**Table 1: Missing identification in the dataset**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristics** | **Valid Frequency (Percentage)** | **Missing Frequency (Percentage)** |
| Age | 37 (100%) | 0 (0%) |
| Address | 37 (100%) | 0 (0%) |
| Education | 37 (100%) | 0 (0%) |
| Chief compliance | 37 (100%) | 0 (0%) |
| Pregnancy Week | 37 (100%) | 0 (0%) |
| No of visit | 37 (100%) | 0 (0%) |

Table 1 represents the valid frequency and percentage (without missing) of each variables of the data. In this study we used seven variables and each of the variables didn’t show any missing values.

The study describes the general characteristics of service provision and care seeking in pregnant women’s initial ANC facilities, different ANC subcomponents in UHFWCs in Golapganj.

**Table 2: Distribution of respondents based on age (n=37)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Age of pregnant women** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| 16 | 1 | 2.7 |
| 17 | 2 | 5.4 |
| 18 | 5 | 13.5 |
| 19 | 9 | 24.3 |
| 20 | 10 | 27.0 |
| 21 | 3 | 8.1 |
| 22 | 5 | 13.5 |
| 23 | 1 | 2.7 |
| 25 | 1 | 2.7 |
| Total | 37 | 100.0 |

Table 2 represents the percentage of age of the 37 pregnant women came to visit UHFWCs to take antenatal care. Among them, a significant number of pregnant women 27.0% (n=10) were in age of 20 and smaller percentage of pregnant women 2.7% (n=1) were 16, 23 and 25 years old that they came to visit UHFWCs for take antenatal care.

**Table 3: Distribution of respondents based on education (n=37)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Education (in class)** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| 2 | 1 | 2.7 |
| 3 | 5 | 13.5 |
| 4 | 4 | 10.8 |
| 5 | 21 | 56.8 |
| 6 | 3 | 8.1 |
| 8 | 3 | 8.1 |
| Total | 37 | 100.0 |

Table 3 represents the percentage of education by individual highest level of education (class) of the 37 pregnant women who came to visit UHFWs to take antenatal care. Among all pregnant women, highest number of women 56.8% (n=21) were studied class five (primary level) and smaller percentage of women 2.7% (n=1) were studied class 2 only.

**Table 4: Distribution of respondents based on chief compliance (n=37)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Chief compliance** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Chest pain | 1 | 2.7 |
| Chest pain | 1 | 2.7 |
| Chest pain | 1 | 2.7 |
| Diarrhea | 1 | 2.7 |
| Edema | 1 | 2.7 |
| False pain | 1 | 2.7 |
| Lower abdomen pain | 6 | 16.2 |
| Weakness | 1 | 2.7 |
| Leg pain | 1 | 2.7 |
| Missed period | 1 | 2.7 |
| No complain | 1 | 2.7 |
| PUD | 3 | 8.1 |
| Vomit | 3 | 8.1 |
| Vomit &WK | 1 | 2.7 |
| Weakness | 11 | 29.7 |
| Weakness | 2 | 5.4 |
| WKSLBP | 1 | 2.7 |
| Total | 37 | 100.0 |

Table 4 represents the percentage of chief compliance of the 37 pregnant women that the reason for visit UHFWCs Among all compliance, a large number of pregnant women 29.7% (n=11) were complaint that they feel weak and then 16.2% (n=6) were complaint that they feel lower abdomen pain.

**Table 5: Distribution of respondents based on pregnancy week (n=37)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Pregnancy week** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| 2 | 1 | 2.7 |
| 3 | 1 | 2.7 |
| 4 | 2 | 5.4 |
| 6 | 1 | 2.7 |
| 7 | 1 | 2.7 |
| 8 | 6 | 16.2 |
| 9 | 12 | 32.4 |
| 18 | 1 | 2.7 |
| 29 | 1 | 2.7 |
| 31 | 1 | 2.7 |
| 32 | 4 | 10.8 |
| 34 | 1 | 2.7 |
| 36 | 5 | 13.5 |
| Total | 37 | 100.0 |

Table 5 represents the percentage of 37 pregnant women with pregnancy week. Among them, a large number of pregnant women 32.4% (n=12) were came in UHFWC with 9 weeks of pregnancy and 16.2% (n=6) were came in UFFWC with 8 weeks of pregnancy.

The study found that a greater proportion of women visited UHFWCs in 9 weeks for seeking care at the facility settings.

**Table 6: Distribution of respondents based on number of visit (n=37)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of visit in UHFCs** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| 1 | 10 | 27.0 |
| 2 | 2 | 5.4 |
| 3 | 24 | 64.9 |
| 4 | 1 | 2.7 |
| Total | 37 | 100.0 |

Table 6 represents the percentage of number of visits in UHFWCs of the 37 pregnant women. Among 37 women, a large number of pregnant women 64.9% (n=24) were visit 3 times in UHFWCs for antenatal care and a small number of pregnant women 2.7% (n=1) were visit highest 4 times in UHFWCs for antenatal care.

**Table 7: Distribution of available facilities**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Facilities** | **Frequency** | **Percentage (%)** |
| **Services taken** | 37 | 100 |
| **Check BP Machine** | 37 | 100 |
| **Check Thermometer** | 37 | 100 |
| **Check stetho** | 37 | 100 |
| **Check measuring tape** | 37 | 100 |
| **Check test tube** | 37 | 100 |
| **Check Weight machine** | 37 | 100 |
| **Data recording reg for mom & baby** | 37 | 100 |
| **Check urine strips** | 37 | 100 |
| **Check Telquist for Hb estim** | 37 | 100 |
| **Check tab folic & Iron** | 37 | 100 |
| **Check ANC Card** | 37 | 100 |
| **Check patient examination bed** | 37 | 100 |
| **Check flip chart for counselling** | 37 | 100 |
| **check Doppler for taking fetal heart rate** | 37 | 100 |

Table 7 represents the percentage of available facilities used in UHFWCs of the 37 pregnant women. All pregnant women get the above facilities in UHFWCs.

While ANC consists of several subcomponents of services varying with pregnancy stages, major service content was identified in the areas of some physical examinations (e.g. edema or ultrasonogram), routine tests (e.g. blood grouping or urine test), and counselling on high risk pregnancy such as prior pregnancy history, danger signs of current pregnancy and preparation for delivery.

Discussion: