 2. No

908.1. If yes: Whom did you speak with? Record all responses

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Husband | 4. Friend/Neighbor |
| 2. Mother-In-Law | 5. Community Health Worker |
| 3. Other Family Member | |

909. Did you speak with anyone outside of a health facility about where you should give birth to your baby?

1. Yes 2. No

909.1. If yes: Whom did you speak with? Record all responses

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Husband | 4. Friend/Neighbor |
| 2. Mother-In-Law | 5. Community Health Worker |
| 3. Other Family Member | |

910. Did you speak with anyone outside of a health facility about arrangements for transportation?

1. Yes 2. No

910.1. If yes: Whom did you speak with? Record all responses

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Husband | 4. Friend/Neighbor |
| 2. Mother-In-Law | 5. Community Health Worker |
| 3. Other Family Member | |

911. Did you speak with anyone outside of a health facility about arrangements for funds/finances?

1. Yes 2. No

911.1. If yes: Whom did you speak with? Record all responses

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| 1. Husband | 2. Mother-In-Law |
|------------|------------------|

3.Other Family Member

5.Community Health Worker

4.Friend/Neighbor

912. Did you speak with anyone outside of a health facility about arrangements for a blood donor?

1.Yes

2.No

912.1. If yes: Whom did you speak with? Record all responses

1.Husband

4.Friend/Neighbor

2.Mother-In-Law

5.Community Health Worker

3.Other Family Member

913. Did you speak with anyone outside of a health facility about arrangements for a healthcare professional to deliver your child?

1.Yes

2.No

913.1..if yes: Whom did you speak with? Record all responses

1.Husband

4.Friend/Neighbor

2.Mother-In-Law

5.Community Health Worker

3.Other Family Member

Check 901: Received Antenatal Care?

1.Yes

2.No.....Go to 917

914. Why have you not seen anyone for antenatal care? (circle all responses given.)

1.Do Not Know Where To Go

4.No One Was There To Accompany

2.Health Facility Too Far

5.No Good Service

3.Too Expensive

97.Other (Specify) _____

915. Have you or your family made any arrangements for the birth of this child?

1.Yes

2.No.....Go to 819

98.Don't Know.....Go to 919

916. Which arrangements have you or your family made for the birth of this child? (Circle All Responses Given.) Then Probe: Did You [Any Remaining Arrangements]?

1.Identify Transport

4.Identify Skilled Provider

2.Save Money

97.Other (Specify)_____

3.Identify Blood Donor

917. Where do you plan to give birth to this baby?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.Respondent's Home | 6.Other Public (Specify)_____ |
| 2.TBA's Home | 7.Private Clinics |
| 3.Other Home | 97.Other (Specify)_____ |
| 4.Gvt. Hospital | 98.Don't Know.....Go To 921 |
| 5.Gvt. Health Center | |

918. Who made the final decision about where you will give birth?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.No One | 9.Sister/Sister-In-Law |
| 2.Respondent | 10.Other Member Of Resp.'S Fam |
| 3.Respondent & Husband | 11.Other Member Of Husb.'S Family |
| 4.Husband | 12.Friend/Neighbor |
| 5.Resp.'S Mother | 13.Health Professional |
| 6.Resp.'S Father | 14.TBA |
| 7.Mother-In-Law | 97.Other (Specify)___97 |
| 8.Father-In-Law | 98.Don't Know |

919. Who do you expect will assist you with the birth? Probe for the type of person and record all persons mentioned.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.Doctor | 5.Community Health Worker |
| 2.Nurse/ Midwife | 6.Relative/Friend |
| 3.Clinical Officer | 97.Other (Specify)_____ |
| 4.TBA | 98.Don't Know.....Go To 923 |

920. Who made the final decision about who will assist you with the birth of this baby?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1.No One | 9.Sister/Sister-In-Law |
| 2.Respondent | 10.Other Member Of Resp.'S Fam |
| 3.Respondent & Husband | 11.Other Member Of Husb.'S Fam |
| 4.Husband | 12.Friend/Neighbor |
| 5.Resp.'S Mother | 13.Health Professional |
| 6.Resp.'S Father | 14.TBA |
| 7.Mother-In-Law | 97.Other (Specify)_____ |
| 8.Father-In-Law | 98.Don't Know |

ANNEX II. IBSA WA'EE GAGGAAFFII QO'ANNOO KANA

Gaggaaffiin Qophaahe kun Qo'annoo wa'ee Qophii da'umsaa fi dhibeewwan yeroo ulfaa, ciniinsuu fi Da'umsaa issan irra gahuu danda'u irraa akka ofi eegan ilaalchisee gochi dubartootaa maal akka fakkaatu fi waantota dhiibbaa itti godhan adda baasanii hubachuuf jedhamee kan yaadameedha. Qo'annoon kun kan geggeeffamu barataa _____ jedhamu; Yuunivesitii Finfinneetti, Mana Barumsaa Fayyaa Hawaasaatti barumsa isaa Digirii 2ffaa barataa jiruun yeroo ta'u bu'aan qo'annoo kana irraa argamus adeemsa fi sochii hojii du'a haadholii xiqqeessuuf godhaman keessatti malawwan fi toftaalee kenniinsa tajaajila fayyaa haadholii ittiin raawwatamaa jiran qulqullinaanis ta'ee ga'umsaan fooyyessuuf ni dandeessisa jedhamee yaadameetii. Qaamonnii qo'annoo kana irratti hirmaachuu qabanis kan filataman adeemsa saayyinsaawwaa filannoo hirmaattota qo'annootiin fayyadamuudhaan yeroo ta'u isinis adeemsa filannoo godhame kanaan hirmaataa qo'annichaa taatanii filatamuuf carraa waan argataniifiidha. Dabatataan waanti ani isin hubachiisuu barbaadu, carraan argattan kun carraa baayyee gaarii ta'u isaa fi carraa argattan kanas fayyadamtanii qooda guddaa qo'annoo kana keessatti bayachuu qabdan hundumaa haala gaariidhaan bahachuun keessan milkoomina hojii qo'annoo kanaafis ta'ee sochii cimaa du'a haadholii sababoota ulfa fi da'umsaan woliqabataniin qaqqaban xiqqeessuuf godhamaa jiru keessatti iddoo oli aanaa kan qabu ta'uu isaatii. Kanaafuu isin akka hirmaataa qo'annoo kanaatti gahee guddaa isin irraa eegamu kana hanga dandeessan iftoomaan hirmaattanii bahachuudhaan tumsa isin irraa eegamu akka gootan kabajaan isin gaafadha.

C. UNKA WOLIIGALTEEN AFAANII ITTIIN RAAWWATAMU

Attam bultani/Ooltani? Ani maqaan koo _____ (the Interviewer)

Ani Yuuniversitii Finfinneetti Mana barumsaa Fayyaa Hawaasaa bakka bu'een dhufee jira. Kan ani dhufeefis dubartootaa fi maatii isanii wajjin wa'ee dhimma ulfa ta'anii mucacc godhachuu ilaalchisee muuxannoo isaan qaban irratti woli dubbachuuf ta'a. Bu'aan qorannoo mare keenya kana irraa argamus ga'umsa fi qulqullina sagantaalee fayyaa dubartootaa fooyyessuuf ni gargaaraa. Ega isin akka carraa adeemsa filannoo hirmaattota qo'annoo kanaa kallatti adeemsa carraa baasuu geggeeffameetiin mare kana irratti akka hirmaattan carraan kun isinii bahee jira. Yoo naaf eyyamtan egaa gaaffilee muraasa qofan isin gaafadha, garuu ammo gaaffii ani isiiniif dhiyeessu keessaa kamiinuu deebisuu hinbarbaaddan taanaan deebisuu dhiisuun mirga keessani. Gaggaaffii jalqabnu kanas yeroo barbaaddanitti addaan kuttanii deemuus ni dandeessu, wolumaagalayyuu qo'annoo kana woliin turree akka hojjennu fedhii hinqabdan yoo ta'es dhiisuuf mirga qabdu. Gaggaaffiin kun yoo baayyatte daqiiqaa 10 fudhata, ragaan nuti isin irraa fudhannu ammoo nama miseensa qaamaProjektii kanaraawwachiisuun ala ta'e kamittuu kan hin argisiifamne ta'uu isaa isinii ni mirkaneessa.

Adeemsa fi sochii qo'annoo kana adeemsisuu hundumaa ilaalchisee gaaffii yoo qabaattan yeroo barbaaddanitti gaafachu ni dandeessu.

Gaaffiilee kana jalqabuuree? Eeyyee/Miti

Maqaa Gaafataa _____

Guyyaa _____

D. GAGGAAFFII

KUTAA 1ffa:- GAAFFII WA'EE EENYUMMAA, DHIMMA HAWAASUMMAA, DINAGDEE FI UMMATAA

A. GAAFFII WA'EE EENYUMMAA

101. Maqaa Aanaa _____

102. Maqaa Gandaa _____

103. Lakkoofsa eenyummaa maatii _____

104. Lakkoofsa Manaa _____

105. Guyyaaa itti gaafataman _____

Guyyaa _____

Ji'a _____

Bara _____

106. Maqaa sassaabaa raga _____

Maqaa _____

Mallattoo _____

B. RAGAA WA'EE DHIMMA HAWAASUMMAA, DINAGDEE FI UMMATAA

107. Baayyina maatii

Lakkoofsaan _____

108. Umuriin kee meeqa ta'a?

Woggaa xumurte Lakkoofsaan _____

109. Haala gaa'ila

1. Kan heerumtee hinbeekne 2. Kan heerumte 3. Kan Abbaan manaa irraa du'e

4. Kan woli hiikte 5. Kan addaan bahan

110. Teessoo

1. Magaala 2. Baadiyaa

111. Sanyiin keessan maanni?

1. Oromoo 2. Amaaraa 3. Kafechoo 4. Dawuroo 5. Tigiree

6. Guraagee 7. Yem 8. Silxee 9. Kan biro(ibsi) _____

112. Amantaan keessan (isin hordoftan) maanni?

1. Ortodoksii 2. Musiliima 3. Pirotistaantii

4.Katotikii 97.Kan biro (Ibsi)_____

113.Sadarkaan barumsaa keessan kutaa meeqa xumurtani?

1. Kan Hinbaranne (barreessu fi dubbisuu kan hindandeenye
2. Barreessu fi Dubbisuu kan dandeessu
3. Kan baratte yoo taate sadarkaa barumsa isheen xumurtee haa barreeffamu_____

114.Hojiin keessan gosa kami?

- 1.Qonnaan bulaa
- 2.Hojjettuu mootummaa
- 3.hojjettuu dhaabbata dhuunfaa
- 4.Barattuu
- 5.Haadha manaa
- 6.Hojii kan hinqabne
- 7.Hojjettuu manaa
- 8.Kan biro (haa ibsamu)_____

115.Galiin Maatii keessanii ji`aa qarshiidhaan hangam ta`a?

1. Qarshiidhaan_____
- 98.Hinbeeku

C.RAGAA WA`EE ULFAA FI DA`UMSAA

116.Kanaan dura ulfooftee beektaa?

- 1.Eeyyee
- 2.Miti

117.Amma kana ulfa garaadhaa qabdaa?

- 1.Eeyyee
- 2.Miti

118.Ji`oota 12 darban keessa mucaa fayyaalessa ykn du`aa deessee jirta?

- 1.Eeyyee
- 2.Miti

119.Hanga Harr`aatti si`a meeqa ulfoofte? Lakkoofsan_____

120.Hanga Harr`aatti meeqa deesse? Lakkoofsaan_____

121.Kan lubbuun jiran amma ijoollee meeqa qabda? Lakkoofsaan_____

KUTAA 2FFAA WAA`EE DA`UMSAA FI MUCAAWWAN DU`AA DHALATANII

Amma gaaffilee yaraa waa`ee ulfoota ati bara jireenya kee keessa baataa turtee ilaalchisee si gaafachuun barbaada. Gaaffilee kana keessatti xiyyeeffannaan keenya wa`ee ulfoota kee darbaniin ati mucaa fayyaalessa itti deessee fi kan ati mucaa du`aan dhalate qofa irratti waan ta`eef wa`ee dhimma ulfoota kee utuu yeroon hingahin si irraa bahanii kaafnee hin mari`annu.

Deebii gaaffii 116ffaa qulqulleeffadhu. Ulfa taatee beektii?

- 1.Eeyyee
- 2.Mitii

Deebii gaaffii 117ffaa qulqulleeffadhu amma ulfa qabdii?

- 1.Eeyyee
- 2.Mitii

Deebiin gaaffilee lamaanii mitii yoo ta'e gara kutaa 3ffaatti darbi

Deebiin gaaffii 117ffaa mitii yoo ta'e gaaffii 204ffatti darbi

201. Ulfikee kun ji'a meeqa ta'a? Ji'oota _____

(Lakkoofsa ji'ota xumuramanii galmeessi)

202. Ulfikee ammaa kun isa jalqabaati?

1. Eeyyee 2. Mitii gara.....kutaada sadaffaatti darbi

203. Ulfoota kee hanga yoonaa keessaa kan mucaa du'aan (stillbirth) dhalate jira?

1. Eeyyee 2. Mitii.....gara gaaffii 206ffatti darbi

204. Ulfoota kee kanaan duraa keessaa meeqa isaaniitti mucaan du'aan dhalate?

Mucaawwan du'aa dhalatan _____

205. Ulfoota kee kanaan duraa keessaa kan mucaan fayyaalessa dhalate jira?

1. Eeyyee 2. Mitii....gara gaaffii 208ffaatti darbi

206. Ulfoota kee kanaan duraa keessaa meeqa isaaniitti mucaan fayyaalessa deessee jirta?

Mucoota fayyaalessa dhalatan _____

207. Deebii gaaffii 205ffaa fi 207ffaa ida'ama isaa galmeessi, homtuu yoo hinjiraanne "00" galmeessi

Mucaalee fayyaalessa + du'aa dhalatan _____

208. Mucaan ati booddana deesse fayyaalessa moo du'aa dhalate? Du'aa dhalate jechuun mucaa isa tasa hin boonye YKN mallattoo lubbuu qabaachuu hin agarsiifne jechuudha)

1. Fayyaalessa dhalate 2. Du'aa dhalate

209. Mucaa booda kana ati deessen dura mucaan dhalate fayyaalessa moo du'aa dhalate?

1. Fayyaalessa dhalate 2. Du'aa dhalate

Mucaan isa booda kana ani daheen dura tokko qofan dahe.....

KUTAA 3FFAA HAALA BEEKUMSAA

Amma wa'ee ulfaa fi da'umsaa ilaalchisee gaaffilee yaaraasi gaafachuu barbaada wa'ee sadarkaawwan sadan dubartiin tokko yeroo mucaa argachuu barbaadu keessa dabarfachu qabduu irratti gaaffilee muraasa si gaafachuufanii. Sadarkaawwan kunis woita ulfa ta'uu, moyita ciniinsuu fi dahaa, fi woyita yeroo battala daha boodaatii

301. Akka yaada keetiitti dhibeewwan fayyaa sababa ulfaa wajjin waliqabatan yeroo ulfaa fi da'umsaa akka tasaa uumamee jireenya dubartii sanaa rakkoo keessa galchuu danda'u ni jiraata?

1. Eeyyee 2. Mitii 98. Hin beeku

302. Akka ati yaaddutti rakkoo dhibeewwan fayyaa ciccimoo yeroo ulfaa uumamanii jireenya dubartii ulfa tokkoo yaaddoo gaafadhu keessa galchuu danda'an maali faadha? Gadi fageenyan gaafadhu

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Dhagala`a dhiigaa | 10. Garaa ciniinnaa cimaa |
| 2. Mataa bowwoo cimaa | 11. Sochiin mucaa gadameessa |
| 3. Ija mamatti mersuu | Keessa jiru dabaaluu/xiqqachu |
| 4. Ollachiisaa | 12. Utuu ciniinsuun hin jalqabin |
| 5. Dhiira fuulaa fi harkaa | Bishaan gubbee dhangala`uu |
| 6. Qaama gubaa | 97. Kan biraa (ibis) _____ |
| 7. Ofi mollaachisuu | 00. Homtuu G. 304ffaatti darbi |
| 8. Rakkoo afuura baafachuu | 98. hinbeeku... G. 304ffatti darbi |
| 9. Humna dhabsiisuu | |

303. Akka ati yaaddutti sababa dhibeewwan kun uumamuu irraa kan ka'e dubartiin tokko du`uu ni dandeessii?

1. Eeyyee 2. Mitii 98. Hin beeku

304. Akka ati yaaddutti dhibeewwan fayyaa ciccimoon yeroo ciniinsuu fid a`umsaa uumamanii jireenya dubartii ulfa tokkoo yaaddoo keessa galchuu danda'u maalifaadha? Gadi fageenyaan gaafadhu.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Dhagala`a dhiigaa | 9. Humna dhabsiisuu |
| 2. Mataa bowwoo cimaa | 10. Garaa ciniinnaa cimaa |
| 3. Ija mamatti mersuu | 11. Sochiin mucaa gadameessa |
| 4. Ollachiisaa | Keessa jiru dabaaluu/xiqqachu |
| 5. Dhiira fuulaa fi harkaa | 12. Utuu ciniinsuun hin jalqabin |
| 6. Qaama gubaa | bishaan gubbee dhangala`uu |
| 7. Ofi mollaachisuu | 97. Kan biraa (ibis) _____ |
| 8. Rakkoo afuura baafachuu | 00. Homtuu G. 304ffaatti darbi |
| | 98. hinbeeku... G. 304ffatti darbi |

305. Akka ati yaaddutti dubartiin tokko sababa dhibeewwan kana wajjin woli qabateen du`uu ni dandeessi?

1. Eeyyee 2. Mitii 98. Hin beeku

306. Akka ati yaaddutti dhibeewwan fayyaa ciccimoon yeroo battala guyyoota lamman dhumsa boodaa keessa mullatanii jireenya dubartii tokkoo yaaddoo keessa galchuu danda'an maali faadha?

1. Dhagala`a dhiigaa 2. Mataa bowwoo cimaa

3. Ija mamatti mersuu

4. Ollachiisaa

5. Dhiira fuulaa fi harkaa

6. Qaama gubaa

7. Ofi mollaachisuu

8. Rakkoo afuura baafachuu

9. Humna dhabsiisuu

10. Garaa ciniinnaa cimaa

11. Sochiin mucaa gadameessa

Keessa jiru dabaluu/xiqqachu

12. Utuu ciniinsuun hin jalqabin

Bishaan gubbee dhangala`uu

97. Kan biraa (ibis) _____

00. Homtuu G. 304ffaatti darbi

98. hinbeeku... G. 304ffatti darbi

307. Akka ati yaaddutti dubartiin tokko sababa dhibeewwan kanaa wajjin woliqabataaen du`uu ni dandeessi?

1. Eeyyee

2. Mitii

98. Hin beeku

308. Amma wa`ee fayyaa mucaa dhalattuu ilaalchisee gaaffilee yaraa si gaafachuun barbaada. Akka atti yaadaatti dhibeewwan fayyaa ciccimoon yeroo battala daha boodaa hanga guyyaa torbaa keessa uumamu danda`an fi fayyaa mucaa dhalattuu kana yaaddoo keessa galchuu danda`an maali faadha?

1. Rakkoodhaan afuura baasuu YKN afuura baasuu sardaa

2. Halluun Ija YKN gogaa isaanii bifa keelloo ta`u

3. Naannoo handhuuratti malaa, dhiigni YKN dhangala`i biraa mullachu

4. Mucaan bicachuu (Xiqqoo ta`uu)

5. Kafkoffa`uu YKN madaahuu gogaa

6. Rommisiisaa/ollachuu/ qaama gogsaa

7. Humna buusaa/ofi wollaaluu

8. Ijii diimacuu YKN dhiita`uu fi malaa kuusuu

97. Kan biro (ibisi)

98. Hinbeeku.....G gaaffii 310ffatti darbi

309. Akka ati yaaddutti mucaan dhalattuun tokko sababa dhibewwan kanaan woli qabateen du`uu ni danda`a?

1. Eeyyee

2. Mitii

98. Hin beeku

310. Tajaajila fayyaa bu`uuraa yeroo battala daha boodaa keessa mucaa dhalattuuf kennamuu qaban yaraa maqaadhaan ibsuu ni dandeessaa?

1. Aannan harmaa qofa qallabuu

3. Tajaajila yaalaa ijaa

2. Qoorsuu fi uffisuu

4. Tajaajila yaalaa handhuraa

97.Kan biraa (ibsi)

98.Hin beeku

311.Jecha “Qophii da`umsaa” jedhu takkaa dhageessee beektaa?

1.Eeyyee

2.Mitii

98.Hin beeku

312.Akka ati yaaddutti waanti dubartiin tokko da`umsaaf qopha`uu keessatti waantonni isheen gochuu dandeessu maali faadha?

1.Mala geejjiba adda baafachuu

4.Ogeessa tajaajila da`umsaa kennu adda baafachuu

2.Maallaqa oli kaawwachuu

97.Kan biraa (ibsi)_____

3>Nama dhiiga arjoomu qopheeffachuu

313.Hawaasni keessan dubartoota da`umsaaf qopheessuu irratti deggersa ni kenna? FKF dubartootaaf tajaajila geejjibaa ni kenna? Maatiin dubartii ulfaa maallaqa baasii tajaajila da`umsaaf oolu haala itti argatu ni mijeessa? Arjooma dhiigaa yeroo ulfaa fi dhibee fayyaa uumamu dubartiif kennamu haala itti argamu ni mijeessaa?

Tajaajila biro kamiyyuu?

313.1.Geejjiba

1.Eeyyee

2.Miti

8.Deebii hinqabu

313.2.Maallaqa

1.Eeyyee

2.Miti

8.Deebii hinqabu

313.3.Dhiiga

1.Eeyyee

2.Miti

8.Deebii hinqabu

313.4.Kan biro(ibsi)_____

KUTAA 4FFAA; ILAALCHAA FI HUBATAA

Ani amma hubataalee haaraa hintaane adda addaa wa`ee ulfa`uu, mucaa dahuu, fi yeroo battala daha boodaa tartiibaan isinii dubbisuun yaalaa; Hubataalee kanas baayyee irratti wolii kan galtau, irratti kan waliigaltu, kan mormitu ta`uu kee beekuun barbaadaa deebiin tokkoon tokkoon gaaffii kanaaf kennitu keessaa kun sirriidha, kun sirrii miti kan jedhamu hin jiru.

401.Dubartiin tokko wa`ee iddoo mucaa ishee itti deessuu dursitee itti karoofachuu qabdi.

1.Bayyeen itti woligala

2.Ittin waliigala

3.Ni morma

4.Baayyeen morma

5.Hin beeku

402.Dubartiin tokko wa`ee geejjiba bakka itti deessu ittin qaqqabdduu dursitee itti karoofachuu qabdi.

1.Bayyeen itti woligala

2.Ittin waliigala

3.Ni morma

4.Baayyeen morma

5.Hin beeku

403. Abbaan manaa YKN kaadhimni dubartii tokkoo haati manaa isaa tajaajila qorannoo ulfaa argachuuf yeroo isheen deemtu miltoo ta'ee geessuun barbaachisaa mitii.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Bayyeen itti woliigala | 2. Ittin woliigala | 3. Ni morma |
| 4. Baayyeen morma | 5. Hin beeku | |

404. Dubartooni da`umsaaf gara mana yaalaa deemuu hafuu sababni isaa ijoon baasiin tajaajilaa baayyee oo`aa waan ta`ee fiidha.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Bayyeen itti woliigala | 2. Ittin woliigala | 3. Ni morma |
| 4. Baayyeen morma | 5. Hin beeku | |

405. Dubartooni da`umsaaf gara mana yaalaa deemuu hafuuf sababni isaa ijoon achi qaqqabuun baayyee waan itti ulfaatuufidha.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Bayyeen itti woliigala | 2. Ittin woliigala | 3. Ni morma |
| 4. Baayyeen morma | 5. Hin beeku | |

406. Dubartoonni da`umsaaf gara mana yaalaa deemuu hafuuf sababni ijoon hojjetooni achii dubartoota ulfina barbaachisu kennaniifii waan hin keessummeessineefiidha.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Bayyeen itti woliigala | 2. Ittin woliigala | 3. Ni morma |
| 4. Baayyeen morma | 5. Hin beeku | |

407. Abbaan manaa YKN kaadhimni dubartii tokkoo yeroo isheen deessu woliin turuun barbaachisaa miti.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Bayyeen itti woliigala | 2. Ittin woliigala | 3. Ni morma |
| 4. Baayyeen morma | 5. Hin beeku | |

408. Da`umsi caalmaadhaan dhimma dubatiiti Gaheen Abbaan manaa bahachuu qabu xiqqaadha.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Bayyeen itti woliigala | 2. Ittin woliigala | 3. Ni morma |
| 4. Baayyeen morma | 5. Hin beeku | |

KUTAA 5FFAA HUBATA WA'EE DHAABBILEE FAYYAA

Amma wa`ee dhaabbilee fayyaa naannoo dubarton tokko mucaa keessatti dahuu dan deessuu irratti gaaffilee yaraasi gaafachuuf deema.

501. Dubartiin tokko gargaarsa doktorii/naarsii, YKN narsii deessiftuufiin mucaa dahuuf eessa deemuu akka dandeessu ni beekta? Deebiin kee "eeyyeedha" yoo ta'e iddoon kun eessa? Iddoowwan tuqaman hunda galmeessi dhaabbata fayyaa tokkoo oli tuqame yoo ta'e, dhaabbilee fayyaa tuqaman keessaa kan caalaa asi dhioyaatu isa kamiidha?

Maqaa dhaabbata fayyaa _____

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mana ofii...K. 6ffatti darbi | 2. Mana Deessiftuu aadaa |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|

3. Buufata fayyaa motummaa

6. Dhaabbilee dhuunfaa biro (ibsi)

4. Hospitaala mootummaa

97. Kan biro (ibsi) _____

5. Dhaab. fayyaa Umm. biro (ibis)

98. Hin beeku.K. 6ffaatt darbi

502. Hawaasa kee keessatti dubartiin tokko haala kamiin dhaabbata kana deemti?

Dhaabbaticha fayyaa gaggabuuf gosti geejjibaa isheen yeroo baayyee fayyadamtu maali ?

1. Ambulaansii

6. Bidiruu

2. Konkolata namota dhunfa

7. Miillaan

3. Taaksii /Autoobusii

8. Biskileettiin

4. Gaarii

97. Kan biroo (ibsi) _____

5. Duqduqqee

98. Hin beeku

503. Akka woliigalaatti dhaabbaticha fayyaa qaqqabuuf hangam deemsisa? Yoo sa`a lamaa gadi ta`e deqiiqaadhaan galmeessi, kanaa achitti sa`aatii dhaan galmeessi

Sa`a _____

Daqiiqaa _____

98. Hin beeku

504. Akka ati yaaddutti tajaajilaaleen fayyaa dhaabbata kana keessatti kennaman attami jetta? Baayyee gaarii dha, gaariidha, giddu galeessa (homa hin jedhu) moo dadhabaadha jetta?

1. Baayyee gaariidha

4. Dadhabaadha

2. Gaariidha

98. Hinbeeku

3. Giddu galeessa

505. Haala ibsite kanaan sadarkaa kenniteef kana maali irratti hundoofta akka kenniteef anatti himuu ni dandeessaa? (deebii 504 qulqullessi) waanti biraan yoo jiraate gadi fageenyaa gaafadhu deebii hundumaa galmeessi.

1. Doktooriin guyyaa hundumaa ni jiraata

8. Dhaabbatichi takka takka ni cufama

2. Dhaabbatichi guyyaa hunda banaadha

9. Hojjetoonni gaaffilee ani gaafadhu naaf hin deebisan

3. Hojjetoonni gaaffiilee ani gaafadhuf deebii naaf kennu

10. Dhaabbatichi qoricha barbaachisu hunda hin qabu

4. Dhaabbatichi guyyaa hundaa qoricha barbaachisu ni qaba

11. Ilaalamuuf yeroo dheeraa nama eegsisa

5. Yeroo dheeraa nama hin eegsisu

12. Haalli hojjetoonni dubatoota itti keessummeessan dadhabaadha

6. Hojjetoonni dubatoota kabajaan keessummeessu

97. Kan biro (ibsi) _____

7. Doktooriin tokko tokko achitti hin argamu

98. Hin beeku

KUTAA 6FFAA ILAALCHA FI HUBATA WA'EE OGEESSOTA FAYYAA

Amma ammo hubataalee adda addaa wa`ee doktorootaa, naarsotaa fi deessiftoota aadaa jiraniin tokko tokkoonsiif dubbisa. Jechoota kanas kan itti woliu galtu ta`u, kan mormitu ta`u YKN itti woligaluufis ta`e mormuuf kan ati hinbeekne ta`uu baruun barbaada. Yeroo duraaf kan doktooraatiin, itti aanusuun kan narsotaa irraa achii ammoo kan deessiftoota aadaatii jalqabuudhaan “tokkoon tokkoon gaaffii ala tokkichaan dubbisuu

601.Hawaasa kana keessatti doktoroonni/Naarsonni/ deessiftoonni aadaa gosa tajaajilaa yeroo ulfaa, da`umsaa fi yeroo battala daha boodaa dubartiin tokko argachu qabdu ni beekuu?

601.1.Doktoorota

1.Eeyyee 1.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

601.2.Naarsota

1.Eeyyee 1.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

601.3.Deessiftoota Aadaa

1.Eeyyee 1.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

602.Hawaasa kana keessatti doktoroonni/naarsonni/ deessiftoonni Aadaa dubartoota kabajaan ni keessummeessuu?

602.1.Doktoorota

1.Eeyyee 1.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

602.2.Naarsota

1.Eeyyee 1.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

602.3.Deessiftoota Aadaa

1.Eeyyee 1.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

603.Hawaasa kana keessatti Doktoroonni/Naarsonni/ Deessiftooni aadaa dhibeewwan fayyaa ciccimoon yoo uumaman waan hojjechuu qaban ni beekuu

603.1.Doktoorota

1.Eeyyee 1.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

603.2.Naarsota

1.Eeyyee 1.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

603.3.Deessiftoota Aadaa

1.Eeyyee 1.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

KUTAA 7FFA MUUXANNOO DHUUNFA ULFA KEE BOODA KANAA IRRATTII

Kuusaalee sadan gaaffiiwwanii akka armaan gadiitti jiran keessatti sadarkaawwan sadan dubartoonni yeroo mucaa argachuuf jedhan keessa darbuu qaban jennee gubbaatti kaafnee

jirru; ulfahuu, dahuu fi yeroo battala daha boodaa ilaalchisee muuxannoo ati qabdusi gaafachuufiidha kan ani ittin jalqabuu barbaadus wa`ee walfakee isa dhumaa ati mucaa fayyaalessa YKN mucaa du`aa itti deessee ilaalchisee si haasofsiisuudhaan ta`a.

Deebii gaaffii 118ffaa hubadhu. Ji`oota 12n darban keessa mucaa fayyaalessa YKN mucaa du`aa deessee turte?

1.Eeyyee 2.Miti.....kuta 9tti darbi

701.Yeroo ulfa kee kanaa tajaajila qorannoo ulfaa argachuuf namni ati quunnamte jira?

1.Eeyyee 2.Miti.....Gara gaaffii 608ffaatti darbi

702.Yeroo ulfa kee kanaa tajaajila qorannoo ulfaa kan fudhate wolii gala si`a meeqa ta`a?

Si`a meeqa _____ 98.Hin beeku/hin yaadadhu

703.Ulfakee kanaaf tajaajila qorannoo ulfaa isa jalqabaa yeroo fudhatte ulfikee ji`a meeqa ta`a?

ji`oota _____ 98.Hinbeeku/hin yaadadhu

704.Ulfakee kana ilaalchifachuuf jalqaba eenyuun argatte? Namni biraa yoo jiraate akaakuu namichaa addaan baasiitii namoota argaman hunda glmeessi.

1.Doktoorii	5.Hojjetaa fayyaa hawaasaa
2.Naarsii/Maarsii deessiftuu	6.Fira/ Maatii
3.Ofiisera Kiliinikaalaa	97.Kan biro (ibis) _____
4.Deessiftuu aadaa	98.Hin beeku /hin yaadadhu

705.Ulfa kee kanaaf tajaajila qorannoo ulfaa isa dhumaa yeroo fudhatte ulfi kee ji`a meeqa ta`a?

ji`oota _____ 98.Hinbeeku/hin yaadadhu

706.Yeroo ulfakee isa kanaa ogeessi fayyaa dhimmoota kanaa gaditti kaa`aman kana irratti yoo xinnaate yeroo tokko gorsa siif kenne jira?

Mallattoowwan balaa dhibeewwan fayyaa ciccimoo yeroo ulfaa yeroo mucaa dahanii YKN battala yeroo dahumsa fayyaa ciccimoo yeroo ulfaa yeroo mucaa dahanii YKN battala yeroo dahumsa boodaa? Yoo mallattoowwan balaa dhibeewwan fayyaa ciccimoo qabaatte eessa dhaquu akka qabdu, mucaa kee eessatti dahuu akka qabdu? Geejjiba ittiin qaqqabuu qabdu akka mijeeffattu? Maallaqa dhimma kanaaf barbaachisu argachuuf haala akka mijeeffattu? Dhiiga si barbaachisu argachuuf haala akka mijeeffattu? Ogeessa fayyaa si deessisu argachuuf haala akka mijeeffattu?

706.1. Mallattoowwan balaa dhibeewwan fayyaa ciccimoo yeroo ulfaa yeroo mucaa dahanii YKN battala yeroo dahumsa fayyaa ciccimoo yeroo ulfaa yeroo mucaa dahanii YKN battala yeroo dahumsa boodaa?

1.Eeyyee 2.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

709.1 Deebiin kee Eeyyee dha yoo ta'e; eenyu faa wajjin haasofte? Deebiin hundi haa galmaahu.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.Abbaa Manaa ishee | 4.Hiriyaa/Ollaa |
| 2.Amaatii ishee | 5.Hojjetaa Fayyaa Hawaasaa |
| 3.Miseensa maatii ishe biro | |

710.Wa'ee geejjiba,si barbaachisuu ilaalchisee ogeessa fayyaatiin ala nama biraa wajjin haasoftee jirta?

- | | | |
|----------|--------|-------------|
| 1.Eeyyee | 2.Miti | 98.Hinbeeku |
|----------|--------|-------------|

710.1.Deebiin kee Eeyyee dha yoo ta'e; eenyu faa wajjin haasofte? Deebiin hundi haa galmaahu.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.Abbaa Manaa ishee | 4.Hiriyaa/Ollaa |
| 2.Amaatii ishee | 5.Hojjetaa Fayyaa Hawaasaa |
| 3.Miseensa maatii ishe biro | |

711.Wa'ee Maallaqa,si barbaachisuu ilaalchisee ogeessa fayyaatiin ala nama biraa wajjin haasoftee jirta?

- | | | |
|----------|--------|-------------|
| 1.Eeyyee | 2.Miti | 98.Hinbeeku |
|----------|--------|-------------|

711.1.Deebiin kee Eeyyee dha yoo ta'e; eenyu faa wajjin haasofte? Deebiin hundi haa galmaahu.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.Abbaa Manaa ishee | 4.Hiriyaa/Ollaa |
| 2.Amaatii ishee | 5.Hojjetaa Fayyaa Hawaasaa |
| 3.Miseensa maatii ishe biro | |

712.Wa'ee Nama dhiiga arjoomu,si barbaachisu ilaalchise ogeessa fayyaatiin ala nama biraa wajjin haasoftee jirta?

- | | | |
|----------|--------|-------------|
| 1.Eeyyee | 2.Miti | 98.Hinbeeku |
|----------|--------|-------------|

712.1.Deebiin kee Eeyyee dha yoo ta'e; eenyu faa wajjin haasofte? Deebiin hundi haa galmaahu.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.Abbaa Manaa ishee | 4.Hiriyaa/Ollaa |
| 2.Amaatii ishee | 5.Hojjetaa Fayyaa Hawaasaa |
| 3.Miseensa maatii ishe biro | |

713.Wa'ee ogeessa fayyaa tajaajila da `umsaa siif kennu adda baafachuu ilaalchisee ogeessa fayyaatiin ala nama biraa wajjin haasoftee jirta?

- | | | |
|----------|--------|-------------|
| 1.Eeyyee | 2.Miti | 98.Hinbeeku |
|----------|--------|-------------|

713.1. Deebiiin kee Eeyyee dha yoo ta'e; eenyu faa wajjin haasofte? Deebiiin hundi haa galmaahu.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Abbaa Manaa ishee | 4. Hiriyaa/Ollaa |
| 2. Amaatii ishee | 5. Hojjetaa Fayyaa Hawaasaa |
| 3. Miseensa maatii ishe biro | |

Deebii Gaaffii 701 ffaa qulqulleeffadhu: Ulfakee booda kana deesse kanaf nama tajaajila da'umsa duraa siif kennu argattee jirta?

1. Eeyyee 2. Miti 98. Hinbeeku/Hinyadadhu

714. Tajaajila da'umsa duraa argachuuf nama maaliif hin barbaadne? Deebii kenname hunda itti marsi.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Gara itti adeemtu hin beektu | 4. Miiltoo dhabeetani |
| 2. Dhabb. Fayya bayyee fagodha | 5. Tajaajilli gaariin hin jiru |
| 3. Baayyee ni`aadha | 97. Kan biraa (ibis _____) |

715. Yeroo ulfa kee isa kanaa, dhibeewwan fayyaa ciccimoon ulfichaan woli qabatan si quunnamee turee?

1. Eeyyee 2. Miti...K.7ffatti darbi 98. Hin beeku...K.7ffatti darbi

716. Rakkoollee attamiitu si quunname? (Deebii kenname hunda itti marsi)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Dhangala`a dhiigaa | 9. Humna dhabuu cimaa |
| 2. Mataa bowwoo cimaa | 10. Garaa ciniinnaa cimaa |
| 3. Ija maruu | 11. Sochiin mucaa gadameessa Keessaa dabaluu YKN xiqqaachuu |
| 4. Ollachiisaa | 12. Utuu ciniinsuun hin jirre bishaan Gubeeburuquu |
| 5. Dhiita harkaa fi fuulaa | 97. Kan biro (ibis _____) |
| 6. Qaama Gubaa oliaanaa | 98. Hin beeku |
| 7. Ofi wollaaluu | |
| 8. Afuura baasuuf rakkachuu | |

717. Dhibeewwan fayyaa kana keessaa kan baayyee cimaan isa kami?

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Dhangala`a dhiigaa | 6. Qaama Gubaa oliaanaa |
| 2. Mataa bowwoo cimaa | 7. Ofi wollaaluu |
| 3. Ija maruu | 8. Afuura baasuuf rakkachuu |
| 4. Ollachiisaa | 9. Humna dhabuu cimaa |
| 5. Dhiita harkaa fi fuulaa | 10. Garaa ciniinnaa cimaa |

11. Sochiin mucaa gadameessa
Keessaa dabaluu YKN xiqqaachuu

97. Kan biro (ibis) _____

12. Utuu ciniinsuun hin jirre
bishaan Gubeeburuquu

98. Hin beeku

718. Rakkoo si quunname kanaaf gargaarsa barbaaddee jirta?

1. Eeyye.....G 722ffatti darbi

2. Miti

98. Hinbeeku

719. Dhibee fayyaa cimaa si quunname kana irratti gargaarsa si barbaarchisu barbaaduu akka qabdu ilaalchisee murtee isa dhumaa kan kenne eenyu?

1. Homtuu

9. Obboleetti Abbaa manaa ishee

2. Deebii ishee kennituu

10. Miseensa maatii ishee biro

3. Abbaa manaa ishee fi ishee

11. Maatii Abba manaa ishee

4. Abbaa manaa

12. Fira/Ollaa

5. Haadha ishee

13. Ogeessa Fayyaa

6. Abbaa ishee

14. Deessiftuu Addaa

7. Amaatii ishee

97. Kan biraa (ibis) _____

8. Amaaroo ishee

98. Hin beeku

720. Dhibee fayyaa si quunnameef gargaarsa maaliif hin barbaadne? Waanti biraa jira? Sababoonni biroon yoo jiraate gaafadhutii sababoota tuqaman hunda galmeessi

1. Isheen barbaachisaadha jettee waan hin yaadneef

2. A/Manaa fi maatiin barbaachisaadha Jedhanii waan hin yaadneef

3. Dhaabbatni fayyaa baayyee fago waan ta`eef

4. Geejiibni waan hin jirreef

5. Tajaajilli fayyaa mucaa waan hin jirreef

6. Baasiin isaa oo`aa waan ta`eef

7. Tajaajila kennamu dadhabaa waan ta`eef

8. Tajaajila sadarkaa qeyeetti waan ani fayyadameef0

9. Eessa deemuu akka ani qabu waan hin beekneef

10. Deemuf yeroon waan hin jirreef

97. Kan biro (ibis) _____

98. Hin beeku

Deebii gaaffii 718ffaa qulqulleeffadhu gargaarsa argachuuf yaaddee turte?

1.Eeyyee 2.Miti.....K. 8ffatti darbi 98.Hin beeku...K. 8ffatti darbi

721.Gargaarsa barbaacha gara dhaabbata fayyaa deemtee jirta? Deebii kee “eeyyee” dha yoo ta`e yeroo jalqabaaf dhaabbata fayyaa kami deemte? (Maqaa iddoochaa)_____

1.Miti hin deemne1 5.Dhaab. Fayya dhunfaa biro (ibsi)____
2.Hospitaala mootummaa 97.Kan biro (ibis)____
3.Buufata fayyaa mootummaa
4.Dhaab. fayya Ummat biro (ibis)_____

722.Gargaarsa kana akka siif kennu eenyuun argatte? Kan biraan yoo jiraate? Abbummaa namichaa qoradhutii nama argame hunda galmeessi.

1.Doktoora 5.Hojjetaa Fayyaa Hawaasaa
2.Naarsii/Deessiftuu 6.Fira/Hiriyaa
3.Offisera kiliinikaalaa 97.Kan biro (ibis)_____
4.Deessiftuu Aadaa

KUTAA 8FFAA MUUXANNOO DHUUNFAA DA`UMSA KEESSAN BOODA KANAA

Amma wa`ee haala da`umsa ulfa isa irratti mari`achaa turre kanaa ilaalchiseen isinii wajjin haasa`aa.

801.Mucaa kee isa booda kanaa essatti deesse? (Maqaa iddoo)_____

1.Qeyee deebii kennituu 5.Dhabb. Fayya Ummata biro (ibis)
2.Qeyee deessiftuu aadaa 6.Dhaabilee dhuunfaa biro (ibis)____
3.Hospitaala mootummaa 97.Kan biro (ibis)_____
4.Buufata fayyaa mootummaa

802.Iddoo amma itti deesse kanatti dahuuf karoofattee turtee?

1.Eeyyee 2.Miti 98.Hin beeku

803.Da`umsa kee kana dursee ati yookiin maatiin kee da`umsa kanaaf haala mijeessitanii turtanii?

1.Eeyyee 2.Miti..... G. 811ffatti darbi 98.Hin beeku.... G. 811ffatti darbi

804.Ati YKN maatiin kee da`umsa mucaa kanaatiif haalawwan kamifaa mijeessitanii turtani ? (Deebiiwwan kennaman hundatti haa marfamu. Haala biro mijeessitan qaban)

1.Geejjiba qopheessuu

4.Ogeessa deessisu adda baafacuhu

2.Maallaqa Kaawwachuu

97.Kan biraa (ibis)_____

3.Nama dhiiga arjoomu
qopheessuu

805.Deebii gaaffii 804 qulqulleeffadhu; Malli geejjiba ittiin qaqqabanii addaan bahee jira?

1.Eeyyee

2.Miti.....G. 807ffatti darbi

806.Mala geejjibaa addaan bahee ture fayyadamtee jirta?

1.Eeyyee

2.Miti

98.Hin beeku

807.Deebii gaaffii 804 qulqulleeffadhu; Maallaqni barbaachisu oli kaa'amee jira

1.Eeyyee

2.Miti.....G. 809ffatti darbi

808.Maallaqa dhimma kanaaf oli kaa'ame itti fayyadamtee jirta?

1.Eeyyee

2.Miti

98.Hin beeku

809.Deebii gaaffii 804ffaa qulqulleeffadhu. Namni dhiiga arjoomu qophahee ture?

1.Eeyyee

2.Miti.....G. 811ffatti darbi

810.Qaama dhiiga akka arjoomu qophaahee turee fayyadamtee turte?

1.Eeyyee

2.Miti

98.Hin beeku

811.Wa`ee bakka att itti dahuu qabduu ilaalchisee murtee isa dhumaa kan kenne eenyu?

1.Homtuu

9.Obboleetti Abbaa manaa ishee

2.Deebii ishee kennituu

10.Miseensa maatii ishee biro

3.Abbaa manaa ishee fi ishee

11.Maatii Abba manaa ishee

4.Abbaa manaa

12.Fira/Ollaa

5.Haadha ishee

13.Ogeessa Fayyaa

6.Abbaa ishee

14.Deessiftuu Addaa

7.Amaatii ishee

97.Kan biraa (ibis)_____

8.Amaaroo ishee

98.Hin beeku

812.Deebii gaaffii 801 qulqulleeffadhu. Dhaabbata fayyaatti deessee?

1.Eeyyee

2.Miti.....G. 821ffatti darbi

813.Sababoota gurguddoo sadan akka ati iddoowwan biro dhiiftee dhaabbata fayyaatti deesseef anatti himu ni dandeessa? Maali faadha qoradhu?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

814. Gara dhaabbata fayyaa attamitti deemte? (Qoradhu) Dhaabbata fayyaa qaqqabuuf gosa geejjibaa kamiin caalaa fayyadamte?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Ambulaansii | 6. Bidiruu |
| 2. Konkolataa dhuunfaa | 7. Miilaan |
| 3. Taaxii/Autoobusii | 8. Biskiliitii |
| 4. Gaarii | 97. Kan biraa(Ibsi)_____ |
| 5. Dugaduqqee | 98. Hin beeku |

815. Gara bakka ati itti deesseetti kan sigeesse eenyu? Nama geese hunda qoradhutii galmeessi.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Homtuu | 8. Miseensa maatii ishee biro |
| 2. Abbaa manaa ishee | 9. Miseensa maatii dhirsa ishee bir |
| 3. Haadha ishe | 10. Fira/Ollaa |
| 4. Abbaa ishee | 11. Ogeessa Fayyaa |
| 5. Haadha dhinsa ishee | 12. Deessiftuu Addaa |
| 6. Abbaa dhirsa ishee | 97. Kan biraa (ibis)_____ |
| 7. Obboleetti Ishee/dhirsa ishee | 98. Hin beeku |

816. Dhaabbata fayyichaa qaqqabuuf yeroo hangamii si fudhate? Sa`a lamaa gadi yoo ta`e daqiiqaadhaan galmeessi; kana ta`uu baannaan sa`aatiidhaan ga;meessi

Sa`a _____ Daqiiqaa _____ 98. Hin beeku

817. Dhaabbaticha fayyaa erga qaqqabdee booda, ogeessa fayyaa irraa tajaajila argachuun sa`a meeqa/hangam/ si eegsise sa`a lamaa gadi yoo ta`e daqiiqaadhaan galmeessi; kana ta`uu baannaan sa`aatiidhaan galmeessi

Sa`a _____ 3. Akkuma ani qaqqabeen
Daqiiqaa _____ 98. Hin beeku

818. Akka ati yaaddutti haalli tajaajiloota dhaabbata fayyaa kana keessatti kennamanii maali fakkaata? Baayyee gaarii, gaarii, giddugaleessa YKN gaarii miti jechuu ni dandeessa?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Baayyee gaariidha | 4. Gaarii miti |
| 2. Gaariidha | 5. Hin beeku |
| 3. Giddu galeessa | |

819. Haala kenniinsa tajaajilaa dhaabbata fayyaa kanaa sadarkaa gubbaatti kenniteef kana maaliif akka kenniteef anatti himuu ni dandeessa? (Deebii gaafa 718ffaa qulqulleeffadhu) waan biraa jiru qoradhu.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Doktooriin guyyaa hunda achitti ni argama | 8. Dhaabbatichi " " " " |
| 2. Dhaabbatichi guyyaa hundumaa banaadha | 9. Hojjetoonni gaaffii kootiif deebii hin kennanu |
| 3. Hojjetoonni gaaffii kootiif deebii naaf ni kennu | 10. Dhaabbatichi qorichoota barbaachisan hin qabu |
| 4. Dhaabbatichi guyyaa hunda qoricha barbaachisu ni qaba | 11. Yeroo dheeraa nama eegsisu |
| 5. Yeroo dheeraa nama hin eegsisu | 12. Hojjetoonni dubartoota gaariitiin hin keessummeessani |
| 6. Hojjetoonni dubartoota kabajaan keessummeessu | 97. Kan biro (ibsi) _____ |
| 7. Doktooriin yeroo tokko tokko ni dhabama | 98. Hin beeku |

Deebii gaaffii 801ffaa qulqulleeffadhu Dhaabbata fayyaatti deessee?

1. Eeyyee.....G. 822ffatti darbi 2. Miti

820. Sababoota sadii gurguddoo maaliif akka ati dhaabbata fayyaatti dahuu dhabdeef ibsu ni dandeessa?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Isheen ni barbaachisa jettee waan hin yaadneef | 6. Kaffaltiin isaa baayyee oo`aadha |
| 2. A/Mana YKN Maatiin ni barbaachisa jedhanii „ „ | 7. Tajaajilli kennamu gaarii miti |
| 3. Dhaabbati Fayyaa baayyee fagoodha | 8. Bakka deemuu qabdu hin beektu |
| 4. Geejjibni hin jiru | 9. Yeroon itti deeman hin jiru |
| 5. Tajaajilli fayyaa mucaa hin jiru | 97. Kan biro (ibsi) _____ |
| | 98. Hin beeku |

821. Da`umsa kee kanatti eenyu si gargaare ? Gosa namoota gargaaranii qoradhuutii hundumaa galemeessi.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Doktoora | 5. Hojjetaa fayyaa hawaasaa |
| 2. Naarsii | 6. Fira/hiriyaa |
| 3. Naarsii Deessiftuu | 97. Kan biroo(ibsi) _____ |
| 4. Deessiftuu aadaa | |

822. Da'umsa kee kana irratti namicha si gargaareen ala nama biraa akka si gargaaru yaaddaa qabda turte?

- 1.Eeyyee 2.Miti.....G. 825 ffatti darbi 98.Hinbeeku.....G. 825ffatti darbi

823. Da'umsa kana irratti utuu si gargaaree woyya jettee yaaddee kan turte eenyu?

- 1.Doctoorii 5.Hojjetaa fayyaa hawaasaa
2.Naarsii/deessiiffuu 6.Fira/hiriyaa
3.Offiisera kiliinikaalaa 97.Kan biroo(ibsi)_____
4.Deessiftuu aadaa

824. Mucichi kan dhalate tajaagila da'umsaa baqaqsanii hodhuutiini?

- 1.Eeyyee 2.Miti

825.Mucichi kan dhalate meeshaalee (forceps YKN Vacum Extractor) jedhamaniinii?

- 1.Eeyyee 2.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

826.Yeroo ciniinfattuu fi deessutti dhibee fayyaa cimaan Da'umsaan woligabate si quunname ture?

- 1.Eeyyee 2.Miti 98.Hin beeku

827.Dhibeewwan fayyaa akkamiitu si quunname ture?(deebiiwwan kennaman hunda itti marsi) dhibeewwan biroon si quunnaman jira? Qoradhu

- 1.Dhangala'a Dhiigaa cimaa 6.Ciniinsuu yeroon sa'a 12 olituruu
2.Mataa bowwo cimaa 7.Ofkaltiin mucan dhalte daq. 30
boda dahamu dhabuu
3.Ollachiisaa 97.Kan biroo(ibsi)_____
4.Qaama gubaa cimaa 98.Hinbeeku
5.Ofi wollaaluu

828.Dhibeewwan fayyaa kana keessaa baayyee cimaa kan ture isa kami?

- 1.Dhangala'a Dhiigaa cimaa 6.Ciniinsuu yeroon sa'a 12 olituruu
2.Mataa bowwo cimaa 7.Ofkaltiin mucan dhalte daq. 30
boda dahamu dhabuu
3.Ollachiisaa 97.Kan biroo(ibsi)_____
4.Qaama gubaa cimaa 98.Hinbeeku
5.Ofi wollaaluu

829.Yeroo dhibeen kun sitti uumame eessa turte ?

- 1.Mana ishee 3.Hispitalla Mootu.
2.Mana deessiftuu Aadaa 4.Buufata fayyaa Mootu.

5.Dhabb.fayya Mootu.
biroo(ibsi)_____

6.Dhaabb. dhunfaa biroo(ibsi)_____

97.Kan biroo(ibsi)_____

830.Dhibee kanaaf gargaarsa barbaddee turtee?

1.Eeyyee

2.Miti

98.Hinbekuu

831.Dhibee kanaaf gargaarsa waanti ati hin barbaadneef maaliifi ? Sababoota isaa qoradhu. Sababoota tuqaman hundumaas galmeessi.

1.Isheen ni barbaachisa jette hin yadneef

7.Tajaajilli gaariin hin kennamu

2.A/Manaa/Maatiin ni barbaachisa jedhani hin yadnef

8.Tajaajila mana keessaa fayyadamte

3.Dhaabatni fayyaa baayyee fagoodha

9.Eessa deemu akka qabdu hin beektu

4.Geejjibni hin jiru

10.Yeroon itti deemtu hin jiru

5.Tajaajilli fayyaa mucaa hin jiru

97.Kan biroo (ibsi)_____

98.Hin beeku

6.Kaffalttin tajaajilaa bayyee oo`adha

832.Gargaarsa kana argachuuf deemuu akka qabdu YKN deemuu akka hinqabne ilaalchisee murtee dhumaa kan kenne eenyu?

1.Homtuu

9.Obboleetti /Obboleetti dhirsa

2.Deebii kennituu

10.Miseensa maatii ishee biroo

3.Ishee fi A/Manaa ishee

11.Maatii dhirsa ishee biroo

4.A/Manaa ishee

12.Fira/ollaa

5.Haadha ishee

13.Ogeessa Fayyaa

6.Abbaa ishee

14.Deessiftuu aadaa

7.Amaatii ishee

97.Kan bira (ibsi)_____

8.Abbaa dhirsa ishee

98.Hin beeku

833.Gargaarsa kana argachuuf bakka tokko deemuu akka qabdu YKN hinqabne murteessuuf yeroo hangamii isinitti fudhate? Yoo sa`a lamaa gadita`e daqiiqaadhaan galmeessi kan yoo hin taane sa`aatiidhaan galmeessi.

Sa`a_____

Daqiiqaa_____

98.Hin beeku

Deebii gaaffii 830ffaa qulqulleeffadhu gargaarsa barbaaddee jirti?

1.Eeyyee

2.Miti

98.Hinbeeku

834.Gargaarsa argachuuf gara dhaabbata fayyaa deemtee jirta? Deebiin kee ”eeyyee” dha yoo ta`e, dhaabbata fayyaa kami jalqaba deemte? _____ (Maqaa iddoo)

1.Miti hin deemne.....11

2.Hospitaala Mootumma.....21

3. Buufata fayyaa mootumma..22

4. Dhaabbata mootummaa biroo..26

835. Gargaarsa barbaacha yeroo deemtu eenyutu si geggeese? Qoradhuutii nama geggeesse hunda galmeessi.

1. Homtuu hingeggeessine

8. Maatii ishee biroo

2. Abbaa Manaa

9. Maatii Dhirsa ishe biroo

3. Haadha ishee

10. Fira/Ollaa

4. Abbaa ishee

11. Ogeessa Fayyaa

5. Haadha dhirsa ishee

12. Deessiftuu Aadaa

6. Abbaa dhirsa ishee

97. Kan biro (Ibsi)_____

7. Obboleettii ishee/dhirsa ishee

836. Gargaarsa barbaachuuf erga murteeffame booda mala geejjibaa barbaaddanii argachuuf yeroo hangamii isinitti fudhate? Yeroo inni fudhate sa'a lamaa gadi yoo ta'e daqiiqaadhaan haa ibsamu kanaa achi sa'aatiidhaan haa ibsamu.

Sa'a_____

Daqiiqaa_____

98. Hinbeeku

837. Bakka gargaarsa itti argatte qaqqabuuf yeroo hangamii isinitti fudhate? Yeroo inni fudhate sa'a lamaa gadi yoo ta'e daqiiqaadhaan haa ibsamu kanaa achi sa'aatiidhaan haa ibsamu.

Sa'a_____

Daqiiqaa_____

98. Hinbeeku

838. Dhaabbata fayyaa erga qaqqabdani booda tajaajila argachuuf yeroo hangamii isinitti fudhate? Yeroo inni fudhate sa'a lamaa gadi yoo ta'e daqiiqaadhaan haa ibsamu kanaa achi sa'aatiidhaan haa ibsamu.

Sa'a_____

Daqiiqaa_____

Battalaan

98. Hinbeeku

839. Dhibee fayyaa si quunname kana irratti akka si gargaaru eenyuun argatte? Gosa nama isheen argattee hundi haa galmeeffamu.

1. Doktoorii

5. Hojjetaa Fayyaa Hawaasaa

2. Narsii/Narsii Deessiftuu

6. Fira/Hiriyaa

3. Ofiisera Kiliinikaakaa

97. Kan biraa (Ibsi)_____

4. Deessiftuu Aadaa

KUTAA 9. MUUXANNOO DHUUNFAA ULFA KEE AMMAA IRRATTI JIRU

Lakkoofsa gaaffii 115 mirkaneessi. Yeroo ammaa ulfa qabdaa?

1. Eeyyee

2. Miti

901. Amma waa'ee ulfa kee ammaa kana irratti gaaffiilee yaraa si gaafachuun barbaada. Ulfa kee ammaa kanaaf namni tajaajila da`umsa duraa siif kenne jiraa?

1.Eeyyee 2.Miti.....G. 908ffatti darbi

902. Ulfa kee kanaaf tajaajila da`umsaa duraa walumatti si`a meeqa argatte?

Baayyina yeroo _____ 98.Hin beeku

903.Ulfa amma qabdu kanaaf Yeroo jalqabaaf tajaajila da`umsa duraa yeroo argatte ulfa ji`a meeqa ture?

Baatii _____ 98.Hin beeku/Hin yaadadhu

904.Ulfa kee kanatti yeroo jalqabaaf tajaajila yaalaa da`umsa duraa kan siif kenne nama attamiiti? Abbuma ta`e

1.Doktorii 5.Hojjetoota fayyaa hawaasaa

2.Narsii/Narsii deessiftuu 6.Fira/Hiriyaa

3.Ofisera kilinikalaa 97.Kan biro (Ibsi)_____

4.Deessiftuu Aadaa 98.Hin beeku/hin yaadadhu

905.Ulfa kee kanatti Tajaajila yaalaa da`umsa duraa yeroo meeqa argachuuf karoorfattee jirta?

Baayyina yeroo _____ 98.Hin beeku

906.Ulfa kee isa kanaatti, Ogeessonni fayyaa dhimmoota armaan gadii irratti gorsa siif kennanii jiru? Mallattoowwan dhibeewwan ciccimoo yeroo ulfaa, da`umsa yookaan battalaa daha booda uumamuu danda`an ilaalchisee? Dhukkubbiin cimoon yoo si qabe bakka itti yaalamuu qabdu irratti? Essatti akka dahuu qabdu ilaalchisee? Waa`ee geejjiba,si barbaachisuu irratti? Waa`ee Maallaqa,si barbaachisuu irratti?, Waa`ee Qaama dhiiga arjoomu,si barbaachisuu irratti? fi Waa`ee ogeessa fayyaa tajaajila da`umsaa siif kennu adda baafachuu irratti Gorsa siif kennee jira?

906.1 Mallattoowwan dhibeewwan ciccimoo yeroo ulfaa, da`umsa yookaan battalaa daha booda uumamuu danda`an ilaalchisee?

1.Eeyyee 2.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

906.2 Dhukkubbiin cimoon yoo si qabe bakka itti yaalamuu qabdu irratti?

1.Eeyyee 2.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

906.3 Essatti akka dahuu qabdu ilaalchisee?

1.Eeyyee 2.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

906.4 Waa`ee geejjiba,si barbaachisuu irratti?

1.Eeyyee 2.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

906.5 Waa`ee Maallaqa,si barbaachisuu irratti?

1.Eeyyee 2.Miti 98.Hinbeeku

Gaaffii lack 902 mirkaneessi. Tajaajila yaalaa da`umsa duraa fudhatte jirta?

- 1.Eeyyee 2.Miti

914.Maaliif nama tajaajila yaalaa da`umsaan duraa siif kennu barbaaduu dhabde? (kanneen deebii ta`u jette hundatti marsi)

- 1.Eessa akkan dhaqu hin beeku 4>Nama na geessun dhabe
2.Dhaabbanni Fayyaa baayyee fagoodha 97.Kan biraa (Ibsi)_____

- 3.Baasiin (kaffaltiin) baayyee jabaata

915.Da`umsa ulfa kee kanaatiif Ati YKN Maatiin kee qophii barbachisu hunda gootani jirtu?

- 1.Eeyyee 2.Miti 98.Hin beeku

916.Ati yookiin maatiin kee da`umsa ulfakee ammaa kanaaf maali maali faa irratti qopii gootanii jirtu? (kan deebii ta`e hundatti marsi)

- 1.Geejjiba 4.Ogeessa Fayyaa deessisu adda baasuu
2.Maallaqa qusachuu 97.Kan biro (ibis)

- 3>Nama dhiigaa Arjoomu adda baasuu

917.Mucaa ulfooftee jirtu kana eessatti dahuuf karoofatte jirta?

- 1.Mana kootti 5.Dhaabbilee dhuunfaaa biro (ibis)
2.Mana deessiftuu aaddaatti 97.Kan biro (ibis)_____

- 3.Hospitaala mootummaa 98.Hin beeku

- 4.Buufata Fayyaa "

918.Bakka mucaa ulfooftee jirtu kana itti deessu ilaalchisee murtee isa dhumaa kan kennu enyu?

- 1.Homtuu 9.Obboleettii Ishee/Dhirsaa
2.Ofii ishee 10.Miseensa maatii ishe biroo
3.Ishee fi dhirsaa 11.Miseensota " dhirsaa
4.Dhirsaa ishee 12.Hiriyaa/Ollaa
5.Haadha ishee 13.Ogeeyyii fayyaa
6.Abbaa ishee 14.Deessiffeeta aadaa
7.Haadha dhirsaa 97.Kan biro yoo jiraate ibis
8.Abba dhirsaa 98.Hin beeku

919. Ulfakee dahuuf qophoofte jirtu kana da`umsa irratti eenyu akka si gargaaru yaadde jirta?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.Doktara | 5.Hojjettoota fayyaa hawaasaa |
| 2.Naarsii Deessiftuu | 6.Fira/Hiriyaa |
| 3.Ofiisara klinikaa | 97.Kan biraa yoo jiraate ibis |
| 4.Deessiftoota aadaa | 98.Hin beeku...G. 923ffatti darbi |

920. Waa`ee nama da`umsa kee kana irratti gargaarsa siif kennuu qabu adda baafachuu ilaalchisee murtee isa dhumaa kan kennu eenyu?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.Eenyunuu | 9. obboleettii Ishee/Dhirsaa |
| 2.Ofii ishee | 10.Miseensota maatii biroo |
| 3.Ishee fi Dhirsaa ishee | 11.Miseensota maatii Dhirsaa |
| 4.Dhirsaa ishee | 12.Hiriyaa/Olla |
| 5.Haadha ishee | 13.Ogeessa Fayyaa |
| 6.Abbaa ishee | 14.Deessiftuu aadaa |
| 7. Haadha dhirsaa | 97.Kan biro (ibsi)_____ |
| 8.Abbaa dhirsaa | 98.Hin beeku |

921. Namoota akka da`umsa kee kana irratti si gargaaran murtaa`een alatti qaamni biraa atti filattu ni jiraa? Lack 822 qalbeeffadhu)

- | | | |
|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1.Eeyyee | 2.Miti...G.825ffatti darbi | 98.Hin beeku...G.825ffatti darbi |
|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|

922. Da`umsa kana irratti akka si gargaaru eenyuun filatta ture?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.Doktara | 5.Hojjettoota fayyaa hawaasaa |
| 2.Narsii deessiftuu | 6.Fira/ Hiriyaa |
| 3.Ofiisara Kilinikaa | 97.Kan biro (ibsi)_____ |
| 4.Deessiftuu aadaa | |

923.Erga deesseen booda, waa`ee fayyummaa keetii ilaalamuuf karooraa qabdaa?

- 1.Eeyyee
- 2.Miti

924.Erga deesseen booda waa`ee fayyummaa keetii eessatti ilaalamuuf karoorfatte?

- 1.Deessiftuu aadaa biratti
 - 2.Namoota qoricha aadaa kennan
 - 3.Hospitaala mootummaa
 - 4.Buufata fayyaa mootummaa
 - 5.Kiliinika dhuunfaa
- 97.Kan biraa(ibsi)
- 98.Hin beeku

GALATOOMA