Knowledge of obstetric danger signs and associated factors: a study among mothers in Shashamane town, Oromia region, Ethiopia

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Abstract

Background: Child birth which is a special moment for parents, families and communities is also a time of intense vulnerability. In many developing countries including Ethiopia, maternal morbidity and mortality still pose a substantial burden. Raising awareness of women about the danger signs of pregnancy and childbirth is the first essential step in appropriate and timely obstetric care.

Objective: To assess the knowledge of obstetric danger signs among mothers and associated factors in Shashamane town, Oromia region, Ethiopia.

Methods: A community based cross sectional study design was employed. All kebeles were included in study; the number of households was determined using proportionate-to-population size then systematic random sampling technique to select 422 women who gave birth in Shashamane town between April and May 2018. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data. Data was checked and entered into Epi data version 3.1 then exported to Statistical Package for Social Science version 23 for analysis. Univariate, bivariate and multivariable analysis with 95% CI was carried out. Women who spontaneously mentioned at least two danger signs of pregnancy from eight items were considered to have good knowledge of the obstetric danger signs.

Result: A total of 422 mothers were involved in the study. The mean age of the respondent was 25 with a standard deviation of 4.3 year. 59.5% of the respondents were found to have poor knowledge of obstetric danger signs. Majority of respondents mentioned vaginal bleeding (64.7%) as a danger sign of pregnancy. According to the result of the multivariable analysis, antenatal care was significantly associated with the knowledge of obstetric danger sign. Respondents who attended antenatal care were 1.26 times more likely to have good knowledge of obstetric danger signs than those who had no antenatal care [AOR = 1.26, 95%CI (1.08–1.85)]. Respondents who gave birth at health center were 3.57 time more likely to have good knowledge of obstetric danger signs than those who gave birth at home [AOR = 3.57, 95%CI (1.23–10.39)].

Conclusion: According to this study, the knowledge of obstetric danger signs was poor. Some of the factors associated with this knowledge were antenatal care attendance and place of delivery; therefore, it is recommended that mothers should have at least four antenatal visits; this may create good relationship with the providers and enhance their knowledge. In addition to this providing compassionate and respectful maternity care in health facility is also crucial steps to attract more women to health facilities, and to reduce home deliveries.

Keywords: Knowledge, Obstetric, Danger sign, Ethiopia

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Plain English summary
Worldwide, a projected half million women die as a result of pregnancy and childbirth-related complications. In Ethiopia, only one-third of mothers give birth at a health institution and the maternal mortality ratio is 410/100,000 live births. One of the contributing factors to maternal deaths was a lack of knowledge of pregnancy-related danger signs. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the knowledge of obstetric danger signs among recently-delivered women and associated factors in Shashamane town, Oromia region, Ethiopia. A community-based cross-sectional study design was employed on 422 mothers who gave birth in Shashamane town between April and May 2018. The data was collected using a face-to-face interview and questionnaire. A total of 422 women responded fully for the questions asked. The result of the response was analyzed using statistical software to identify which variables were associated with knowledge of obstetric danger signs. Women attending antenatal care, and giving birth in health facility had better knowledge of obstetric danger sign.

Background
The burden of pregnancy complications is higher in developing countries [1]. In 2015, a total of 303,000 women have lost their life due to easily preventable pregnancy and childbirth-related complications, 99% of which were contributed by low-income countries [2]. Knowledge of danger signs during pregnancy, labour and delivery is crucial for safe motherhood [3]. Pregnancy danger signs are those symptoms that may signal danger to a pregnant woman or her fetus and therefore require immediate medical attention. The most common danger signs during pregnancy are severe vaginal bleeding, swollen face/hand, and blurred vision: danger signs during labor and childbirth include severe vaginal bleeding, prolonged labor, and convulsions; Danger signs during the postpartum period include severe bleeding following childbirth, loss of consciousness after childbirth, and fever [4]. Many of the complications that result in maternal deaths contributing to prenatal deaths are unpredictable, and their onset can be both sudden and severe [5, 6]. In low-income countries maternal mortality due to childbirth-related complications could be prevented if pregnant women recognize danger signs and seek immediate obstetric care [7]. Poor knowledge of danger sign is one of the most common causes of failure to recognize the complication when it occurs and delaying the decision to seek care [8]. The national reproductive strategy of Ethiopia has emphasis on maternal and newborn health to reduce high maternal and neonatal death [8]. The strategy focuses on the need to empower women, men, families, and communities to recognize pregnancy-related risks, and to take responsibility for developing and implementing appropriate response to them [9]. In many low-resource countries, home delivery is prevalent. Therefore, it is important that people are trained to recognize danger signs and develop plans for emergencies [9]. Maternal deaths during child birth has profoundly bad consequences for her family, particularly for children left without care taker and have a negative impact on the society and economies of their nations at large [10]. Majority of maternal deaths are avoidable, if women with complications are able to identify and seek appropriate emergency obstetric care [9]. Maternal deaths have both direct and indirect causes. Around 85% of maternal deaths worldwide are due to direct obstetric complications such as severe postpartum bleeding, infections after delivery, unsafe induced abortion, hypertensive disorders in pregnancy and obstructed labour [11]. Direct cause of maternal mortality was easily avoidable if the mother and family recognize sign and seeking immediate care, health facility provides quality care and transportation were easily available [12]. High levels of maternal mortality can be reduced by providing quality maternity service and empowering women with knowledge of the danger signs of pregnancy and promote appropriate health-seeking perceptions. In Ethiopia; however, few studies have been conducted with regarding the knowledge of obstetric danger sign during pregnancy, childbirth, and associated factors and we could not find any published research that is conducted in this study area. This study was therefore, aimed at assessing the current status of knowledge of obstetric danger signs and associated factors among mothers in Shashamane town, Oromia region, Ethiopia.

Methods
Study area
The study was conducted in Shashamane town, located in central part of Oromia region, 130 km from Adama, the capital city of the region and 248 km from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. The town was established in 1903 c. c. Based on the 2007 Census the town has a total population of 218,335 where, about 48.9% are females. It consists of peoples with different languages, more than 18 ethnic groups and foreigners like the Ras Teferian community. There are 74 health institutions in the town. Among this there are two public hospitals which serve the district and referral levels 30 pharmacies six health centers, 28 private clinics, one private hospital and five health posts.

Study design and period
A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted in Shashamane town between April and May 2018.
Population

Source population
All mothers who gave birth in the last 1 year at Shashamane town.

Study population
All mothers who gave birth within the last 1 year from selected four kebeles of Shashamane town and fulfill inclusion criteria.

Inclusion criteria
All mothers who gave birth in the last year in Shashamane town.
Women who were resident of the area for the past 6 months.

Exclusion criteria
Mothers who were critically ill and unable to communicate at the time of data collection.

Sample size determination
The single population proportion formula was used to calculate the sample size by hypothesizing that the proportion of mothers who had good knowledge of danger sign would be 50%, adding a non-response rate of 10%, and using the assumptions of a 95% confidence level and a 5% margin of error. The resulting sample size was 422 mothers.

Sampling procedure
Systematic random sampling was used to select study participant from 10 kebeles of Shashamane town administration. All kebeles were included in the study and the number of households was determined using proportionate-to-population size.
To select the first household the data collectors used the kebeles administration office and church as a starting point. The data collectors used spinning techniques to select the first house hold by rotating a pen and select the house which is found to the direction of the pen. Then went to the right direction of the first household. From this onwards data was collected in every 12th interval until the desired sample was achieved in each kebeles.
A mother in the selected household was interviewed. For household with more than one individual, only one person was selected using a lottery. For those selected household which was unavailable during data collection, data collectors revisited three times at different time intervals, and if interviewers still failed to get an individual in the house hold, it was considered as non-response.

Data collection tool and procedure
Data were collected by face to face interview using a structured questionnaire adapted from the survey tools developed by JHPIEGO’s Maternal Neonatal Health Program. The questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding the pregnancy danger signs. The data collection tool was pre-tested on women with similar characteristics living out of the study area on 10% of sample size. After pre-testing further adjustments to the data collection tool were made to improve clarity. All of the questionnaires were checked for completeness and accuracy before, during and after the period of data collection. Five diploma midwives who were fluent in the local language were involved in the data collection. Two Bachelor of Science degree (BSc) holder health professionals were recruited as supervisors.

Data quality control
After pre-testing the questionnaire, Chronbach Alpha was calculated by using SPSS window version 23.0 to test internal consistency (reliability) of the item and Chronbach Alpha greater than 0.7 was considered as reliable. On the top of this, content validity was cross checked by another maternal and reproductive health expert at Arba Minch University. Data collectors and supervisors were trained for 2 days on the study instrument and data collection procedure. The principal investigator and the supervisors checked the data for completeness and corrective measures was taken accordingly.

Data processing and analysis
The collected data were checked manually for completion and any incomplete or misfiled questions, cleaned and stored for consistency, entered into EpiData version 3.1 (EpiData Association, Odense, Denmark), and then exported to SPSS version 23.0 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA) for analysis. Descriptive statistics were calculated and presented using tables and figures. Multivariable logistic regression analysis was performed to adjust for possible confounding variables. Variables that were significant in the bivariate logistic regression were entered into the multiple regression analysis. The $p < 0.05$ or 95% confidence intervals (CIs) not including 1.0 were considered to indicate statistical significance.

Measurement
Danger signs are indications of potential obstetric complications. Knowledge of women about obstetric danger signs were measured by the total number of correct spontaneous answers to eight items on knowledge of pregnancy danger signs and eight items on knowledge of labor and childbirth danger signs with a minimum score
of zero and maximum of eight. Spontaneous knowledge refers to the respondent’s naming a sign without being asked about that sign by name. Only true obstetric complications spontaneously mentioned by individual respondents were included. Accordingly, two categories were developed for each pregnancy and childbirth danger signs. Good knowledge about pregnancy danger signs: women who spontaneously mentioned at least two danger signs of pregnancy. Poor knowledge about pregnancy danger signs: women who did not spontaneously mention two danger signs of pregnancy. Good knowledge about the danger signs of labor and childbirth: women who spontaneously mentioned at least two danger signs of labor and childbirth. Poor knowledge about the danger signs of labor and delivery: women who did not spontaneously mention two danger signs of labor and childbirth.

Result

Socio demographic characteristics
A total of 422 mothers were involved in the study. The mean age of respondents was 25 with a standard deviation of 4.3 years. The minimum and maximum age of respondent was 16 and 39 respectively. Around 154 (36.5%) of the participants were Muslim and 266 (63%) were Oromo in ethnicity. Majority 394 (93.4%) of the women were married and majority 275 (65.2%) of the respondents were housewives. 162 (38.4%) had completed primary school and 57 (13.5%) had completed college or greater. Majority 243 (57.6%) of the respondents had a monthly family income < 4000 Ethiopian birr (Table 1).

Obstetric history related characteristics
Out of 422 respondents, 244 (57.8%) were multi para while other 164 (38.9%) were grand multi para. Majority of the respondents, 368 (87.2%) gave birth at a health center. From the total respondents, 334 (79.5%) had a spontaneous vaginal delivery, while 86 (20.4%) had an instrumental delivery. Almost all 323 (76.5%) of the respondents decided where they gave birth by themselves and 86 (20.4%) respondents had the decision made by their husband, only 13 (3.1%) were decided by their relatives (Table 2).

Knowledge about obstetric danger signs
Knowledge of obstetric complications was assessed by questions of danger signs related to pregnancy and childbirth. The most commonly mentioned danger sign of pregnancy was vaginal bleeding (64.7%), followed by absent or decreased fetal movements (38.6%). Similarly, the most commonly mentioned danger sign during childbirth was bleeding (60%), followed by absent or decrease fetal movements (28.4%). In addition, a commonly mentioned danger sign during post-partum was postnatal bleeding (63.3%), followed by postnatal fever. 251 (59.5%) of the respondents were found to have poor

**Table 1  Socio demographic characteristics of mother in Shashamane town, April, 2018**

| Variable                | Frequency(n = 422) | Percent (%) |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Age in year             |                    |             |
| 16–19                   | 19                 | 4.5         |
| 20–24                   | 164                | 38.9        |
| 25–29                   | 163                | 38.8        |
| 30 and above            | 76                 | 18.0        |
| Marital status          |                    |             |
| Single                  | 16                 | 3.8         |
| Married                 | 394                | 93.4        |
| Divorced                | 11                 | 2.6         |
| Widowed                 | 1                  | 0.2         |
| Ethnicity               |                    |             |
| Oromo                   | 266                | 63          |
| Amara                   | 62                 | 14.5        |
| Wolayita                | 39                 | 9.2         |
| Sidama                  | 16                 | 3.8         |
| Tigré                   | 13                 | 3.1         |
| Othera                  | 27                 | 6.4         |
| Religion                |                    |             |
| Muslim                  | 154                | 36.5        |
| Orthodox                | 139                | 32.9        |
| Protestant              | 124                | 29.4        |
| Catholic                | 5                  | 1.2         |
| Occupation              |                    |             |
| Unemployed              | 275                | 65.2        |
| Employer                | 43                 | 10.2        |
| Merchant                | 60                 | 14.2        |
| Private employer        | 26                 | 6.2         |
| Farmer                  | 1                  | 0.2         |
| Othersb                 | 17                 | 4           |
| Educational status      |                    |             |
| No formal education     | 69                 | 16.4        |
| Primary school          | 162                | 38.4        |
| Secondary and preparatory| 134               | 31.8        |
| Collage and above       | 57                 | 13.5        |
| Monthly income          |                    |             |
| Below 4000              | 243                | 57.6        |
| Above 4000              | 179                | 42.4        |
| Median 4000             |                    |             |

In ethnicity a = Guraga, Gamo, Gofa. In occupation b = students, Daly workers
knowledge; however, 171 (40.5%) had good knowledge of obstetric danger sign (Table 3), (Fig. 1).

Factors affecting knowledge of obstetric danger signs
According to the bivariate analysis, knowledge was significantly associated with educational status of mothers. Respondents who had a formal education were 6.01 times more likely to have good knowledge of obstetric danger signs than respondents did not have formal education [COR = 6.01 (95% CI 2.26–2.60)]. Place of delivery was significantly associated with knowledge of obstetrics danger signs, respondents who gave birth at a health institution were 5.7 times more likely to have good knowledge of obstetric danger signs than those who gave birth at home [COR = 5.7 (95%CI 2.98–11.17)]. Occupation of respondent was also significantly associated with knowledge of obstetric danger signs. Respondents who were working for a governmental employer were 1.36 times more likely to have good knowledge of obstetric danger signs than housewives [COR = 1.36 (95%CI 1.85–2.17)]. In multivariate logistic regression on both socio-demographic and obstetric history of respondents, number of antenatal care (ANC) visits and place of delivery were found to be significantly associated with knowledge of obstetric danger signs at P-value of < 0.05. Respondents who attended ANC were 1.26 times more likely to have good knowledge of obstetric danger signs than respondent with no ANC [AOR = 1.26 (95%CI 1.07–2.85)]. Respondents who gave birth in the health center had 3.57 time more likely to have good knowledge of obstetric danger signs than those respondents who gave birth at home [AOR = 3.57 (95%CI1.23–10.39)] (Table 4).

Discussion
The findings of this study revealed that the good knowledge of respondents regarding obstetric danger sign was 40% which is higher than other studies conducted in Egypt 26.0% [12], Jordan 15.2% [13], and Uganda 19% [14]. However, it was lower than the findings of South Africa 52% [15]. This difference might be due to socio-cultural differences and differences in implementation of health programs. The finding of this study is also consistent with study conducted in another part of the Ethiopia in Debra Berhan public health institution, 38.6% [16].

The most common danger sign mentioned during pregnancy was vaginal bleeding at 64.7%. This is greater than in Tsegedie district, Tigray 51.2% [17]. The difference may be due to study period difference and increasing the number of staffs which providing counseling on danger signs during antenatal, childbirth and postnatal period. The finding of this study was comparable with the same study conducted in Debre Berhan city administration 61.1% [18]. Vaginal bleeding during childbirth was also mentioned by about 60% of the respondents, while persistent headache and blurred vision was mentioned by 24.9%, which was higher than study conducted in aleta wendo district, sidama zone 55 and 7%. The discrepancy may be due to improvement of service provision in maternity care [19]. In this study respondents who had a history of ANC were 1.26 times more knowledgeable than those who had no ANC visits. This finding is consistent with study done in other part of Ethiopia [17, 19]. Similarly in this study respondents who gave birth in health facility was 3.57 times more likely to have good knowledge than those who gave birth at home.

Conclusions
This study’s findings revealed that knowledge about obstetric danger signs of pregnancy overall was poor. The most commonly mentioned danger signs during pregnancy, and childbirth was severe vaginal bleeding followed by absence of fetal movements. From this study it can be concluded

| Table 2 Obstetric characteristics of mothers in Shashamane town, April, 2018 |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| Variables                               | Frequency (n = 422) | Percent (%) |
| Age of first pregnancy in year          |                          |             |
| < 20                                    | 134                      | 31.8        |
| 20–24                                   | 275                      | 65.2        |
| 25–29                                   | 12                       | 2.8         |
| 30–34                                   | 1                        | 0.2         |
| Total number of pregnancy               |                          |             |
| 1                                        | 178                      | 42.2        |
| 2–5                                      | 209                      | 49.5        |
| > 6                                      | 35                       | 8.9         |
| Pregnancy resulted alive                |                          |             |
| 0                                        | 18                       | 4.3         |
| 1                                        | 193                      | 45.7        |
| > 1                                      | 211                      | 50.0        |
| Total number of children                |                          |             |
| 1                                        | 14                       | 3.3         |
| 2–4                                      | 376                      | 89.1        |
| > 5                                      | 32                       | 7.6         |
| ANC follow up                           |                          |             |
| Yes                                      | 367                      | 87.0        |
| No                                       | 55                       | 13.0        |
| Number of ANC follow up                 |                          |             |
| One                                      | 5                        | 1.3         |
| Two                                      | 22                       | 5.9         |
| Three                                    | 107                      | 29.1        |
| Four and above                           | 233                      | 63.4        |

Key: ANC Antenatal care
### Table 3

Knowledge of obstetric danger signs during pregnancy, child birth and postnatal among mothers in Shashamane town, April 2018

| Variables                              | Frequency (n = 422) | Percent (%) |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| **Danger sign during pregnancy**       |                     |             |
| Vaginal bleeding                       |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 273                 | 64.7        |
| No                                     | 149                 | 35.3        |
| Persistent nausea and vomiting         |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 121                 | 28.9        |
| No                                     | 301                 | 71.1        |
| Swelling of body                       |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 124                 | 29.4        |
| No                                     | 298                 | 70.6        |
| Persistent headache and blurred vision |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 164                 | 38.9        |
| No                                     | 258                 | 61.1        |
| Absent or decreased fetal movement     |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 163                 | 38.6        |
| No                                     | 259                 | 61.4        |
| Severe abdominal cramps                |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 121                 | 28.9        |
| No                                     | 301                 | 71.1        |
| Leakage of amniotic fluid without lab  |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 119                 | 28.1        |
| No                                     | 303                 | 71.9        |
| High fever                             |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 98                  | 23.2        |
| No                                     | 324                 | 76.8        |
| **Danger sign during child birth**     |                     |             |
| Bleeding through birth canal           |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 253                 | 60          |
| No                                     | 169                 | 40          |
| Persistent headache & blurred vision   |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 105                 | 24.9        |
| No                                     | 317                 | 75.1        |
| Swelling of hand, face etc.            |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 54                  | 12.8        |
| No                                     | 368                 | 87.2        |
| Absent or decrease fetal movement      |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 120                 | 28.4        |
| No                                     | 302                 | 71.6        |
| Increased blood pressure               |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 74                  | 17.5        |
| No                                     | 348                 | 82.5        |
| Retained Placenta (> 1 h.)             |                     |             |

### Table 3 (Continued)

Knowledge of obstetric danger signs during pregnancy, child birth and postnatal among mothers in Shashamane town, April 2018

| Variables                              | Frequency (n = 422) | Percent (%) |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| **Danger sign during post-partum**     |                     |             |
| Post Natal Bleeding                    |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 267                 | 63.3        |
| No                                     | 155                 | 36.7        |
| Persistent headache & blurred vision   |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 106                 | 25.1        |
| No                                     | 316                 | 74.9        |
| Swelling hand, face                    |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 99                  | 23.5        |
| No                                     | 325                 | 76.5        |
| Postnatal Fever                        |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 168                 | 38.9        |
| No                                     | 254                 | 60.2        |
| Unconscious                            |                     |             |
| Yes                                    | 90                  | 21.3        |
| No                                     | 332                 | 78.7        |

![Fig. 1 Knowledge of obstetric danger sign among mothers in Shashamane town, April, 2018](image)
that women’s knowledge of danger signs during pregnancy and childbirth was increased by their educational level, number of ANC visits and having an institutional delivery. We recommended mobilizing communities to increase knowledge on obstetric danger sign during pregnancy. Similarly encouraging pregnant women to attend antenatal clinics and providing health information dissemination related to pregnancy danger sign and seeking behavior is also vital. Finally, we recommend further research to be conducted using both qualitative and quantitative methods to address the behavior and attitude of health care providers and maternity users regarding obstetric danger sign.

**Table 4** Factors associated with knowledge of key obstetric danger sign during pregnancy, child birth and postnatal period among mothers in Shashamane town, April 2018

| Types of variable                  | Good knowledge | Poor knowledge | COR (95% C.I)    | AOR (95% C.I)   |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Age of respondent                  |                |                |                  |                 |
| 15–19                              | 10             | 9              | 1.00             | 1.00            |
| 20–24                              | 56             | 108            | 1.11 (0.41–3.04) | 1.46 (0.24–8.98)|
| 25–29                              | 67             | 96             | 0.52 (0.29–0.90) | 0.84 (0.26–2.67)|
| ≥30                                | 38             | 38             | 0.69 (0.04–1.21) | 1.28 (0.46–3.51)|
| Occupation                         |                |                |                  |                 |
| House wife                         | 118            | 157            | 1.00             | 1.00            |
| Governmental employed              | 18             | 27             | 1.36 (1.85–2.17) | 2.05 (0.97–4.32)|
| Self-employed                      | 37             | 67             | 1.07 (0.51–2.24) | 1.74 (0.55–5.51)|
| Number of pregnancy                |                |                |                  |                 |
| 1                                  | 70             | 108            | 1.00             | 1.00            |
| 2–5                                | 83             | 126            | 0.61 (0.29–1.27) | 1.77 (0.37–6.68)|
| ≥6                                 | 18             | 17             | 0.62 (0.30–1.27) | 0.98 (0.27–3.62)|
| ANC follow up                      |                |                |                  |                 |
| No                                 | 51             | 4              | 1.00             | 1.00            |
| Yes                                | 120            | 247            | 0.67 (0.45–1.54) | 1.26 (1.07–1.85)|
| Place of delivery                  |                |                |                  |                 |
| Home                               | 41             | 13             | 1.00             | 1.00            |
| Health center                      | 130            | 238            | 5.74 (2.98–11.16)| 3.57 (1.23–10.39)|
| Source of information              |                |                |                  |                 |
| Health personal                    | 32             | 204            | 1.00             | 1.00            |
| Relative                           | 5              | 8              | 0.03 (0.02–0.06) | 0.03 (0.02–0.06)|
| Friends                            | 2              | 10             | 0.14 (0.04–0.45) | 0.28 (0.05–0.17)|
| Media                              | 123            | 29             | 0.04 (0.09–0.21) | 0.05 (0.01–0.31)|
| Educational status                 |                |                |                  |                 |
| Informal education                 | 16             | 7              | 1.00             | 1.00            |
| Formal education                   | 126            | 167            | 6.07 (2.26–16.26)| 3.91 (0.84–18.12)|
| Collage and above                  | 29             | 77             | 2.03 (1.23–3.25) | 1.96 (0.95–4.05)|
| Income                             |                |                |                  |                 |
| < 4000                             | 106            | 135            | 1.00             | 1.00            |
| > 4000                             | 65             | 114            | 1.35 (1.91–2.02) | 1.11 (0.60–2.06)|

**Abbreviations**

ANC: Antenatal care; AOR: Adjusted odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval; COR: Crude Odds ratio

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**Authors’ contributions**

BW, AB, EH, HB, MM, BN, TY and SB was involved in the conception, design, analysis, interpretation, report and manuscript writing. SG, AB, AA, DU and BW were involved in the design, analysis, interpretation and report writing. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials
The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate
Ethical approval was obtained from the ethics committee of the Department of Midwifery, College of Medicine Health Science, Arba Minch University. A letter from the research ethics committee was then submitted to the oromia Regional Health Bureau and the selected kebeles. After explaining the objectives of the study in detail, informed verbal consent was obtained from all study participants. All the participants were reassured of anonymity, as no personal identifiers were used. Then, after obtaining informed consent from every participant, the data collectors continued to show due respect to the norms, values, beliefs, and culture of the participants, and the confidentiality of the data was ensured.

Consent for publication
Not applicable.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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