

Inadequate and Late Antenatal Contacts Among Saudi Mothers: A Hospital-Based Cross-Sectional Study

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Background: Antenatal care is a major contributor to the reduction of perinatal and maternal mortality and morbidity, through the identification of high risk pregnancies and early intervention for pregnant women with complications. Inadequate (less than eight contacts) and late antenatal care (starting after 12 weeks) have implications for the health of mothers, fetuses, and newborns. The aim of this study was to assess proportion and determinants of inadequate and late antenatal care among Saudi mothers in Unaizah, Qassim, Saudi Arabia.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study among 537 mothers who gave birth at King Saud Hospital, Unaizah City. Face-to-face interviews were conducted using a structured questionnaire covering sociodemographic information, antenatal care, and determinants that might affect the use of antenatal care. The data were entered into Excel and exported in STATA version 16. Simple and multiple logistic regressions were used to identify the determinants of inadequate and late antenatal care.

Results: The mean (standard deviation) age of the participants was 30.71 (5.73) years. The proportion of inadequate and late antenatal care was 34% (95% CI 30–38) and 25% (95% CI 21–29). Inadequate antenatal care was independently associated with employed mothers (OR 1.91, 95% CI 1.13–3.22) and high parity (three or more) (OR 2.21, 95% CI 1.17–4.16). Late antenatal care was independently associated with employed mothers (OR 1.87, 95% CI 1.07–3.27) and high parity (OR 2.04, 95% CI 1.01–4.16).

Conclusion: This study found that the proportion of inadequate and late ANC was less than in other regions of Saudi Arabia, but it is still important to decrease this rate. The findings of this study will be useful for policy makers in Qassim region to help them design interventions to target mothers at high risk of inadequate and late ANC.

Keywords: antenatal care, determinants, Qassim, Saudi Arabia, parity, employment

Background

Antenatal care (ANC) is important for a variety of reasons. It is a major contributor to the reduction of perinatal and maternal mortality and morbidity, through the identification of high risk pregnancies and early intervention for pregnant women with complications such as preeclampsia.¹ The 2016 guidelines from the World Health Organization (WHO) expanded the model of ANC to improve maternal and newborn outcomes. Instead of suggesting at least four ANC visits, the expanded model renamed antenatal visits “antenatal contacts”, and increased the required number to at least eight.² Inadequate (less than the recommended number) and late

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antenatal care (starting after 12 weeks) have implications for the health of mothers, fetuses, and newborns. Adequate and early antenatal care have an important role because early antenatal contact increases the probability of mothers attending screening tests, having non-communicable diseases detected, and modifying lifestyle risk factors such as malnutrition and smoking. These interventions are most effective in early pregnancy. Furthermore, early contact also increases the chances that women will receive the recommended number of antenatal contacts and services, and is therefore an important indicator of ANC quality.³⁻⁵ Adequate ANC increases the follow-up and monitoring of maternal health and fetal growth, provides a positive pregnancy experience, and promotes healthy behaviors into the postnatal period, including healthy lifestyle and diet, breastfeeding, and family planning.^{6,7} Despite the evidence of the importance of antenatal care, however, there are still pregnant women who do not receive the recommended number of contacts and start antenatal care late. Every day in 2017, around 800 women around the world died from pregnancy-related complications, childbirth, or during the postnatal period, many of which could have been preventable.⁸ The prevalence and determinants of inadequate and late ANC vary across and within countries. Factors such as maternal age, income, employment, education, parity, and desirability of pregnancy are strong determinants of inadequate and late ANC.⁹⁻¹³ In 10 low to middle-income countries, over two-fifths of women had at least four antenatal contacts ranging from 44% in Rwanda to 94% in Jordan.¹⁴ Other studies found 81.1% in Canada,¹⁵ and 93% in Italy.¹⁶ Early ANC contact also varied between low- and high-income countries (24% vs 82%).¹⁷ A recent study in the Riyadh region reported that 48% of women did not attend one or more antenatal contacts and 34% initiated contact late.¹⁸ A study in Medinah region reported that 80% of women stated that they followed up their pregnancy regularly, 16% did not, and 4% did not attend at all.¹⁹ Another study reported that most women attended their first antenatal appointment after the first trimester.²⁰ To the authors' knowledge, few studies on antenatal care have been conducted in Saudi Arabia, and none in the Qassim region. Information about ANC and potential determinants is important to prevent maternal and newborn mortality and is useful for policy makers particularly, the Qassim region has one of the highest delivery rates in Saudi Arabia.²¹ This study therefore aimed to assess the proportion and potential

determinants of inadequate and late antenatal care in Unaizah city, Qassim region, Saudi Arabia.

Materials and Methods

Study Design and Setting

This was a cross-sectional study among mothers who gave birth at King Saud Hospital, in Unaizah City, Qassim region, Saudi Arabia. It is the only governmental hospital run by the Ministry of Health, and has a capacity of around 294 beds.²² Unaizah is the second largest city in the Qassim region, in the middle of Saudi Arabia. It has a population of approximately 165,000, and 17 primary healthcare centers (PHC).²³ At least eight antenatal contacts offered for uncomplicated pregnancy,¹⁸ starting their antenatal contacts in PHCs or private clinics, and at week 36, are referred to King Saud Hospital for their seventh and eighth antenatal contacts. Some women may require additional contacts, depending on their condition. In total, 75% of the deliveries in the Qassim region occur in governmental hospitals rather than private hospitals.²¹ In Saudi Arabia, the maternal mortality rate is 11.9 per 100,000 live births, the stillbirth and neonatal mortality rates are 13 and 5 per 1000 live births, and the rate of preterm delivery is 3.3%.²⁴

Definitions

Participants: includes mothers who delivered in the obstetric ward at King Saud Hospital, Unaizah City, Qassim region. A systematic sampling technique was used to get 550 participants out of around 4000 mothers who delivered during 2019. Every 3rd mothers admitted to obstetric ward after delivery for periods 5 months was recruited.

Inadequate ANC: means less than eight antenatal contacts as defined by WHO.³

Late use of ANC: means that the first antenatal contact was after 12 weeks (first trimester).³

Interpregnancy interval: means the period between the end of one pregnancy and the beginning of the subsequent pregnancy. The WHO recommends that this should be at least 24 months.²⁵

Questionnaire

Face-to-face interviews were conducted with the mothers using a predesigned validated questionnaire based on previous studies.⁹⁻¹³ The questionnaire was pretested in a pilot study among a sample of 40 women, whose results were not included in the study. Some modifications were

made after their feedback as shortening the questionnaire and interview time to increase the ability to recall. The face and content validity of the questionnaire were reviewed by two experts. The questionnaire included two parts. The first covered sociodemographic data (age, education, working status, family income “1\$=3.75 Saudi Riyals”), and the second obstetric data (number and timing of initiation of antenatal contacts of the index pregnancy, parity, planning for pregnancy, interpregnancy interval, any placental problem during the index pregnancy, preexisting chronic conditions such as hypertension and diabetes, and any history of miscarriage, delivery before 37 weeks, or cesarean section).

Data Collection

Data were collected by a trained female intern and nurse who interviewed the mothers after explaining the details of the study.

Sample Size Estimation

Sample size was estimated considering a type I error possibility of 5%, a statistical power of 80% and an assumption that the prevalence of inadequate and late ANC is 50%, to provide the maximum sample size. The anticipated nonresponse rate was 20%. The minimum required sample was 462 participants.

Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed using Stata v16. Frequencies and percentages of each variable, number of ANC contacts, and timing of first contact were calculated. Simple and multiple logistic regression analysis was used to show the association of potential determinants as independent variables with inadequate and late ANC as dependent variables. Potential risk or protective factors included in the model were based on previous background information despite non significance, and the rule of events per predictor variable in logistic regression.²⁶ The unadjusted model included only one potential determinant and the dependent variable, and the adjusted model included all potential determinants to calculate the adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals. The appropriateness of the model was assessed by area under ROC curve. A two-tailed p-value of 0.05 or less was considered to be strong evidence against the null hypothesis.

Ethical Considerations

Approval for the study was obtained from Qassim Region Research Ethics Committee (Registration No. 20180217). A copy of the questionnaire was given to each participant to read before the interview after explaining the purpose of the study, and those who agreed to participate and signed the consent form were included in the study. This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Results

The response rate in our study was 96% (537/550). The mean (standard deviation) age of the participants was 30.71 (5.73) with a range from 18 to 49 years. Table 1 shows the descriptive characteristics of participants by the two outcome variables. In total, 183 (34%) mothers had inadequate antenatal contacts and 133 (25%) started contact late. Table 2 shows the unadjusted and adjusted associations between potential determinants and each of the two outcome variables. The unadjusted analysis shows that the odds ratio of having inadequate antenatal contacts was significantly higher among mothers who were employed ($p = 0.019$), whose family income was >8000 SR ($p = 0.042$), and who had a parity of three or more ($p = 0.042$). The odds ratio of late first antenatal contact was significantly higher among mothers who were employed ($p = 0.017$), and had a parity of three or more ($p = 0.009$). The adjusted odds ratio of having inadequate antenatal contacts was 1.9 times higher among mothers who were employed than unemployed ($p = 0.016$), also, women with a parity of three or more have 2.2 times more likely to have inadequate antenatal contacts than nulliparous ($p = 0.014$). The adjusted odds ratio of late first antenatal contact was 1.8 times higher among mothers who were employed than unemployed ($p = 0.028$). Women who were a parity of three or more have 2 times more likely to have inadequate antenatal contacts than nulliparous ($p = 0.049$).

Discussion

The proportion of inadequate antenatal contacts was 34%. A study in the Riyadh region of Saudi Arabia found that around 48% of women missed one or more appointments.¹⁸ We found that employment and high parity were independently associated with inadequate antenatal contacts. The association between employment and inadequate antenatal contacts is consistent with a previous study in Saudi Arabia,¹⁰ and Kenya,²⁷ while inconsistent with study in Nigeria.²⁸ This may be because work commitments mean there is insufficient time to go to a PHC. High parity was also associated with inadequate antenatal care, which is

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics of the Participants

| Variables | Total | Number of ANC Contacts | | Time of First ANC Contact | |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Inadequate ANC (<8 Contacts) | Adequate ANC (≥8 Contacts) | Late ANC (≥12 Weeks) | Early ANC (<12 Weeks) |
| | n 537 | n (%) 183 (34) | n (%) 354 (66) | n (%) 133 (25) | n (%) 404 (75) |
| Age, years | | | | | |
| 18 to 24 | 80 | 25 (31) | 55 (69) | 15 (19) | 65 (81) |
| 25 to 34 | 310 | 102 (33) | 208 (67) | 76 (25) | 234 (75) |
| 35 to 49 | 147 | 56 (38) | 91 (62) | 42 (29) | 105 (71) |
| Education level | | | | | |
| <secondary school | 102 | 35 (34) | 67 (66) | 27 (26) | 75 (74) |
| Secondary school | 167 | 57 (34) | 110 (66) | 42 (25) | 125 (75) |
| >secondary school | 268 | 91 (34) | 177 (66) | 64 (24) | 204 (76) |
| Employment | | | | | |
| Employed | 89 | 40 (45) | 49 (55) | 31 (35) | 58 (65) |
| Unemployed | 448 | 143 (32) | 305 (68) | 102 (23) | 346 (77) |
| Family income | | | | | |
| >8000 Saudi Riyals | 223 | 87 (39) | 136 (61) | 64 (29) | 159 (71) |
| ≤8000 Saudi Riyals | 314 | 96 (31) | 218 (69) | 69 (22) | 245 (78) |
| Parity | | | | | |
| Nulliparous | 98 | 26 (27) | 72 (73) | 17 (17) | 81 (83) |
| 1 to 2 | 231 | 77 (33) | 154 (67) | 50 (22) | 181 (78) |
| 3 or more | 208 | 80 (38) | 128 (62) | 66 (32) | 142 (68) |
| Type of pregnancy | | | | | |
| Planned | 435 | 150 (34) | 285 (66) | 108 (25) | 327 (75) |
| Unplanned | 102 | 33 (32) | 69 (68) | 25 (25) | 77 (75) |
| Pre-existing conditions | | | | | |
| Yes | 22 | 5 (23) | 17 (77) | 5 (23) | 17 (77) |
| No | 515 | 178 (35) | 337 (65) | 128 (25) | 387 (75) |
| Interpregnancy spacing | | | | | |
| <2 years | 334 | 119 (36) | 215 (64) | 72 (22) | 262 (78) |
| ≥2 years | 203 | 64 (32) | 139 (68) | 61 (30) | 142 (70) |
| History of miscarriage | | | | | |
| Yes | 122 | 39 (32) | 83 (68) | 29 (24) | 93 (76) |
| No | 415 | 144 (35) | 271 (65) | 104 (25) | 311 (75) |

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

| Variables | Total | Number of ANC Contacts | | Time of First ANC Contact | |
|---|-------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Inadequate ANC (<8 Contacts) | Adequate ANC (≥8 Contacts) | Late ANC (≥12 Weeks) | Early ANC (<12 Weeks) |
| | n | n (%) | n (%) | n (%) | n (%) |
| | 537 | 183 (34) | 354 (66) | 133 (25) | 404 (75) |
| Ever delivered a baby before the 37th week | | | | | |
| Yes | 42 | 10 (24) | 32 (76) | 8 (19) | 34 (81) |
| No | 495 | 173 (35) | 322 (65) | 125 (25) | 370 (75) |
| Previous cesarean section | | | | | |
| Yes | 89 | 29 (33) | 60 (67) | 27 (30) | 62 (70) |
| No | 448 | 154 (34) | 294 (66) | 106 (24) | 342 (76) |
| Placenta problems during this pregnancy | | | | | |
| Yes | 43 | 17 (40) | 26 (60) | 10 (23) | 33 (77) |
| No | 494 | 166 (34) | 328 (66) | 123 (25) | 371 (75) |

consistent with a systematic review in high-income countries.¹¹ This is probably because women with previous experience of pregnancy feel less need of ANC than women with low parity. The WHO recommends that pregnant women should initiate ANC within the first trimester, but there is still a percentage of women who do not follow this recommendation. This study found the proportion of late first antenatal contact was 25%. A study in another region of Saudi Arabia reported that 33.9% of pregnant women have a late first contact. However, that study defined “late” as after 8 weeks of pregnancy, which is less than the WHO definition.¹⁸ This could be explained by a regional variation within Saudi Arabia. A study in Oman reported that 23% have a late first antenatal contact, with regional variation ranging from 12% to 47%.²⁹ Early initiation of ANC is essential to monitor the health of women and their fetus, and also for early diagnosis and treatment of pregnancy-related conditions. The development of the fetus in the first trimester is especially important.³⁰ We found that mothers being employed, and having a parity of three or more, were independently associated with late first antenatal contacts. Employed mothers had odds of 1.9 of late initiation of ANC. This is in line with a study in Saudi Arabia that reported that employed women were more likely to delay initiation of ANC¹⁰ whereas, inconsistent with a study in England,³¹ and Ethiopia.¹³ Women with three or more previous births had double the odds of late initiation of ANC. This was the strongest determinant for late initiation of

ANC, which is consistent with a previous study in the UK,³² Ghana,³³ and Indonesia,³⁴ whereas inconsistent with a study in Canada.¹⁵ It is possible that women with higher parity feel more confident after their previous experience, and feel that starting ANC early is not necessary. However, differences in the prevalence of inadequate and late ANC between and within countries may also be because of variations in the definitions of inadequate and late ANC. Overall, our findings show that inadequate and late ANC is common in the Qassim region, although both governmental and private health sectors are accessible to the whole Saudi population. The governmental health facility provides high-quality healthcare free for all Saudis. There was also some evidence of an association between inadequate ANC and both a short inter-pregnancy interval ($p = 0.073$) and parity of one or two ($p = 0.055$). However, there was no association between inadequate and late ANC and age or education level. A similar finding in other regions of Saudi Arabia has been reported,^{18,19} but this is inconsistent with other countries.^{11,12} This may be because most of the mothers in this study have secondary school education and above.

In conclusion, the proportion of inadequate and late ANC was less than in other regions of Saudi Arabia, but it is still important to decrease this rate. The findings of this study will be useful for policy makers in Qassim region to help them design interventions to target mothers at high risk of inadequate and late ANC.

Table 2 Unadjusted and Adjusted Associations Between Potential Determinants and Inadequate and Late Antenatal Care Among Saudi Mothers

| Variables | Inadequate ANC (<8 Contacts) | | Late ANC (≥ 12 Weeks) | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Unadjusted OR (95% CI), p value | Adjusted OR* (95% CI), p value | Unadjusted OR (95% CI), p value | Adjusted OR* (95% CI), p value |
| Age, years | | | | |
| 15 to 24 | Reference | Reference | Reference | Reference |
| 25 to 34 | 1.08 (0.64–1.83), 0.778 | 1.05 (0.60–1.85), 0.868 | 1.41 (0.76–2.61), 0.279 | 1.17 (0.60–2.27), 0.645 |
| 35 to 49 | 1.35 (0.76–2.41), 0.304 | 1 (0.50–2.03), 0.990 | 1.73 (0.89–3.37), 0.105 | 0.92 (0.41–2.05), 0.842 |
| Education level | | | | |
| <secondary school | Reference | Reference | Reference | Reference |
| Secondary school | 0.99 (0.59–1.67), 0.976 | 0.99 (0.58–1.68), 0.960 | 0.93 (0.53–1.63), 0.810 | 0.95 (0.53–1.69), 0.859 |
| >secondary school | 0.98 (0.61–1.59), 0.948 | 0.86 (0.51–1.44), 0.560 | 0.87 (0.52–1.47), 0.605 | 0.72 (0.41–1.28), 0.265 |
| Employment | | | | |
| Employed | 1.74 | 1.91 | 1.81 | 1.87 |
| Unemployed | (1.09–2.76), 0.019 | (1.13–3.22), 0.016 | (1.11–2.96), 0.017 | (1.07–3.27), 0.028 |
| Family income | | | | |
| >8000 | 1.45 | 1.34 | 1.43 | 1.38 |
| ≤ 8000 | (1.01–2.08), 0.042 | (0.92–1.96), 0.126 | (0.96–2.12), 0.076 | (0.91–2.10), 0.127 |
| Parity | | | | |
| Nulliparous | Reference | Reference | Reference | Reference |
| 1 to 2 | 1.38 (0.82–2.34), 0.225 | 1.75 (0.99–3.09), 0.055 | 1.32 (0.72–2.42), 0.377 | 1.19 (0.61–2.30), 0.613 |
| 3 or more | 1.73 (1.02–2.94), 0.042 | 2.21 (1.17–4.16), 0.014 | 2.21 (1.22–4.03), 0.009 | 2.04 (1.01–4.16), 0.049 |
| Type of pregnancy | | | | |
| Planned | 1.10 | 1.23 | 1.02 | 1.20 |
| Unplanned | (0.70–1.74), 0.683 | (0.75–2.01), 0.407 | (0.62–1.68), 0.947 | (0.70–2.04), 0.510 |
| Pre-existing HTN, DM | | | | |
| Yes | 0.56 | 0.67 | 0.89 | 0.81 |
| No | (0.20–1.53), 0.258 | (0.23–1.95), 0.463 | (0.32–2.46), 0.821 | (0.27–2.40), 0.699 |
| Interpregnancy interval | | | | |
| <2 years | 1.20 | 1.47 | 0.64 | 0.76 |
| ≥ 2 years | (0.83–1.74), 0.331 | (0.96–2.23), 0.073 | (0.43–0.95), 0.028 | (0.48–1.19), 0.234 |
| History of miscarriage | | | | |
| Yes | 0.88 | 0.89 | 0.93 | 0.80 |
| No | (0.57–1.36), 0.576 | (0.56–1.43), 0.640 | (0.58–1.49), 0.772 | (0.48–1.35), 0.410 |
| Ever delivered a baby before the 37th week | | | | |
| Yes | 0.58 | 0.53 | 0.70 | 0.59 |
| No | (0.28–1.21), 0.148 | (0.25–1.14), 0.105 | (0.31–2.54), 0.373 | (0.26–1.35), 0.211 |

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

| Variables | Inadequate ANC (<8 Contacts) | | Late ANC (≥ 12 Weeks) | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Unadjusted OR (95% CI), p value | Adjusted OR* (95% CI), p value | Unadjusted OR (95% CI), p value | Adjusted OR* (95% CI), p value |
| Previous cesarean section | | | | |
| Yes | 0.92 | 1 | 1.41 | 1.30 |
| No | (0.57–1.50), 0.745 | (0.59–1.70), 0.996 | (0.85–2.32), 0.184 | (0.75–2.25), 0.354 |
| Placental problems during this pregnancy | | | | |
| Yes | 1.29 | 1.21 | 0.91 | 0.91 |
| No | (0.68–2.45), 0.432 | (0.63–2.34), 0.573 | (0.44–1.91), 0.811 | (0.43–1.94), 0.807 |

Note: *Each independent variable was adjusted for all other independent variables.

Abbreviations: ANC, antenatal care; DM, diabetes mellitus; HTN, hypertension; OR, odds ratio.

Strengths and Limitations of the Study

The study sample may not be representative of the whole community in the Qassim region. However, the selection of participants was conducted in the hospital rather than PHCs, to try to capture more women, because some women may not attend some or any of their antenatal contacts. In total, 75% of the deliveries in the Qassim region occur in governmental hospitals rather than private hospitals.²¹ Misclassification bias should also be considered because data were collected by interviewers and relied on participant recall. Other studies have found that enabling factors such as distance to primary healthcare centers or hospitals were important, but these were not included in this study because there are PHCs in each neighborhood. Some explanatory variables were also not included, such as smoking, because it is not culturally acceptable in Saudi Arabia to ask women about this, and alcohol, which is illegal in Saudi Arabia. During the pilot study, some women suggested shortening the questionnaire and interview time to increase the ability to recall, so it was not considered helpful to include any more questions.

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