

## Haemoglobin Level Among Anaemic Pregnant Women in Sepang- A Baseline Data of a Quasi-Experimental Study

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### ABSTRACT

**INTRODUCTION:** Anaemia is one of the most common health problems during pregnancy. In 2011, about 27% of pregnant women in Malaysia was anaemic and therefore constitute to a significantly moderate public health problem. The provision of iron supplements and educational intervention strategies were implemented, however, it differs throughout the country. Therefore, a quasi-experimental study was conducted to evaluate the effects of a theory-based health educational intervention on hemoglobin level among anaemic pregnant women in Sepang. This paper reports the baseline findings. **METHODS:** This study involves a pre-post intervention with control involving two groups of antenatal mothers (control and intervention) from two health clinics in Sepang, with 81 subjects per group. Data was captured using self-administered questionnaire and haemoglobin level obtained from participants' antenatal card. Primary outcome was haemoglobin level. Secondary outcome includes knowledge regarding anaemia, dietary practice and iron supplementation compliance. Baseline data was analysed descriptively and differences between the intervention and control group were analysed using bivariate analysis. **RESULTS:** One-hundred-and-seventy-two respondents were analysed. Baseline median (IQR) haemoglobin level was 10.2(0.80). Majority used iron tablets. Regarding the baseline comparison of the intervention and control group, there were no significant difference in mean age ( $p=0.27$ ), ethnicity ( $p=0.11$ ), education ( $p=0.69$ ), haemoglobin level ( $p=0.06$ ), knowledge score ( $p=0.11$ ) and compliance towards iron supplementation ( $p=0.90$ ). However, the intervention and control group differ significantly in the proportion of employment status ( $p=0.004$ ) and family income ( $p=0.003$ ). **CONCLUSION:** The haemoglobin level at baseline showed that majority of the respondents had moderate to mild anaemia and uses iron tablets.

**KEYWORDS:** Anaemia, Pregnancy, Hemoglobin level, quasi-experimental study

## Health Care Providers Satisfaction On Mobile Health Services for Community

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### ABSTRACT

**INTRODUCTION:** Ministry of Health Malaysia initiated mobile health services for the rural population particularly to the remote areas by land, water and air to increase access to Primary healthcare. The targeted groups for these services are the marginalized groups, who live in in the estates, villages and Orang Asli. In total, 239 mobile health teams were providing health services to the identified locations on scheduled basis. In 2017, a survey was conducted to determine the level of satisfaction among health care providers who are providing mobile health services by land and water. **METHODS:** It is a cross-sectional population survey conducted in ten states. Self-administered questionnaire and qualitative questionnaire were used as study instruments. The data collection was done from March to Jun 2017 in excel format and computed to statistical software format for analysis. **RESULTS:** 507 respondents (98%) participated in this survey of which 55% were females and 45% were males. The largest age groups involved were between 21 to 29 years old. Overall 98.2% of health care providers were satisfied with the services provided to the community. While the qualitative findings suggested that, there is a need to improve infrastructure for better conducive working environment and personal development **CONCLUSION:** This survey shows that health care providers are highly satisfied to provide health services to the rural population through mobile health services. However, the percentages of dissatisfaction of the health care providers need to be addressed for improvement of quality and increasing their productivity of health services.

**KEYWORDS:** Mobile health services, 1Malaysia mobile health clinic and Mobile health clinic