

Antenatal Care is a planned program of medical management of pregnant women directed towards good Health outcomes of the mother and baby (MOH 2001).

Pregnancy and child birth are important stages in life because they are associated with social problems, morbidity and mortality of both mother and child especially in low income countries.

Globally more than half a million women die each year as a result of pregnancy and child birth related complications. The estimated maternal death worldwide is 585,000 with 99% counted in developing countries.

The overall objective of this study is to examine knowledge, attitude and practices among women in reproductive age towards Antenatal and Child birth Care Services in Uganda.

This was a descriptive study done in Ntenjeru Sub-county, Mukono district in Uganda, to assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices by women of child bearing age towards antenatal services.

The study was seen as a descriptive research designs both quantitative and qualitative approach was used to collect data. Both primary data and secondary data sources were used for primary data to get first hand information from literature about Antenatal and Child birth Care.

Interviews were administered to 120 conveniently selected women who agreed to participate in the study at that time.

Results show that majority of women had knowledge of antenatal and child birth services and the need to have the services plus the importance of delivering in a health facilities. However there were some limitations regarding access to the services.

Women were knowledgeable on pregnancy and child birth services. Notwithstanding the challenges faced such as long distances to Health centres, Poor health workers attitudes, inadequate health workers this has led to some mothers especially in islands to seek for help from Traditional birth attendants or relatives who are more closer to them.

More emphasis should be on Health centres, Health workers and to encourage mothers to attend in time.