

### Where are ANC services provided?

The nearest place for ANC services for a woman is at the AWC during the monthly VHND. The pregnant woman could also go to the Sub-Centre, where the ANM will provide ANC services. ANC services are also provided at the PHC or Community Health Centre (CHC) or district hospital.

### Identification of problems and danger signs

Given below are complications that can occur during the antenatal period for which pregnant women must seek treatment in an institution:

- Jaundice, high blood pressure, fever with chills, or bleeding
- Severe anaemia
- Women with protein and sugar in their urine
- Swelling of feet, face and hands.

Given below are danger signs for which pregnant women must seek delivery in a centre where they can manage complications including those requiring surgery and blood transfusion.

- Mothers who had a complication in a previous pregnancy (C section, prolonged labour, stillborn, neonatal death)
- Pregnant women with severe anaemia.
- Pregnant women having any of the danger signs of the antenatal period which are still persisting at the time of delivery.

Some women are to be considered more at risk of developing complications during delivery and therefore, **must** opt for an institutional delivery. These include:

- Young mothers (below 19 years of age)
- Mothers who are over 40 years of age
- Mothers who already have three children
- Mothers who have excessive weight gain or do not gain enough weight.

### Key tasks to be undertaken during ANC

- List all pregnant women: Ensure that you cover the women in the poorest families, and in any sections which tend to get left out, e.g. women from SC/ST communities, women living in hamlets far from the main village, or in hamlets that fall between villages and newly migrant women.
- Educate pregnant women about care in pregnancy, especially on the importance of increased nutrition, rest, and complete ANC services.

