META ANALYSIS: THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HUSBAND SUPPORT, MATERNAL KNOWLEDGE, AND ANTENATAL CARE VISIT IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Background: In many low- and middle-income countries, men, being the principal breadwinners and key decision-makers in the household, normally influence women’s access to maternal and child health services. Social support, a construct related to partner support or involvement, is an important correlate of maternal well-being during pregnancy and perinatal outcomes. Studies have documented the benefits of involving men in pregnancy and childbirth, including increased access to antenatal care (ANC) services and thereby the increased likelihood of delivery by skilled birth attendants. The purpose of this study was to correlate the relationships between husband support, maternal knowledge, and ANC visit in pregnant women.

Subjects and Method: A systematic review and meta-analysis was conducted using PRISMA guideline and PICO model, i.e Population= pregnant women, Intervention= supportive husband and high maternal knowledge, Comparison= less supportive husband and low maternal knowledge, and Outcome= ANC visit. Articles collected from Google Scholar and PubMed databases. Literature search used keywords "antenatal care", "husband support", "mother’s knowledge", "maternal knowledge". Nine articles met the inclusion criteria for meta-analysis then assessed using RevMan 5.4.

Results: This meta-analysis showed that supportive husband (OR= 2.13; 95% CI= 1.76 to 2.57; p<0.001) and high maternal knowledge (OR= 2.62; 95% CI= 2.20 to 3.12; p<0.001) increased regular ANC visit.

Conclusion: Supportive husband and high maternal knowledge increase regular ANC visit.

Keywords: antenatal care, husband support, knowledge, pregnant women

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