

Background: self-medication among pregnant women is an important risk factor for burden of disease and social harm, accounting for 3.2% of all deaths and 4.0% of all disability adjusted life years globally.

Objective: The aim of the study was to determine the factors associated with self-medication of oral drugs among pregnant women in Kibito Town Council.

Method: A descriptive cross sectional study was employed to determine the factors associated with self-medication of oral drugs among pregnant women in Kibito Town Council. A total of 110 expectant mothers from Kibito Town Council using stratified and simple random techniques.

A structured questionnaire was used to collect data. Data were entered in epi-info 3.5.4 which was transfer using stat transfers into access and analyzed using SPSS version 16.

Result: From the assessment done, Age of the expectant mothers ($X^2=3.033$, $P=0.038$), level of education ($X^2=7.875$, $P=0.016$), Knowledge of side effects of using self-medicated drugs ($X^2=13.424$, $P=0.004$), Knowledge about drugs for different illnesses ($X^2=1.644$, $P=0.044$), cultural values and norms ($X^2=4.651$, $P=0.008$), Poor attitude of health workers towards patients ($X^2= 2.361$, $P=0.015$), enough medical staff in the public health facilities ($X^2=6.079$, $P=0.048$), quality of care ($X^2=9.592$, $P=0.022$) and Poor diagnosis discourages pregnant women to seek health services ($X^2=7.806$, $P=0.050$) were significantly associated with self medication.

Conclusion: self medication was influenced by age, level of education, knowledge of side effects of using self-medicated drugs, Knowledge about drugs for different illnesses and cultural values and norms attitude of health workers towards patients, number of medical staff in the public health facilities, quality of care and perceived Poor diagnosis at health services. Thus, providing adequate information on self medication is recommended to improve the problems of inappropriate use of medication (self medication)