

## ABSTRACT

Unclean birth practices increase the likelihood of micro-organisms entering the birth canal or the cord stump, causing puerperal and cord sepsis(WHO, 2008). However, “Maama Kit”, a form of clean delivery kit is being promoted to improve maternal and neonatal health to meet the millennium development goals. This study will contribute towards strengthening mother’s knowledge and skills in the utilization of Maama Kits in order to reduce infection.

Objective of the Study was to assess knowledge, attitude and practices of post natal mothers on utilization of Maama kits at Yei Civil Hospital, Yei River County South Sudan

The study Design used was a cross-sectional survey that employed both qualitative and quantitative with the sample size of 212 respondents (post natal mothers). Convenient sampling technique was used to select the mothers after having obtained their consent. Data was collected through researcher administered questionnaires and analyzed by use of Microsoft excel software.

The results found that 25% heard about Maama kits, health workers were the main source of information (62%). 60% of the respondents have very low income level below 100SSp. As a whole, all respondents who heard about “Maama kit” agreed positively on the use of the Maama kit during labour and agreed to use the kits in their next delivery (100%). There is strong relationship between knowledge, attitude and practice towards the utilization of Maama kit among the post natal mothers.

The recommendations are;Government and NGO’s should create more attention to girl child education to improve both socio-economic level and utilization of Maama kit, there is need to increase on the funding of Maama kit projects to increase on accessibility and availability, and lastly men should be involved in reproductive health activities.