



RESEARCH ARTICLE

REVISED Knowledge of obstetric danger signs and associated factors among pregnant women attending antenatal care services at Thai community hospital [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]

Pruk Koovimon¹, Kasiphak Kaikaew², Khanittha Mahoree¹,
Thanapob Bumphenkiatikul ^{3,4}

¹Wang Saphung Hospital, Wang Saphung, Loei, 42130, Thailand

²Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University, Pathumwan, Bangkok, 10330, Thailand

³Center of Excellence in Transgender Health (CETH), Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University, Pathumwan, Bangkok, 10330, Thailand

⁴Division of Academic Affairs, Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University, Pathumwan, Bangkok, 10330, Thailand

v2 First published: 19 Jul 2023, 12:851
<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.131267.1>
 Latest published: 27 Oct 2023, 12:851
<https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.131267.2>

Abstract











Background: To decrease preventable maternal mortality, providing health education to all parties is mandatory. Good knowledge, including awareness of pregnant women regarding obstetric danger signs (ODS), leads to appropriate practices and services. The knowledge of ODS varies among countries and regions. Since the data in rural regions of Thailand remains unavailable, this study aimed to identify the prevalence of good ODS knowledge and associated factors among pregnant women attending antenatal services at a Thai community hospital.


Methods: We performed a cross-sectional, analytical study in 415 singleton pregnant women who visited the antenatal clinic at Wang Saphung Hospital, Loei, Thailand. A well-trained research assistant interviewed all participants using the data record form containing twenty items on the demographic and obstetric data and sixteen items on ODS knowledge. An ODS score of at least 75% (12 points) was considered a good level of knowledge.


Results: A total of 275 participants (66.27%) had good knowledge of ODS. The most recognized ODS was vaginal bleeding whereas the least recognized ODS during pregnancy was convulsion; the least recognized ODS during labor and delivery was retained placenta.

Open Peer Review

Approval Status  

	1	2
version 2		
(revision)		
27 Oct 2023	 view	 view
		
version 1		
19 Jul 2023		
	 view	 view

1. **Jerome K Kabakyenga** , Mbarara
University of Science and Technology,
Mbarara, Uganda

2. **Natnita Mattawanon** , Chiang Mai
University, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Any reports and responses or comments on the article can be found at the end of the article.

Multivariate regression analysis showed that the predictive factors of good OBS knowledge included a higher education level, maternal age of at least 20 years, and having medical personnel as a source of knowledge.

Conclusions: In a rural setting of Thailand, two-thirds of pregnant women had good ODS knowledge. Identifying those at risk for fair and poor ODS knowledge and prompt management for the vulnerable subgroups might help decrease maternal mortality.

Keywords

Awareness, Women's health, Complications, Maternal mortality, Delivery, Healthcare, Health education, Postpartum

Corresponding author: Thanapob Bumphenkiatikul (thanapob@chula.md)

Author roles: **Koovimon P:** Conceptualization, Investigation, Methodology, Project Administration, Writing – Original Draft Preparation; **Kaikaew K:** Formal Analysis, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing; **Mahoree K:** Data Curation, Investigation, Project Administration; **Bumphenkiatikul T:** Supervision, Validation, Visualization, Writing – Review & Editing

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: The author(s) declared that no grants were involved in supporting this work.

Copyright: © 2023 Koovimon P *et al.* This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

How to cite this article: Koovimon P, Kaikaew K, Mahoree K and Bumphenkiatikul T. **Knowledge of obstetric danger signs and associated factors among pregnant women attending antenatal care services at Thai community hospital [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]** F1000Research 2023, 12:851 <https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.131267.2>

First published: 19 Jul 2023, 12:851 <https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.131267.1>

REVISED Amendments from Version 1

In this updated version of the article, several significant improvements have been made in response to feedback from reviewers. Notably, the referenced low Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) statistic was modified, shifting from the US data to data from the lowest MMR countries, namely Australia and New Zealand, aligning the study with more appropriate benchmarks.

Additionally, references have been integrated to various claims within the fourth paragraph of the introduction, enhancing the article's overall credibility and reliability. This inclusion was in direct response to suggestions from reviewer 1.

Furthermore, this revised version incorporates a rationale for the establishment of the "good," "fair," and "poor" knowledge categories. This addition, suggested by reviewer 2, enhances the reader's understanding of the study's methodology and its alignment with prior research.

Lastly, proofreading and editing were carried out to identify and rectify any grammatical errors, ensuring the text is presented with precision and clarity.

Any further responses from the reviewers can be found at the end of the article

Introduction

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is one of the indicators of the public health status of a specific region. Several global authorities devised a long-term plan to reduce global MMR. In 2000, the United Nations (UN) declared the Millennium Development Goals, which included "improving maternal health," as Millennium Development Goal 5 (MDG-5). The MDG-5 aimed for a 75% reduction in the global MMR.¹ In 2015, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and all member countries agreed to aim to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by 2030. The target of SDG Goal 3 is to "ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages." This goal includes "reducing the global MMR to less than 70 per 100,000 births, with no country having a maternal mortality rate of more than twice the global average."² Having these goals consistently included in international plans implicitly reflects the global significance of this unresolved situation.

Globally, the MMR is decreasing.³ The index differs among countries, ranging from 4 deaths per 100,000 live births in the Australia and New Zealand to 442 deaths per 100,000 births in Africa.^{4,5} Thailand's maternal mortality rate (MMR) was 48.0 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2008.⁶ It fell to 37.0 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2017.⁷ Though the low baseline ratio met SDG Goal 3, achieving "equity in MMR for vulnerable populations at the sub-national level" is still the country's target.⁸

To decrease preventable maternal mortality, providing health education to all parties involved in healthcare, including patients, families, communities, and medical personnel, is mandatory. Good knowledge will lead to appropriate attitudes and practices, i.e., prompt referral to proper medical services, thus decreasing preventable maternal mortality. Unawareness of obstetric danger signs (ODS) will delay the decision to seek proper care and eventually lead to morbidity and mortality.⁹

The knowledge of ODS varies among countries and regions. The prevalence of mothers with good knowledge of ODS seems to be lower in some countries or in some rural areas with a higher MMR.^{10–25} Several studies on ODS knowledge have been conducted in developing countries,^{10–30} focusing on urban and rural areas. Most studies found that less than half of the study population had good knowledge of ODS.^{10–12,14,17,18,21,27,29–32} In addition, the prevalence of good knowledge or awareness of ODS in rural areas was lower than in urban areas. One study was conducted to examine the prevalence of mothers with good knowledge of ODS and associated factors in a tertiary care university hospital in the capital city of Thailand and found that the prevalence of mothers with good knowledge was around 60%.³³ Currently, no data is available regarding the prevalence of mothers with good knowledge of ODS and associated factors in rural areas of Thailand, which are the subnational regions at risk for higher MMR. Thus, our study aimed to identify the prevalence of mothers with good knowledge of ODS and associated factors among pregnant women attending an antenatal care clinic at a community hospital in a Northeastern province of Thailand. In addition, we also aimed to identify the variables that could predict the ODS knowledge of pregnant women.

Methods**Ethics**

The study protocol was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee, Loei Provincial Public Health Office (approval number: 0032.009/5503). Data collection was allowed by the director of Wang Saphung Hospital. Before the data collection, we obtained written informed consent from the participants or parents of participants under the legal age of consent.

Study design and participants

This cross-sectional, analytical study was reported according to the **STROBE** statement for cohort studies. Participants were women with an ultrasound-confirmed singleton pregnancy who could understand Thai and had their antenatal clinic visit(s) at Wang Saphung Hospital, Loei Province, from 1st July 2021 to 30th September 2022. Those who were medical personnel or had any prior antenatal clinic visits in any other healthcare setting were excluded from the study to avoid contamination of ODS education during current gestation before participation. The study gave no incentives to participants. Participants' partners were not included in this study.

Data collection

All participants were informed about the study's purposes, procedures, risks, and benefits. They were ensured that the decision was entirely voluntary. They could refuse or withdraw from the study at any time. Refusal, withdrawal, or having poor ODS knowledge would not affect the benefits or quality of care provided. A well-trained research assistant interviewed all participants.

The process took place in a private room during the clinic's waiting period so as not to interfere with the care provided. The interview took approximately 30 minutes to complete. The research assistant completed two data record form sections. Section 1 consisted of twenty demographic and obstetric data items, including parity, number of antenatal visits, and gestational age at the interview. Section 2 consisted of sixteen pre-coded closed-ended items on knowledge of ODS: twelve were knowledge during pregnancy and four were knowledge during labor and delivery. Participants were asked to spontaneously list all signs they perceived as dangerous or would urge them to seek proper care. The research assistant checked all ODS mentioned by each participant, then started asking for the participant's knowledge of each of the rest of the ODS in section 2 of the data record form. Each response that acknowledged each ODS as dangerous was given one point. Zero point was given for unawareness of each ODS. We considered a score of at least 75% (12 points) to be a good level of knowledge, 50–74% (6–11 points) to be a fair level of knowledge, and 0–49% (0–5 points) to be a poor level of knowledge. The basis for determining the thresholds of “good,” “fair,” and “poor” levels of knowledge is rooted in a prior study carried out in Thailand.³³ Employing these consistent criteria facilitates a meaningful comparison between the two studies, allowing for a more comprehensive assessment of the country's health status. The data collection process was derived from studies conducted in Thailand and Malaysia.^{31,33} The Cronbach's alpha for ODS items was equaled to 0.89, previously mentioned in one study with comparable participants, which indicated a good reliability of the record form.³¹

Sample size justification

We calculated the sample size based on a previous study with a similar research design conducted by Kaewkiattikun *et al.*,³³ in a medical school in an urban area of Thailand. We applied the power of 80% and a confidence level of 95% to determine the difference between groups. After adding 10% to account for missing data, 415 participants were recruited for this study. The study used a simple random sampling method. We limited the number of participants per day to 10 to ensure the quality of care and the data collected.

Data analysis

To analyze the data, a statistician used SPSS version 29 (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA). The Chi-square test was employed to analyze categorical data between groups. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to identify independent variables with good knowledge of ODS. The results were presented in odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals (CI). P-values less than 0.05 were regarded as statistically significant.

Results

There were 415 eligible pregnant women at the end of the enrolment. Of all these participants, 275 (66.27%) had good knowledge of ODS, 101 (24.34%) had fair knowledge, and 39 (9.40%) had poor knowledge. The most recognized ODS was vaginal bleeding, which accounted for 92.29% of the reported ODS during pregnancy and 80.96% of the reported ODS during labor and delivery. The least recognized ODS during pregnancy was convulsion (68.19%), while the least recognized ODS during labor and delivery was retained placenta (63.61%). The detailed results of the knowledge of ODS among antenatal women are shown in [Table 1](#).

We classified those who knew at least 12 items out of 16 items (75%) as having a good level of ODS knowledge, 6–11 items (50–74%), and 0–5 items (0–49%) as having a fair level and a poor level of ODS knowledge, respectively. Using the Chi-square test, the identified factors that were significantly between the good and the fair/poor knowledge groups included participants' age, education, occupation, marital status, gravida, and source of the ODS knowledge. After using the multivariate regression analysis to identify which of these characteristics were statistically significant predictors of good ODS knowledge, we found that participants' age, education, and source of the ODS knowledge were predictors of good ODS knowledge, whereas participants' occupation, marital status, and gravida were not statistically significant

Table 1. The knowledge of ODS among antenatal women.

Variables	Number (N=415)	Percentage
Knowledge of ODS		
Good ($\geq 75\%$, ≥ 12 points)	275	66.27
Fair (50–74%, 6–11 points)	101	24.34
Poor (0–49%, 0–5 points)	39	9.40
ODS		
During pregnancy		
1. Vaginal bleeding	383	92.29
2. Decreased fetal movement	377	90.84
3. Uterine contraction	354	85.30
4. Severe nausea and vomiting	344	82.89
5. Epigastric pain	284	68.43
6. Severe abdominal pain	345	83.13
7. Severe headache	299	72.05
8. Shortness of breath	335	80.72
9. Fluid flowing from the vagina	344	82.89
10. Swelling body	305	73.49
11. Blurred vision	285	68.67
12. Convulsion	283	68.19
During labor and delivery		
1. Vaginal bleeding	336	80.96
2. Prolonged labor	302	72.77
3. Convulsion	279	67.23
4. Retained placenta	264	63.61

ODS refers to obstetric danger signs.

predictors of good ODS knowledge. The detailed results of the demographic characteristics of participants and their association with the level of ODS knowledge are shown in [Table 2](#).

Discussion

In a community hospital-based antenatal care service in a Northeastern province of Thailand, we found that about two-thirds of the pregnant women had good knowledge regarding ODS. We also found that the factors associated with good ODS knowledge included age, education level, and source of the ODS knowledge that the pregnant women acquired.

The prevalence of good ODS knowledge in our study is higher than in previous studies. One study in a Thai university hospital in an urban area reported a prevalence of 59.8%³³ and another study in a teaching and referral hospital in Malaysia reported a prevalence of 48.3%.³¹ The finding that the prevalence of good ODS knowledge in Thai pregnant women was slightly higher than that of the Malaysian study might be due to the different score cut-off levels of good knowledge of ODS, that is, 80% (16 out of 20 items) in the Malaysian study whereas 75% (12 out of 16 items) in our study and the other Thai study. Several studies reported the knowledge of ODS among pregnant women in many countries, including India,^{34,35} Nepal,^{26,27} Malaysia,³¹ Ethiopia,^{10–22} Nigeria,²³ Tanzania,²⁸ Egypt,²⁹ Jordan,³⁰ Congo,³⁶ and Uganda.³⁷ The prevalence of mothers with good knowledge of ODS differed among studies could be because of the difference in participants' demographic characteristics and the definition of good knowledge of ODS in each study. Overall, the prevalence of mothers with good knowledge of ODS was the lowest in Africa,^{10–25} especially in the remote area where most participants received lower education.

For the knowledge of each ODS among the study population, we found that vaginal bleeding is the most mentioned ODS during pregnancy and during labor/delivery among participants. Less than 70% of the participants reported epigastric pain, blurred vision, and convulsion during pregnancy as an ODS. A similar proportion mentioned convulsion and

Table 2. Demographic characteristics of participants and association with the level of ODS knowledge.

Characteristic	Number (N=415)	Level of knowledge		Chi p-value	Multivariate regression		
		Good	Fair/Poor		AOR	95% CI	p-value
Age (year)				<0.001			
Below 20	36 (8.67)	13 (3.13)	23 (5.54)		1.000	Ref	Ref
20-35	319 (76.87)	218 (52.53)	101 (24.34)		3.064	1.431-6.562	0.004
Above 35	60 (14.46)	44 (10.6)	161 (38.8)		2.729	1.040-7.159	0.041
Participant's education				0.044			
High school or lower	339 (81.69)	217 (52.29)	122 (29.40)		1.000	Ref	Ref
Bachelor's degree or higher	76 (18.31)	58 (13.98)	18 (4.34)		2.586	1.353-4.942	0.004
Participant's occupation				0.009			
Employed	146 (35.18)	101 (24.34)	45 (10.84)		1.000	Ref	Ref
Farming and agriculture	70 (16.87)	42 (10.12)	28 (6.75)		0.854	0.450-1.621	0.630
Trade and commerce	125 (30.12)	93 (22.41)	32 (7.71)		1.379	0.787-2.414	0.261
Unemployed/Student	74 (17.83)	39 (9.4)	35 (8.43)		0.660	0.353-1.235	0.194
Monthly income (THB)				0.590			
Below 10,000	159 (38.31)	104 (25.06)	55 (13.25)		NA	NA	NA
10,001-20,000	170 (40.96)	109 (26.27)	61 (14.7)		NA	NA	NA
20,001-30,000	65 (15.66)	46 (11.08)	19 (4.58)		NA	NA	NA
Above 30,000	21 (5.06)	16 (3.86)	5 (1.2)		NA	NA	NA
Marital status				0.023			
Separated/divorced	55 (13.25)	29 (6.99)	26 (6.27)		1.000	Ref	Ref
Married	360 (86.75)	246 (59.28)	114 (27.47)		1.798	0.964-3.352	0.065
Gravida				0.006			
Primigravida	166 (40)	97 (23.37)	69 (16.63)		1.000	Ref	Ref
Multigravida	249 (60)	178 (42.89)	71 (17.11)		1.525	0.959-2.425	0.075
Current gestational age				0.606			
Below 20 weeks	326 (78.55)	213 (51.33)	113 (27.23)		NA	NA	NA
21 weeks or above	88 (21.2)	61 (14.7)	27 (6.51)		NA	NA	NA

Table 2. *Continued*

Characteristic	Number (N=415)	Level of knowledge		Chi p-value	Multivariate regression		
		Good	Fair/Poor		AOR	95% CI	p-value
Gestational age at first ANC visit				0.205			
Below 12 weeks	234 (56.39)	149 (35.9)	85 (20.48)		NA	NA	NA
12 weeks or above	181 (43.61)	126 (30.36)	553 (133.25)		NA	NA	NA
Number of ANC visits				0.290			
<4	237 (57.11)	152 (36.63)	85 (20.48)		NA	NA	NA
≥4	178 (42.89)	123 (29.64)	55 (13.25)		NA	NA	NA
Source of ODS knowledge				0.007			
Medical personnel	289 (69.64)	205 (49.4)	84 (20.24)		2.549	1.455-4.466	0.001
Family members	40 (9.64)	24 (5.78)	16 (3.86)		1.778	0.773-4.090	0.176
Friends/Media/Other	86 (20.72)	46 (11.08)	40 (9.64)		1.000	Ref	Ref
Source of help when encountering ODS				0.297			
Medical personnel	340 (81.93)	231 (55.66)	109 (26.27)		NA	NA	NA
Family members	57 (13.73)	33 (7.95)	24 (5.78)		NA	NA	NA
Friends/Other	18 (4.34)	11 (2.65)	7 (1.69)		NA	NA	NA

ODS, obstetric danger signs; AOR, adjusted odd ratio; CI, confident interval; THB, Thai Baht; ANC, Antenatal care; Ref, Reference; NA, not analyzed with logistic regression since the *Chi-square* p-value of the variables was greater than 0.05.

retained placenta during labor/delivery as ODS. These findings were congruent with the previous study in Thailand.³³ Since vaginal bleeding is a visible, genital organ–related sign, it is easily recognized as an ODS among pregnant women. In contrast, since epigastric pain, blurred vision, and convulsion are symptoms of other organ systems, it was more complicated to educate pregnant women that these symptoms must also be perceived as ODS.

For the study's secondary objective, the predictive factors of good knowledge of ODS, we found that higher maternal education of at least a Bachelor's degree, compared to high school or lower education, is one of the significant predictors. This finding is similar to the study from the Thai university hospital.³³ Studies in other Asian countries, including Malaysia³¹ and Jordan,³⁰ also found that higher maternal education was a significant predictive factor of good knowledge of ODS. Several studies from the African region,^{23,32} especially Ethiopia,^{14,15,18–20,22,38} where women received lower education, emphasized the predictive value of women's education on the level of ODS knowledge. The level of education could be the source of the quality of ODS knowledge. Women with a lower education level could have more difficulty in understanding healthcare information about the importance of ODS given by others. The lower level of education might reflect lower opportunities for women since they might share poor attitudes and misinformation with peers at the same level of education. A study in Africa reported that ODS was perceived as a natural process of pregnancy or related to witchcraft.³⁹ This attitude was a significant barrier, preventing the women facing ODS from seeking proper help.

Maternal age was another predictive factor of the better knowledge of ODS in our study. Age was a good predictive factor in studies from Malaysia,³¹ Ethiopia,^{14,15,18,21,22,38} Tanzania,²⁸ Nigeria,²³ South Africa,²⁴ and Zambia.³² Women with more advanced ages had better knowledge of ODS. This may be attributed to several hypotheses. Having better ODS knowledge is an essential indicator of pregnancy preparedness. Teenage pregnancy is more unprepared than pregnancy in adulthood.⁴⁰ Being an adult also means having more mature neurological development, awareness, and experience than being a teenager. Having more experience in older pregnant women leads to gaining both personal experience and information from the experience of other people during their pregnancies. This hypothesis could explain our finding that women with multigravida tended to have better ODS knowledge than those with primigravida. Also, higher gravidity was reported a significant predictor in some previous studies.^{21,36}

Our study also found that pregnant women who had medical personnel as a source of ODS knowledge tended to have better ODS knowledge than those who obtained information from women's friends or other media. Medical personnel are a good source of information for expecting mothers. A lower gestational age could partially reflect this at the first antenatal care (ANC) visit and the higher number of ANC visits since these women had more time spent in the clinic, and thus had more opportunities to obtain important information from medical personnel. Although our study cannot demonstrate that these two variables were predictors of better ODS knowledge, many other studies showed the association, e.g., studies in Thailand,³³ Congo,³⁶ Saudi Arabia,⁴¹ and Ethiopia.^{10–14,17,38}

The strengths of our study include a large sample size and only one well-trained research assistant collecting the data to minimize the inter-observer variation. Furthermore, data collection setting and process were similar for all participants. They were considerably optimal since it took place in a private room during the waiting time in the antenatal care clinic. In addition, our study design was similar to other studies in the same region, allowing data comparison between countries with similar contexts.

Nevertheless, our study has some limitations. The study was cross-sectional, so we cannot establish a causal relationship between variables. We did not evaluate some variables, i.e., the number of family members and the region of residence, reported as significant predictors in previous studies.^{12,29} Some variables might also affect the knowledge, such as the interval between pregnancy, birth preparedness, accessibility to healthcare services, and medical expense subsidies. Further study focusing on the relationship between a pregnant woman's knowledge and her intimate partner's knowledge should be conducted.

Conclusion

Our study demonstrates the fair prevalence of mothers with good knowledge of ODS in Thailand's rural areas. We found that participants' age of at least 20 years, higher education, and reporting medical personnel as the source of ODS knowledge were predictors of good ODS knowledge. Identifying those at risk for fair and poor ODS knowledge and prompt management for the vulnerable subgroups might help decrease maternal mortality in this region. Further research and educational programs are needed to raise the knowledge of ODS, aiming to reduce maternal mortality.

Data availability

Underlying data

Harvard Dataverse: Knowledge of obstetric danger signs and associated factors among pregnant women attending antenatal care services at Thai community hospital datasetEN version, <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/OEFYS6>.⁴²

This project contains the following underlying data:

- Knowledge of obstetric danger signs and associated factors among pregnant women attending antenatal care services at Thai community hospital datasetEN version.tab

Data are available under the terms of the [Creative Commons Zero “No rights reserved” data waiver](#) (CC0 1.0 Public domain dedication).

Acknowledgments

We gratefully acknowledge all participants and the support from their relatives participating in this study. We also want to thank all involved medical and administrative staff at Wang Saphung Hospital for their generous assistance.

References

1. Too-Kong T: *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014 United Nations Development Programme*. 1st ed. New York: United Nations; 2015; p. 56.
[Reference Source](#)
2. United Nations: **A/RES/71/313: Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**. 2017; p. 25.
3. Vogel JP, Pileggi-Castro C, Chandra-Mouli V, et al.: **Millennium Development Goal 5 and adolescents: looking back, moving forward**. *Arch. Dis. Child*. 2015 Feb; **100**(Suppl 1): S43–S47.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
4. World Health Organization: *Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2020: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and UNDESA/Population Division*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2023. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.
5. Onambele L, Ortega-Leon W, Guillen-Aguinaga S, et al.: **Maternal Mortality in Africa: Regional Trends (2000–2017)**. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health*. 2022 Oct 12; **19**(20): 13146.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
6. Statistics and Monitoring Section/Policy and Practice: **Country Profile Thailand Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival March 2012**. 2012.
[Reference Source](#)
7. World Health Organization: *SEXUAL, REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH POLICY SURVEY 2018–2019*. World Health Organization; 2020 [cited 2023 Feb 2].
[Reference Source](#)
8. World Health Organization: *Strategies towards ending preventable maternal mortality (EPMM)*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2015 [cited 2023 Feb 2]; p. 44.
[Reference Source](#)
9. Thaddeus S, Maine D: **Too far to walk: maternal mortality in context**. *Soc Sci Med*. 1994 Apr; **38**(8): 1091–1110.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
10. Billig N, Mulatu T: **Knowledge of obstetric danger signs and associated factors among reproductive age women in Raya Kobo district of Ethiopia: A community based cross-sectional study**. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2017 Feb 21; **17**(1): 70.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
11. Solomon A, Wakgari N: **Knowledge About Danger Signs of Pregnancy and Associated Factors Among Pregnant Women in Debra Birhan Town, Central Ethiopia**. *Sci. J. Public Health*. 2015 Jan 1; **3**: 269.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
12. Maseresha N, Woldemichael K, Dube L: **Knowledge of obstetric danger signs and associated factors among pregnant women in Erer district, Somali region, Ethiopia**. *BMC Womens Health*. 2016 Jun 6; **16**(1): 30.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
13. Bogale D, Markos D: **Knowledge of obstetric danger signs among child bearing age women in Goba district, Ethiopia: a cross-sectional study**. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2015 Mar 29; **15**(1): 77.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
14. Mengesha E, Taye H: **The level of awareness on danger signs of pregnancy and associated factors among ANC attendant pregnant women in Debarq Town, North-West Ethiopia**. *Translat. Med. Biotechnol*. 2014; **2**(5).
15. Hibstu DT, Siyoum YD: **Knowledge of obstetric danger signs and associated factors among pregnant women attending antenatal care at health facilities of Yirgacheffe town, Geddo zone, Southern Ethiopia**. *Arch. Public Health*. 2017 Aug 14; **75**(1): 35.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
16. Hailu M, Gebremariam A, Alemseged F: **Knowledge about Obstetric Danger Signs among Pregnant Women in Aleta Wondo District, Sidama Zone, Southern Ethiopia**. *Ethiop. J. Health Sci*. 2010 Mar; **20**(1): 25–32.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
17. Wassihun B, Negese B, Bedada H, et al.: **Knowledge of obstetric danger signs and associated factors: a study among mothers in Shashamane town, Oromia region, Ethiopia**. *Reprod. Health*. 2020 Jan 16; **17**(1): 4.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
18. Workneh Y, Hailu D, Gultie T, et al.: **Knowledge of Obstetric Danger Signs and its Associated Factors in Arba Minch Town, Ethiopia**. *Am. J. Health Res*. 2014 Sep 20; **2**(5): 255.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
19. Damme TG: **Knowledge of Obstetric Danger Signs and Associated Factors among Pregnant Women Attending ANC Service at Gedo Town Health Facilities, 2015**. *J. Health. Med. Nurs*. 2016; **28**: 50.
20. Hailu D, Berhe H: **Knowledge about Obstetric Danger Signs and Associated Factors among Mothers in Tsegiedie District, Tigray Region, Ethiopia 2013: Community Based Cross-Sectional Study**. *PLoS One*. 2014 Feb 6; **9**(2): e83459.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
21. Bolanko A, Namo H, Minsamo K, et al.: **Knowledge of obstetric danger signs and associated factors among pregnant women in Wolaita Sodo town, South Ethiopia: A community-based cross-sectional study**. *SAGE Open Med*. 2021; **9**: 205031212110011.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
22. Asferie WN, Goshu B: **Knowledge of pregnancy danger signs and its associated factors among pregnant women in Debre Tabor Town Health Facilities, South Gondar Administrative Zone, North West Ethiopia, 2019: Cross-sectional study**. *SAGE Open Med*. 2022 Jan 1; **10**: 205031212210744.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
23. Oguntunde O, Nyenwa J, Yusuf F, et al.: **Factors associated with the knowledge of obstetric danger signs, and perceptions of the need for obstetric care amongst married young women in**

- northern Nigeria.** *Afr. J. Prim. Health Care Fam. Med.* 2021 Mar 26; **13**(1): 2557.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
24. Hoque M, Hoque ME: **Knowledge of danger signs for major obstetric complications among pregnant KwaZulu-Natal women: implications for health education.** *Asia Pac. J. Public Health.* 2011 Nov; **23**(6): 946–956.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
 25. Salem A, Lacour O, Scaringella S, et al.: **Cross-sectional survey of knowledge of obstetric danger signs among women in rural Madagascar.** *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth.* 2018 Feb 5; **18**(1): 46.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 26. Thapa B, Manandhar K: **Knowledge on obstetric danger signs among antenatal mothers attending a tertiary level hospital, Nepal.** *Journal of College of Medical Sciences-Nepal.* 2017 Dec 20; **13**: 383–387.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 27. Ghimire B, Pathak P, Ghimire P: **Knowledge regarding obstetric danger signs among pregnant women.** *Nepal Med. Coll. J.* 2022 Jun 27; **24**(2): 134–141.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 28. Pembe AB, Urassa DP, Carlstedt A, et al.: **Rural Tanzanian women's awareness of danger signs of obstetric complications.** *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth.* 2009 Mar 26; **9**: 12.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 29. Rashad W, Essa R: **Women's Awareness of Danger Signs of Obstetrics Complications.** *J. Am. Sci.* 2010 Jan 1; **66**: 1299–1306.
 30. Okour A, Alkhateeb M, Amarín Z: **Awareness of danger signs and symptoms of pregnancy complication among women in Jordan.** *Int. J. Gynaecol. Obstet.* 2012 Jul; **118**(1): 11–14.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
 31. Teng S, Zuo T, Jummaat F, et al.: **Knowledge of pregnancy danger signs and associated factors among Malaysian mothers.** *Br. J. Midwifery.* 2015 Nov 2; **23**: 800–806.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 32. Nambala BS, Ngoma C: **Knowledge and perception of women towards danger signs in pregnancy in Choma rural district, Zambia.** *Med. J. Zambia.* 2013; **40**(2): 43–47.
 33. Kaewkiattikun K, Lekbornvornwong T: **Awareness of Obstetric Danger Signs and Associated Factors among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal care at the Faculty of Medicine Vajira Hospital.** *Vajira Med. J.* 2019 Apr 1; **63**(2): 75–84.
 34. Haleema M, Raghuvver P, Kiran R, et al.: **Assessment of knowledge of obstetric danger signs among pregnant women attending a teaching hospital.** *J. Family Med. Prim. Care.* 2019 Apr; **8**(4): 1422–1426.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
 35. Krishna Sahithi J, Venkat Cuddapah G: **Awareness of danger signs during pregnancy, labour, child birth and during the first seven days of life attending antenatal care at KAMSRC.** *Int. J. Reprod. Contracept. Obstet. Gynecol.* 2017 Aug 28; **6**: 4106.
[Publisher Full Text](#)
 36. Nkamba DM, Wembodinga G, Bernard P, et al.: **Awareness of obstetric danger signs among pregnant women in the Democratic Republic of Congo: evidence from a nationwide cross-sectional study.** *BMC Womens Health.* 2021 Feb 26; **21**(1): 82.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 37. Kabakyenga JK, Östergren PO, Turyakira E, et al.: **Knowledge of obstetric danger signs and birth preparedness practices among women in rural Uganda.** *Reprod. Health.* 2011 Nov 16; **8**(1): 33.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 38. Geleto A, Chojenta C, Musa A, et al.: **WOMEN's Knowledge of Obstetric Danger signs in Ethiopia (WOMEN's KODE): a systematic review and meta-analysis.** *Syst. Rev.* 2019 Feb 25; **8**(1): 63.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 39. Bakar RR, Mmbaga BT, Nielsen BB, et al.: **Awareness of Danger Signs during Pregnancy and Post-Delivery Period among Women of Reproductive Age in Unguja Island, Zanzibar: A Qualitative Study.** *Afr. J. Reprod. Health.* 2019 Mar; **23**(1): 27–36.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#)
 40. Kiataphiwasu N, Kaewkiattikun K: **Birth preparedness and complication readiness among pregnant women attending antenatal care at the Faculty of Medicine Vajira Hospital, Thailand.** *Int. J. Women's Health.* 2018 Dec 5; **10**: 797–804.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 41. Abu-shaheen A, Heena H, Nofal A, et al.: **Knowledge of obstetric danger signs among Saudi Arabian women.** *BMC Public Health.* 2020 Jun 15; **20**: 939.
[PubMed Abstract](#) | [Publisher Full Text](#) | [Free Full Text](#)
 42. Bumphenkiattikul T, Kaikaew K, Mahoree K, et al.: **Knowledge of obstetric danger signs and associated factors among pregnant women attending antenatal care services at Thai community hospital datasetEN version.** *Harvard Dataverse.* 2023; V1. UNF:6:0nW8Q7ser5P7GyrfU2l48Q== [fileUNF].
[Publisher Full Text.](#)

Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status:  

Version 2

Reviewer Report 13 November 2023

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.157811.r218766>

© 2023 Mattawanon N. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Natnita Mattawanon 

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai, Thailand

I do not have any further questions.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Clinical OB&GYN

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Reviewer Report 01 November 2023

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.157811.r218765>

© 2023 Kabakyenga J. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Jerome K Kabakyenga 

Maternal Newborn and Child Health Institute, Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Mbarara, Western Region, Uganda

The authors have attended to the issues I raised earlier.
I confirm my approval.

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Adolescent Health

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

Version 1

Reviewer Report 17 October 2023

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.144090.r188939>

© 2023 Mattawanon N. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Natnita Mattawanon

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai, Thailand

This study presented data concerning the extent of awareness among pregnant individuals in a rural area of Thailand regarding indicators of potential pregnancy-associated risks, and whether they possess acquaintance with this particular information.

The investigators employed both questionnaire surveys and interview methodologies to acquire the dataset.

The result revealed that approximately 10% of the participants exhibited a deficient knowledge of Obstetric Danger Signs (ODS), while an additional 25% attained a moderate level of understanding. Subpopulations characterized by an age below 20 years, limited educational attainment, and reliance on familial or peer networks as their primary information sources demonstrated significantly diminished levels of knowledge. Furthermore, this investigation highlighted the frequent oversight of critical indicators of preeclampsia, such as visual disturbances, epigastric discomfort, and convulsions, by the participants. This underscores the scope for healthcare professionals and governmental bodies to implement precise interventions to improve this situation.

From my perspective, this paper offers enhanced insights into the landscape of pregnancy care within rural regions of developing countries. Moreover, it highlights a targeted area for potential development.

There is, however, one aspect requiring further explanation within the Methodology section.

1. what is the rationale behind establishing the threshold for "good knowledge" at 75%?

The derivation of this specific percentage warrants further clarification.

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Yes

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Clinical OB&GYN

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.

Reviewer Report 17 October 2023

<https://doi.org/10.5256/f1000research.144090.r194222>

© 2023 Kabakyenga J. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Jerome K Kabakyenga 

Maternal Newborn and Child Health Institute, Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Mbarara, Western Region, Uganda

Title: Knowledge of obstetric danger signs and associated factors among pregnant women attending antenatal care services at Thai community hospital. The aim of the study was to identify (determine) the prevalence of good ODS knowledge and associated factors among pregnant women attending antenatal services at a Thai community hospital.

Abstract:

Well structured and is a summary of the body of the manuscript.

Key words are missing - obstetric danger signs

Introduction:

paragraph -2 the statement.. "differs among countries, ranging from 23.8 deaths per 100,000 live births in the US to 442 deaths per 100,000 births in Africa". The authors chose to give a MMR lowest starting with USA - why not start with the country (ies) with the lowest MMR (<5/100,000) e.g. from a publication "Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2020: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and UNDESA/Population Division".

Paragraph 4 - there are several statements in this paragraph that need to be supported with references (sentences 2,3,4,5).

Results:

It would be more informative if Table 1 is about the sociodemographic, obstetric data of participants.

Discussion:

Is based on results of the study.

Conclusion:

Is derived from the results and discussion of the study.

General:

There is need to improve on the grammatical layout of the manuscript.

Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?

Yes

Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?

Yes

Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?

Yes

If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?

Yes

Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?

Yes

Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?

Yes

Competing Interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Reviewer Expertise: Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Adolescent Health

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard.

The benefits of publishing with F1000Research:

- Your article is published within days, with no editorial bias
- You can publish traditional articles, null/negative results, case reports, data notes and more
- The peer review process is transparent and collaborative
- Your article is indexed in PubMed after passing peer review
- Dedicated customer support at every stage

For pre-submission enquiries, contact research@f1000.com

F1000Research