

# **Attitude of Pregnant Women Toward Induction of Labor in a Secondary Health Facility in Nigeria**

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- Learner's Objectives: Learners will understand the attitude of women towards induction of labour in Benin City, Nigeria
- Conflict of Interest: Nil
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- Sponsorship: Nil

# Introduction

- Childbirth is a major life experience which could have short and long term influences on the well-being of women.
- Timely normal birth of a child has been of great interest overtime.

# Introduction 1

- When normal delivery is not possible induction may be an option.
- The use of induction of labor has been on the increase globally but underutilized in Africa; accounts for about 6.3% of deliveries

# Introduction 2

- Induction of labor can be achieved using mechanical methods of amniotomy, Foley's catheter, or pharmacologic method with the use of Oxytocin, etc; and used singly or combined.

# Introduction 3

- It is recommended that indications for induction of labor should be a medical problem and when the expected benefits outweigh potential harm to mother and baby (World Health Organization (WHO), 2012).

# Introduction 4

- In Nigeria women's views and attitude, particularly pregnant women, towards induction have not been very well researched.



# Purpose of the study

- To assess the attitude of pregnant women towards induction of labor.
- To examine the relationship between health education provision and attitude of pregnant women towards induction of labor.

# Methods

- A descriptive cross sectional design was used.
- Population was all pregnant women who visited the ante natal clinic during the period of data collection.

# Method 1

- Sample size of 212 was determined with Taro Yamane formula.
- Convenient sampling method was used to select respondents on days of visit to the health facility.

# Method 2

- A self-constructed questionnaire used.
- Seven items on demographic data, seven items on obstetrics experiences and six items on attitude towards induction of labor.

# Method 3

- A test-retest reliability of the instrument was 0.85.
- Ethical approval was obtained from the Research Ethics and Review Committee of the health facility.

# Method 4

- Respondents' consent was gotten.
- Data collected after normal ante natal routine in a safe and secluded area and 200 questionnaire were well completed.
- Confidentiality was maintained.

# Data Analysis

- Analysis done with descriptive statistics of frequency and percentages.
- Chi square was used in determining the relationship between attitude towards induction and health education

# Results

- 128(64%) of respondents had positive attitude towards induction of labor.
- 158(79%) indicated they will recommend induction of labor to other women.
- 78(39%) of respondents have experienced induction.



# Result 1

- 59(76%) of respondents who have experienced induction had positive attitude.
- 37(48%) of respondents who have experienced induction were given information on induction during pregnancy.

# Result 2

- The chi-square for relationship between health education provision and attitude of 41.003 was significant at 0.009; health education provision on induction is related to the attitude of respondents.

# Conclusion

- Attitude of pregnant women towards induction of labor was positive.
- Health education on induction is related to attitude towards induction.

# Recommendation

- There is need to provide health education during pregnancy and labor to improve attitude towards induction of labor.

Thank you for listening