

The main objective of the study was to establish the factors associated with the utilization of PNC services among mothers attending the child health clinic at Anaka Hospital. The study was guided by three objectives including the socio-demographic, personal and health facility related factors associated with utilization of PNC services among mothers attending child health Clinics at Anaka.

The study used a cross sectional study design and a total of 150 mothers aged 19-49 years were selected for the study using systematic random sampling technique. Using Chi-square test for association, age group (P-value 0.157), Religion (P-value 0.199), Marital status (0.199), level of education (P-value 0.199), occupation (P-value 0.199), average income (0.199) and parity (0.157) were not found to be significant to utilization of PNC services among mothers. Personal related factors associated with the utilization of PNC service among mothers for example number of times mothers attended ANC clinic (P-value 0.99), place of delivery by the mothers (P-value 0.157), knowledge of PNC services (P-value 0.157) among others had no significant relation on the utilization of PNC services. Also the health related factors such as time before discharge (P-value 0.157), distance from home to health facility= (P-value 0.157), means of transport used (P-value 0.157), Staff situation at the PNC department (P-value 0.199) among others were found with no significant relationship with the utilization of PNC by the mothers at Anaka Hospital.

Basing on the study findings the following recommendation were made; In order to improve access to maternal health services, government should locate health services as close as possible to the community where the people live. This could be done by training more midwives who serve as the critical link between communities.