

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST

MATERNAL HEALTH IN AWUTU-SENYA DISTRICT

BY

BASSOUMAH BOUGANGUE

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CAPE COAST IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR AWARD OF MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE IN
POPULATION AND HEALTH

JUNE 2010

DECLARATION

Candidate's Declaration

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my own original research and that no part of it has been presented for another degree in this university or elsewhere.

Candidate.....

Date.....

Bassoumah Bougangué

Supervisors' Declaration

We hereby declare that the preparation and presentation of the thesis were supervised in accordance with the guidelines on supervision of thesis laid down by the University of Cape Coast.

.....

.....

Principal supervisor: Prof. L. A. Dei

Date

.....

.....

Co-supervisor: Dr. A. Kumi-Kyereme

Date

ABSTRACT

This study used the delays model, to explain how socio-cultural factors mediate to influence the use of health facilities during the pregnancy-postpartum period in the Awutu-Senya District of the Central Region of Ghana. The administrative capital of the district was purposively sampled in addition to two randomly selected communities. The study targeted women who gave birth between September 2007 and September 2009 in the sampled areas. Proportionate stratified sampling technique was used to select 246 respondents from the chosen communities.

Among others, the study observed low antenatal, delivery and postnatal care attendance from 2006 to 2008. Maternal mortality ratio increased from 115 per 100,000 live births in 2004 to 176 per 100,000 live births in 2008, whilst proportion of births outside orthodox medical facilities continues to increase in the face of National Health Insurance and other maternal health policies and programmes. Results showed that there was no association between attendance at clinics for antenatal care and residence. However, there was a significant and a positive relationship between attendance at clinics for postnatal care and residence. Again, a significant and a positive relationship between supervised delivery and level of education was established.

It is recommended that the Ghana Health Service should pay particular attention to the socio-cultural environment in order to encourage antenatal care attendance, supervised deliveries and postnatal care in the health facilities for achievement of the Millennium Development Goal 5.

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DEDICATION

To my wife Sheila Ayangba and my sons Minthow and Wepia

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANC	-	Antenatal Care
ATK	-	African Traditional Knowledge
AU	-	African Union
ASD	-	Awutu-Senya District
CHPS	-	Community-Based Health Planning Services
EOC	-	Emergency Obstetric Care
GDHS	-	Ghana Demographic and Health Survey
GHS	-	Ghana Health Service
GMHS	-	Ghana Maternal Health Survey
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GSS	-	Ghana Statistical Service
ICD	-	International Classification of Diseases
ICDDR	-	International Centre for Diarrhoeal Diseases Research, Bangladesh
ICPD	-	International Conference on Population and Development
IDI	-	In-Depth Interview
MCH	-	Maternal and Child Health
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goal
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHIS	-	National Health Insurance Scheme

PNC	-	Postnatal Care
PPAG	-	Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana
SAAB	-	Skilled Attendance at Birth
SHS	-	Senior High School
SPSS	-	Statistical Product and Service Solutions
SSA	-	Sub-Saharan Africa
TBA	-	Traditional Birth Attendant
UN	-	United Nations
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	-	United Nations Childrens' Fund
WHO	-	World Health Organisation

DECLARATION

Candidate's Declaration

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my own original research and that no part of it has been presented for another degree in this university or elsewhere.

Candidate's Signature:..... Date:.....

Name: Sylvester Tabiasi-Naa Gbieli

Supervisors' Declaration

We hereby declare that the preparation and presentation of the thesis were supervised in accordance with the guidelines on supervision of thesis laid down by the University of Cape Coast.

Principal Supervisor's Signature:Date:

Name: Mr. J.M. Dzinyela

Co-Supervisor's Signature:Date:

Name: Mr. S.K. Atakpa

ABSTRACT

The study assessed the availability of educational facilities in the Junior High Schools in the Techiman Municipality in the 2008/2009 academic year. The research design adopted for the study was the descriptive survey. The purpose was to assess the availability and adequacy of the physical facilities in the schools. Questionnaire with a reliability coefficient of .74 and observation guide were used to elicit information from the 71 respondents. The method of analysis was basically descriptive. Purposive sampling procedure was used. I purposefully involved all the 71 head teachers in Techiman Municipality.

The study revealed that basic physical facilities such as classrooms and furniture were available but inadequate. Specialized classrooms such as computer laboratories and science laboratories were not available in the schools.

Teaching/learning materials such as textbooks and science equipment were also in short supply in the schools. Problems connected with the utilization of the facilities also included poor ventilation, no electricity, broken windows and doors as well as cracked walls and rough floors.

The study revealed that all the schools have no library rooms. In the light of the problems revealed by the study, it had been suggested that a concerted effort by all stakeholders in education from the municipality is needed to provide adequate school buildings, furniture and other teaching and learning materials for the schools.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my lovely mother Yaa Nuoma and my late father Tabiasi-Naa Bonye.

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ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES AT THE JUNIOR HIGH
SCHOOL LEVEL IN TECHIMAN MUNICIPALITY OF THE BRONG AHAFO
REGION

SYLVESTER TABIASI-NAA GBIELI

2010

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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST

ASSESSMENT OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES AT THE JUNIOR HIGH
SCHOOL LEVEL IN TECHIMAN MUNICIPALITY OF THE BRONG AHAFO
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BY

SYLVESTER TABIASI-NAA GBIELI

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