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Title	The Use of Pregnancy Wheel by Health Care Providers: Its Effect on the Adherence to Prenatal Visits Among Mothers
Year	2016
Program	Master of Arts in Nursing

### **ABSTRACT**

This is a descriptive cohort study that determined the effects of the use of the pregnancy wheel among the 24 Health Care Providers (HCPs) in the adherence of 74 mothers to prenatal visits in Jaro, Iloilo City from their 28th week of pregnancy up to their 36th week of pregnancy, duration of 8 weeks of monitoring. Data collected were processed through SPSS. Chi-square test was used to test relationship of adherence before and after use of pregnancy wheel and the relationship with the socio-demographic profile. Other data were described by frequency and percentage distribution.

The study revealed that most mothers being served in the RHU are in their productive age of 21 to 34 years old, literate, married, belong to the low income group as their source of livelihood is non-regular, started their first prenatal visit during the second trimester, and on their fourth pregnancy; there is an improvement in the level of adherence to prenatal visit before and after the use of the pregnancy wheel; there is a significant difference between the level of adherence to prenatal visit before and after the use of the pregnancy wheel among mothers; there is no significant relationship between the level of adherence and socio-demographic profile of participants after the use of pregnancy wheel. Adherence, therefore, is not determined by the socio-demographic profile of the mothers but may be a result of other factors.

Keywords: Pregnancy Wheel, Prenatal Care, Health Care Providers