ABSTRACT

Background

Insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) have been shown to significantly reduce malaria-related morbidity and all-cause child mortality across a range of transmission settings in Africa. With increased funding from international donors, efforts are currently underway to roll-out ITNs to vulnerable populations at risk of malaria across sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), particularly children younger than 5 years old and pregnant women.

Objective

The aim of the study was to assess the factors associated with use of insecticides treated nets for prevention of malaria in pregnant women attending ANC in Masaka Regional Referral Hospital

Method

A descriptive cross sectional study was employed to assess the factors associated with use of insecticides treated nets for prevention of malaria in pregnant women attending ANC in Masaka Regional Referral Hospital. A total of 303 women attending ANC S patients attending in Masaka Regional Referral Hospital were included in this study using non probability, convenient sampling technique. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data. Data were entered and analyzed using SPSS version 20.

Result

From the assessment done the level of utilization of the ITNs was at 53.5% among the women attending ANC services. Age (P=0.000), educational level of the woman (P=0.002), occupation (P=0.010), gravidity (P=0.000), number of ANC visit (P=0.000), residence (P=0.000), number of living room (P=0.043), who makes decision (P=0.028), payment for ITN (P=0.002), accessibility (P=0.000),

availability (P=0.040), ownership of ITN (P=0.000), beliefs on ITN as a preventive measures (P=0.030), we influenced you on ITN (P=0.042), and knowledge on mode of transmission (P=0.008 were independently affecting utilization of ITN in pregnancy.

Conclusion

The findings highlight the need for going educational, informational and improving on the socioeconomic status interventions of the respondents to address the factors that influence ITN utilization in pregnancy.