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Infection Prevention and Control: Baseline Knowledge and Practices of Traditional Birth Attendants in Rural Kano, Northwestern Nigeria

Prévention et Contrôle des Infections : Connaissances de Base et Pratiques des Accoucheuses Traditionnelles dans le Kano Rural, au Nord-Ouest du Nigeria.

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Maternal infections remain a significant contributor to maternal mortality worldwide. Majority of births in northern Nigeria occur at home and are attended by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs). Little has been documented about their knowledge and practice on infection prevention and control practices in Kano, northern Nigeria.

OBJECTIVES: This study evaluated the level as well as factors associated with TBAs' infection prevention and control knowledge and practices.

METHODS: The study is the baseline phase of a quasi-experimental study, conducted in a rural LGA in Kano State, Nigeria. Using an adapted tool, 163 eligible TBAs were surveyed. Knowledge and practice of IPC were scored, aggregated, and dichotomized into good or poor. Binary logistic regression analysis was used to predict knowledge and practice of IPC.

RESULTS: Majority (79.1%) of the TBAs exhibited poor IPC knowledge but many (78.5%) reported good practice. Good knowledge of IPC was predicted by the TBAs' age: a six-fold increased likelihood (AOR=6.25, 95% CI: 1.02- 38.53) and almost five-fold increased likelihood (AOR=4.75, 95% CI: 1.39- 16.24) for those in their second and fourth decades of life. TBAs who reported poor practice of IPC were 83% less likely (AOR=0.17, 95% CI: 0.03-0.92) to have good knowledge of IPC. TBAs' practice was only linked to previous training (AOR=0.17, 95% CI: 0.04-0.76).

CONCLUSION: TBAs knowledge of IPC was low although reported practice was good. The need for tailored training interventions to enhance knowledge and skills for safe delivery care is paramount to improve maternal and neonatal outcomes.

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KEYWORDS: Traditional Birth Attendants, Maternal Mortality, Maternal Infection, Nigeria

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: Les infections maternelles restent une contribution significative à la mortalité maternelle dans le monde. La majorité des accouchements dans le nord du Nigeria ont lieu à domicile et sont assistés par des TBA. Peu de choses ont été documentées sur leurs connaissances et leurs pratiques en matière de prévention et de contrôle des infections à Kano, dans le nord du Nigeria.

OBJECTIFS: Cette étude a évalué le niveau de connaissances et de pratiques des TBA en matière de prévention et de contrôle des infections, ainsi que les facteurs associés.

MÉTHODES: L'étude est la phase de base d'une étude quasi-experimentale, menée dans une LGA rurale de l'État de Kano, au Nigeria. En utilisant un outil adapté, 163 TBA éligibles ont été interrogés. Les connaissances et les pratiques en matière de PCI ont été évaluées, agrégées et dichotomisées en bonnes ou mauvaises. Une analyse de régression logistique binaire a été utilisée pour prédire les connaissances et les pratiques en matière de PCI.

RÉSULTATS: La majorité (79,1 %) des TBA présentaient des connaissances médiocres en PCI, mais beaucoup (78,5 %) ont déclaré avoir de bonnes pratiques. De bonnes connaissances en PCI étaient prédites par l'âge des TBA : une probabilité multipliée par six (AOR=6,25, IC à 95 % : 1,02-38,53) et presque multipliée par cinq (AOR=4,75, IC à 95 % : 1,39-16,24) pour ceux dans leur deuxième et quatrième décennies de vie. Les TBA qui ont déclaré une mauvaise pratique de la PCI étaient 83 % moins susceptibles (AOR=0,17, IC à 95 % : 0,03-0,92) d'avoir de bonnes connaissances en PCI. La pratique des TBA était uniquement liée à une formation antérieure (AOR=0,17, IC à 95 % : 0,04-0,76).

CONCLUSION: Les connaissances des TBA en matière de PCI étaient faibles bien que les pratiques déclarées étaient bonnes. La nécessité d'interventions de formation sur mesure pour améliorer les connaissances et les compétences en matière de soins de l'accouchement sécurisés est primordiale pour améliorer les résultats maternels et néonataux. WAJM 2024; 41 (2): 175 - 182.

MOTS-CLÉS: Accoucheuses Traditionnelles, Mortalité Maternelle, Infection Maternelle, Nigeria

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