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研究課題名(和文) Impact of mobile phone short messaging service (SMS) intervention on antenatal and delivery care in Bangladesh: a cluster-randomized controlled trial

研究課題名(英文) Impact of mobile phone short messaging service (SMS) intervention on antenatal and delivery care in Bangladesh: a cluster-randomized controlled trial

研究代表者

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交付決定額(研究期間全体)：(直接経費) 3,200,000円

研究成果の概要(和文)：This is a prospective facility based mobile phone intervention program and the study assess the changes in access to ANC, and delivery care.

[Note:I can't translate this text into Japanese, sorry]

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

As compared other studies, our study found less impact of SMS on ANC and facility delivery. The possible reason for this variation could be COVID-19. Our study conducted during the COVID-19 crisis, many pregnant women don't like to visit health facilities to avoid infection. Further study necessary.

研究成果の概要(英文)：Antenatal care (ANC) can be defined as the care provided by skilled health-care professionals to pregnant women and adolescent girls to ensure the best health conditions for both mother and baby during pregnancy. Receiving four ANC visits and institutional delivery are predetermined factors for maternal and child health outcomes during pregnancy. This project is interconnect the two sectors of public health/medicine and technology, and exchange knowledge and attitudes between professionals, private and public sectors, and pregnant women to enhance collaboration and mutual understanding. As compared to control group, the text messages had limited effect on the use of ANC visits and facility delivery.

研究分野：Maternal and child health

キーワード：mobile health facility delivery ANC visits

様式 C - 19、F - 19 - 1、Z - 19 (共通)

1 . 研究開始当初の背景

Antenatal care (ANC) can be defined as the care provided by skilled health-care professionals to pregnant women and adolescent girls to ensure the best health conditions for both mother and baby during pregnancy. Receiving four ANC visits and institutional delivery are predetermined factors for maternal and child health outcomes during pregnancy. This project is interconnect the two sectors of public health/medicine and technology, and exchange knowledge and attitudes between professionals, private and public sectors, and pregnant women to enhance collaboration and mutual understanding.

2 . 研究の目的

The main purposes of this research are

- i. to assess the impact of mobile SMS reminders on rate of ANC and institutional delivery in Bangladesh
- ii. to evaluate the use of SMS reminders for increasing awareness about ANC visits among pregnant women

3 . 研究の方法

This randomized trial study will be carried out in Bangladesh within two years after getting the ethical approval form the Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC). This project was conduct a prospective facility-based mobile phone intervention program and the study assessing access to ANC, knowledge, attitudes, and practices with regard to intervention in case and control groups. The individual pregnant women was considered as a unit of randomization. Simple random allocation methods was used to assign pregnant women to mobile phone intervention group or control group (standard care). The estimated sample was 1800 women based on 25% ANC prevalence and 80% power. Of the estimated sample size, 900 pregnant women was assigned to mobile phone intervention group and 900 to control group. Pregnant women must have received their first ANC, and either one person in the household owns a mobile phone with willingness and consent to participate and receive SMS or voice call until delivery at least five times during pregnancy. The respondent of this study was pregnant women in the first ANC visit of the hospital. A structured questionnaire will be used in face-to-face interviews by trained interviewers, after obtaining informed consent. The questionnaire was

used to evaluate our project. The questionnaire was contain the basic socio-demographic information of the participants such as age, sex, awareness of antenatal care, number of antenatal visits, and knowledge about healthy facilities.

4 . 研究成果

As compared to control group, the text messages had limited effect on the use of ANC visits and facility delivery.As compared other studies, our study found less impact of SMS on ANC and facility delivery. The possible reason for this variation could be COVID-19. Our study conducted during the COVID-19 crisis, many pregnant women don't like to visit health facilities to avoid infection. Further study necessary.

5. 主な発表論文等

〔雑誌論文〕 計0件

〔学会発表〕 計0件

〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

NA

6. 研究組織

	氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考
連携研究者	フリガナ (Mizanur Rahman) (10726433)	東京大学・Health・Visiting researcher (12601)	

7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関