

# **Magnitude and Correlates of Antenatal and Postnatal Care among Kuki Women in Kangpokpi District, Manipur: A Cross-sectional Study**

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## **Abstract**

Antenatal and postnatal care are critical for detecting and managing prepartum and postpartum complications early on, as well as preventing potentially life-threatening health conditions that lead to maternal death. In the Kangpokpi district of Manipur antenatal and postnatal care remain low from all accounts. The purpose of this study is to determine the extent of antenatal and postnatal care among Kuki women in a rural district of Manipur and examine the way they function as correlates. A cross-sectional community-based study was conducted in ten conveniently selected villages in Kangpokpi district. An interviewer-administered schedule was used to collect data. The analysis took into account the responses of 491 participants. The frequency and percentage distributions of the variables were calculated and a bivariate analysis was performed to identify the risk factors, enabling factors, and factors associated with antenatal and postnatal care. To assess the strength of the association, contingent coefficients were calculated. It was found that in the studied community less than sixteen percent of women received antenatal care, and thirty one percent received postnatal care. The bivariate analysis revealed that antenatal care is associated with age, education, pregnancy complications, postnatal care, and the number of pregnancies. Furthermore, the use of postnatal care is correlated with age, education, monthly income, and the number of pregnancies. It may be suggested that strengthening maternal health education and promotion activities, encouraging peer education within women's social networks can improve the utilization of maternal care to a considerable extent.

*Keywords:* Antenatal care; Postnatal care; Cross-sectional; Convenient sampling; Kuki women.