

Mother's Knowledge of Neonatal Danger Signs and Health-Seeking Practices and Associated Factors in Debretabor, Northwest Ethiopia: A Community-Based Cross-Sectional Study

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
Research and Reports in Neonatology

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Background: Neonatal mortality is still unacceptably high in Ethiopia. One key strategy to cut back neonatal mortality is increasing the mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs and health-seeking practices. This study assessed mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs and health-seeking practices and associated factors in Debretabor town, Northwest Ethiopia.

Methods: A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted from July 1st to August 10th in Debretabor town, northwest Ethiopia and cluster sampling technique was used to select 772 mothers. A semi-structured, pretested and interviewer-administered questionnaire was employed. Data were entered into epi info version 7 and analyzed by SPSS 23. Multivariable logistic regression model was fitted to identify factors associated with mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs and health-seeking practices. Odds ratio with 95% confidence interval was computed to determine the level of significance.

Results: Mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs and health-seeking practices was 36.5% (95% CI: 33, 40) and 78.7% (95% CI: 72.9, 83.7) respectively. Media exposure (AOR=2.85; 95% CI: 1.47, 5.53), birth preparedness (AOR=9.06; 95% CI: 5.99, 13.7), husband involvement (AOR=1.45; 95% CI: 1.04, 2.11), increased parity (AOR=2.46; 95% CI: 1.16, 5.19), whose neonate developed danger signs (AOR=1.83; 95% CI: 1.25, 2.67) and higher educational status (AOR=2.88; 95% CI: 1.45, 5.69) were factors significantly associated with mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs. Furthermore, having good knowledge of neonatal danger signs (AOR=4.0; 95% CI: 1.63, 9.8), being autonomous (AOR=4.35; 95% CI: 1.63, 11.6), media exposure (AOR=3.06; 95% CI: 1.08, 8.63), and husband involvement (AOR=3.53; 95% CI: 1.49, 8.33) were factors statically significant with health-seeking practices of mothers for neonatal danger signs.

Conclusion: Our findings show that maternal knowledge of neonatal danger signs was low. Promotion of mother's decision-making power, birth preparedness, husband involvement and mass media throughout the maternal continuum of care will have a great role in improving mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs and health-seeking practices.

Keywords: Ethiopia, danger signs, health-seeking practice, knowledge, newborns

Introduction

Neonatal danger signs (NDS) refer to the experience of clinically detected signs that might indicate a high risk of neonatal morbidity and mortality and the need for timely medical treatment or therapeutic intervention.^{1,2} The first twenty-eight days of neonatal life comprise an extremely critical period for the survival of neonates,³

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as a result, it is the foremost endangered period due to which neonates undergo many physiological and environmental changes to adapt to the extra-uterine life.^{3,4}

Globally, 2.6 million neonates ended up with preventable death within the initial 4 weeks of life,^{4,5} properly accounting for 46% of all under-five mortality.⁵ Africa represents 25% of the global neonatal death.⁶ Five countries including Ethiopia accounted for half of the world's neonatal death.⁵ Recent data in Ethiopia showed that the neonatal mortality rate is 30 per 1000 live births.⁷

According to World Health Organization's 2013 key recommendations, high-grade fever, fast breathing, hypothermia, severe chest indrawing, convulsion, unconsciousness, jaundice in the 1st 24 hours/involving the palm and sole, lethargy, umbilical redness or pus drainage and unable to breastfeed are danger signs for a neonate.⁸ Some other studies reported that diarrhea and pus drainage from the eye are considered as neonatal danger signs.⁹⁻¹²

Mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs and health-seeking practices is low in resource-limited countries.¹³ Lack of formal links between the local community and health facilities contributes to the inadequate level of mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs and health-seeking practices.¹⁴ Similarly, the lack of decision-making power of mothers on maternal and neonatal healthcare utilization remains an important drawback in developing countries.¹⁵

Evidence recommends that there is a need to increase awareness on NDS through the continuum of care to improve mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs.¹⁶⁻¹⁸ However, there is negligence of health professionals to create awareness on neonatal danger sign in the real world. The effective provision of compassionate and respectful care throughout all the continuum of care will increase the conscious intention of the mother's health-seeking practices for neonatal illness.¹⁶ Besides, knowledge and health-seeking practice of mothers on neonatal danger signs are the best indicators of accessibility and quality of care provided by health professionals.¹⁹

So far, studies in Enugu state in Nigeria, Uganda, Baghdad in Iran, and Ethiopia; Ambo town, Fogera district, Gondar town, Mekelle city, Woldia General hospital, Chenchu district, and East Hararge zone revealed that mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs were inconsistent which was 78.7%,¹² 14.8%,²⁰ 81%,¹⁸ 20.3%,¹⁷ 64.1%,²¹ 18.2%,²² 50.6%,²³ 11.7%,⁹ 50.3%²⁴ and 9.38%²⁵ respectively.

Generally, improving newborns and children health is a national and global agenda that comprises the third component of the sustainable development goals (SDG).²⁶

Consequently, improving the health of a newborn and reducing their mortality will play a great role in the achievement of the SDG. This could be achieved by identifying factors affecting a mother's knowledge of neonatal illness and health-seeking practices. Even though researches were conducted on mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs and health-seeking practices in Ethiopia, the currently conducted researches failed to address some variables like birth preparedness, husband involvement in maternal, neonatal and children health (MNCH), history of neonatal death, the role of health extension workers (HEWs) and mother's autonomy in MNCH care utilization in common.

Despite the fact Ethiopia has properly designed a strategy for the improvement of neonatal health, there is still a high burden of neonatal death.⁷ Early detection and effective management of a neonatal problem represent a key strategy to reduce neonatal mortality. Therefore, this study assessed knowledge of neonatal danger signs and health-seeking practices and associated factors among mothers who gave birth in the last 1 year in Debretabor town, northwest Ethiopia.

Methods

Study Design, Setting and Period

A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted from July 1st to August 10th, 2019 in Debretabor town, northwest Ethiopia. The town is located at 665 km from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia and 103 km from Bahir Dar (the capital city of Amhara regional state). Currently, the town has a total population of 63,563, of whom, more than half (54.8%) were female. An estimated 19,327 are reproductive-aged women. About 4317 (6.8%) are under five. Also, the town has one general hospital, three health centers, 6 Health posts and 6 private clinics (Debretabor administrative town report, unpublished data).

Study Population

All mothers who gave birth in the last year and had an infant age of 29 to 365 days in the selected clusters during the data collection period were included. Mothers who were seriously ill throughout the data collection period were excluded.

Sample Size Determination and Sampling Procedure

The sample size for this study was determined by using a single population proportion formula by considering the

assumptions: 5% margin of error, 95% level of confidence, 32% knowledge of mothers on NDS.¹⁰

$$n = \frac{(z\alpha/2)^2 * p(1-p)}{d^2} = \frac{(1.96)^2 * 0.32(1-0.32)}{(0.05)^2}$$

$$= .335$$

where n= required sample size, α = level of significant, z= standard normal distribution curve value for 95% confidence level= 1.96, P= proportion of mother's knowledge about neonatal danger sign, d= margin of error. By considering a design effect of 2% and 10% non-response rate the final sample size was 737. Debretabor town has six "kebeles" (which is the smallest administrative unit in Ethiopia) and three "kebeles" were selected by simple random sampling. House-to-house visit was carried out in the selected clusters to identify eligible mothers. All eligible mothers in the selected clusters were interviewed. Finally, because of the cluster effect, 772 mothers were interviewed [Figure 1].

Measurements

Good Knowledge of Neonatal Danger Signs

Mothers who were able to mention at least 3 neonatal danger signs among the 12 neonatal danger signs without prompt.^{10,17,21}

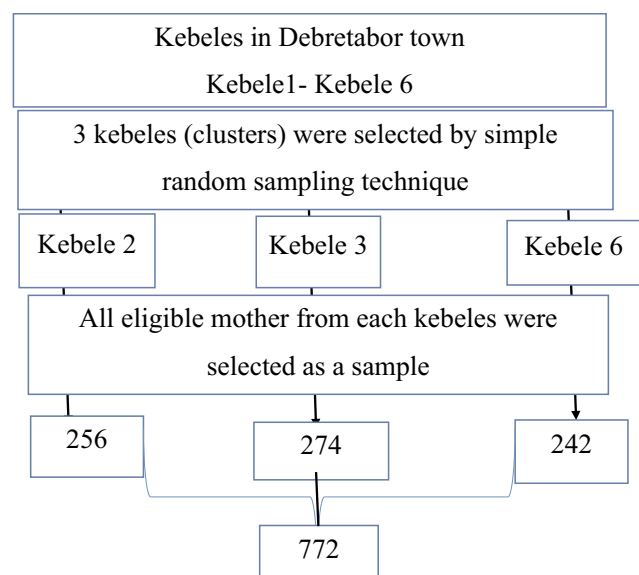


Figure 1 Schematic presentation of the sampling procedure for the study knowledge of mothers on neonatal danger signs and health-seeking practices and associated factors among women who gave birth in the last one year in Debretabor town, northwest Ethiopia 2019.

Appropriate Health-Seeking Practices

Mothers who sought care for neonatal danger signs from well-qualified health professionals in governmental and/or private health facilities.^{27,28}

Inappropriate Health-Seeking Practices

Mothers who sought care for neonatal danger signs other than qualified health professionals like purchasing over the counter drugs, treating by home remedies, seeking care from temples and traditional healers.^{27,28}

Adequate Birth Preparedness

A mother was considered adequately prepared for birth and its complication if she was able to identify four components from birth preparedness and complication readiness items spontaneously.^{29,30}

Data Collection Tools and Procedures

Data were collected using a semi-structured interviewer-administered questionnaire. Three male diploma and bachelor of science in midwifery degree holders, trained about the interview technique, collected the data.

Data Quality Control

The questionnaire was first prepared in English and translated to Amharic language and back to English to maintain the consistency of the questionnaire. Before the actual data collection, pretest was done on 5% of the sample size at Woreta town to check response, language clarity, and appropriateness of the questionnaire. During data collection, the questionnaire was checked for completeness daily by the supervisors.

Data Processing and Analysis

Data were checked, coded and entered into EPI INFO version 7, and were exported to SPSS version 23 for analysis. Descriptive statistics were used to present participants' characteristics, level of knowledge and health-seeking practice. Binary logistic regression was fitted to identify statistically significant independent variables and variables having a p-value of less than 0.2 were included in the multivariable logistic regression for controlling confounders. In multivariable logistic regression, a p-value of <0.05 with 95% CI for odds ratio was used to determine significance association.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

The study was conducted in accordance with the Ethiopian Health Research Ethics Guideline and the declaration of

Helsinki. Ethical clearance was obtained from the University of Gondar College of Medicine and Health Sciences ethical review committee. A formal letter of administrative approval was obtained from Debreabor town health office. A written informed consent was taken from each of the study participants after a clear explanation of the aim of the study.

Result

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Study Participant

A total of 772 mothers were interviewed, resulting in 100% response rate. The mean age of the study participants was 30 years (SD \pm 5.96) and 56.9% of the participant's age were between the age group of 25–34 years. Most (96.6%) respondents were Orthodox Christian by religion. About 94.6% of the participants were married and 364 (47.1%) of them had accomplished diploma and above education. Nearly half (48.7%) of the study participants were housewives by occupation. Regarding the occupation of the husband 55.7% were government employees and two-third (66.6%) of them had completed college and above education. Almost three-fourths of the study participants have a family size of three to five [Table 1].

Reproductive History and Maternity Healthcare Service-Related Characteristics

From the total study participants, 506 (65.5%) mothers had a parity of two to four. The majority (94.2%) of mothers had at least one ANC visit in their recent pregnancy. Six hundred and ten (79%) mothers deliver at a government hospital for their recent delivery. Most (92.1%) of mothers had at least one postnatal visit for their most recent delivery. Nearly one-fourth (24%) of the mothers were adequately prepared for their recent delivery and about (44%) of study participants got the husband's involvement in maternity and childcare-related activities [Table 2].

Mother's Knowledge of Neonatal Danger Signs and Health-Seeking Practices

Mother's knowledge of neonatal danger sign was 36.5% (95% CI; 33, 40). Fever (53.9%), diarrhea (43.7%) and inability to suck (37%) were the commonly mentioned danger signs by the study participants [Figure 2]. Among the

Table 1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Study Participants in Debreabor Town, Northwest Ethiopia, 2019 (n=772)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Age of mothers in year		
18-24	128	16.6
25-34	439	56.9
\geq 35	205	26.5
Religion		
Orthodox Christian	746	96.6
Muslim	16	2.1
Protestant	10	1.3
Current marital status		
Married	730	94.6
Unmarried	42	5.4
Educational status of the mother's		
No formal education	84	10.9
Primary education	148	19.2
Secondary education	176	22.8
Diploma and above	364	47.1
Occupation of the mother's		
Housewife	376	48.7
Government employee	226	29.3
Self employed	29	3.8
Merchant	102	13.2
Student	39	5
Husband educational status (n=730)		
No formal education	19	2.6
Primary	66	9
Secondary	159	21.8
Diploma and above	486	66.6
Husband occupation (n=730)		
Government employee	407	55.7
Merchant	156	21.4
Self employed	115	15.7
Daily labor	45	6.2
Student	7	1
Exposure to media		
Yes	656	85
No	116	15
Family size		
<3	15	1.9
3-5	582	75.4
>5	175	22.7
Average monthly income of the family		
<1200 ETB	50	6.5
1201-3000 ETB	264	34.2
3001-5000 ETB	248	32.1
>5000 ETB	210	27.2

Table 2 Reproductive and Maternity Health Care Service Characteristics of Study Participants in Debretabor Town, Northwest Ethiopia, 2019 (n=772)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Parity		
1	214	27.7
2-4	506	65.5
>4	52	6.8
Had ANC		
Yes	727	94.2
No	45	5.8
Number of ANC follow up (n=727)		
<4	289	39.8
≥4	438	60.2
Place of delivery		
Government hospital	610	79
Health center	115	14.9
Private hospital/clinic	12	1.5
At home	35	4.6
Birth assistant		
Health professionals	737	95.5
Traditional birth attendants	35	4.5
Advice on neonatal danger signs after delivery		
Yes	570	73.8
No	202	26.2
Had PNC		
Yes	711	92.1
No	61	7.9
Number of PNC (n=711)		
<3	291	40.9
≥3	420	59.1
Birth preparedness		
Adequately prepared	185	24
Not adequately prepared	587	76
Husband/partner involvement		
Involved	340	44
Not involved	432	56
Visited by HEWs after delivery		
Yes	424	54.9
No	348	45.1
History of neonatal death		
Yes	27	3.5
No	745	96.5
Time taken to the health facility		
<30 minute	754	97.7
≥ 30 minute	18	2.3
Mother's autonomy		
Highly autonomous	601	77.8
Less autonomous	171	22.2

study participants whose neonate developed danger signs, 78.7% sought appropriate healthcare practices (95% CI: 72.9, 83.7) [Figure 3].

Reasons for Not Seeking Appropriate Healthcare for Neonatal Danger Signs

About 21.3% of mothers had inappropriate health-seeking practices for neonatal danger signs. The most commonly mentioned reasons by the mothers who did not take sick neonates to the health facilities were illness was not serious, illness caused by evil spirits and considering herbs as more effective treatment [Figure 4].

Factors Associated with Mother's Knowledge of Neonatal Danger Signs and Health-Seeking Practices

From the multivariable logistic regression analysis mothers whose recent baby developed danger signs, educational status of the mother, exposure to mass media, parity, birth preparedness and husband involvement in MNCH related activities were significantly associated with mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs.

Mothers who had mass media exposure were 2.85 times more likely to have had adequate knowledge of neonatal danger signs compared to mothers who did not have exposure (AOR=2.85; 95% CI: 1.47, 5.53). Mothers who gave birth for more than four times were 2.46 times more likely to have had adequate knowledge of neonatal danger signs compared to those mothers who deliver only once (AOR=2.46; 95% CI: 1.16, 5.19). Similarly, the odds of having good knowledge of neonatal danger signs among mothers who had adequate birth preparedness were nine (AOR=9.06; 95% CI: 5.99, 13.7) times compared with their counterparts. This study also revealed that mothers who got partner and/or husband involvement in MNCH related activities were 1.45 times to have good knowledge of neonatal danger signs compared to their counterparts (AOR=1.45; 95% CI: 1.04, 2.11). Likewise, the odds of having adequate knowledge of neonatal danger signs among mothers who attend diploma and above education were 2.88 times more than those who had no formal education (AOR=2.88; 95% CI: 1.45, 5.69). Moreover, mother's whose current baby developed danger signs were 1.83 times more likely to know about neonatal danger signs (AOR=1.83; 95% CI: 1.25, 2.67) [Table 3].

On the multivariable logistic regression analysis mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs, mother's decision-making power, husband and/or partner involvement and exposure

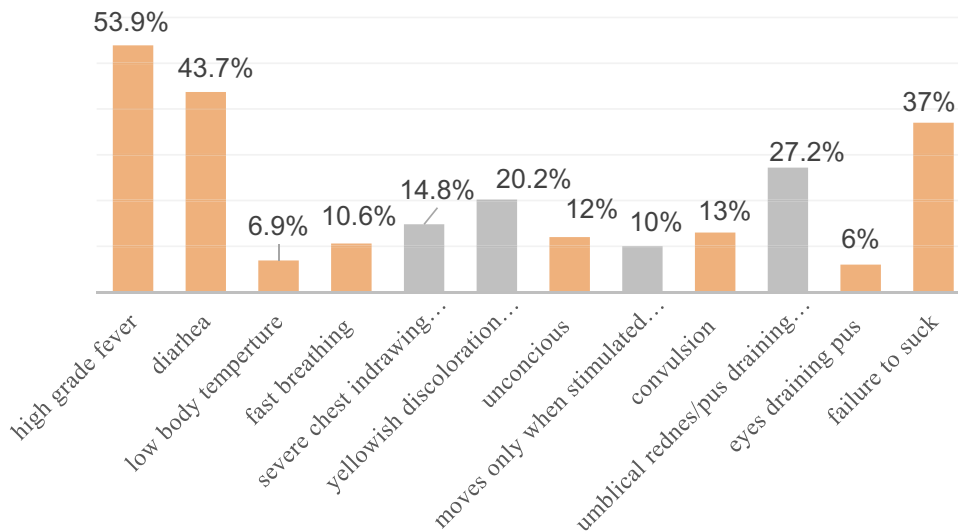


Figure 2 Knowledge on each neonatal danger signs among mother’s who gave birth in the last one year in Debretabor town, northwest Ethiopia, 2019.

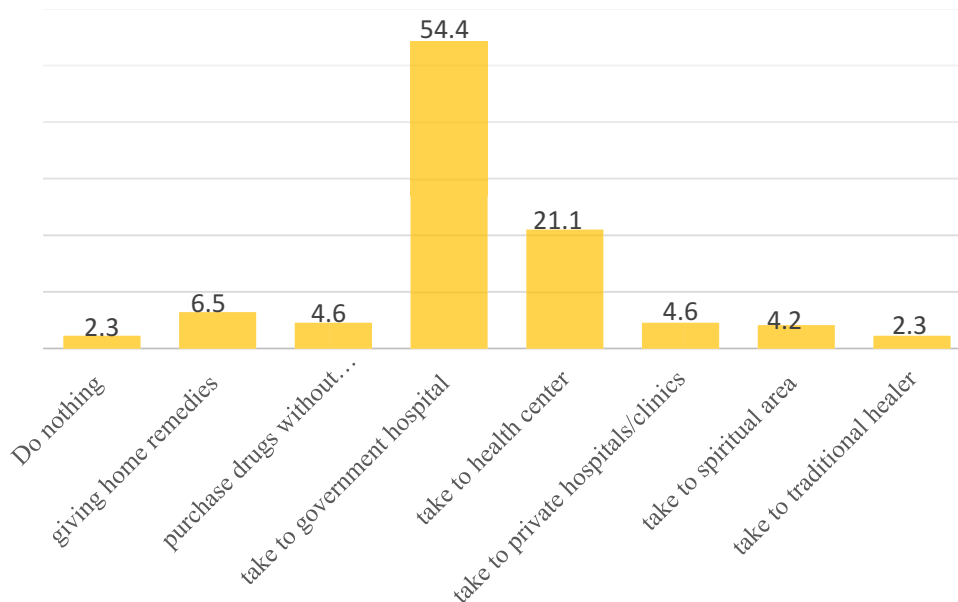


Figure 3 Actions taken by mothers for neonatal danger signs among mother’s who gave birth in the last one year in Debretabor town, northwest Ethiopia, 2019.

to media were independently associated with the health-seeking practice of mothers for NDS. The odds of having appropriate health-seeking practices among mothers who had good knowledge of neonatal danger sign were four times (AOR=4.00; 95% CI: 1.63, 9.80) compared to mothers who had poor knowledge. This study found that autonomous mothers were 4.35 times more likely to have appropriate health-seeking practices for neonatal danger signs compared to their counterparts (AOR=4.35; 95% CI: 1.63, 11.6). Similarly, the odds of having appropriate health-seeking practices for neonatal danger signs among mothers who

were exposed to media were three times than those who did not use media (AOR=3.06; 95% CI: 1.08, 8.63). Likewise, mothers who had partner and/or husband involvement in MNCH services were 3.53 times more likely to have proper health-seeking practices for neonatal danger signs compared to their counterparts (AOR=3.53; 95% CI: 1.49, 8.33) [Table 4].

Discussion

The present study assessed mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs and health-seeking practices and associated

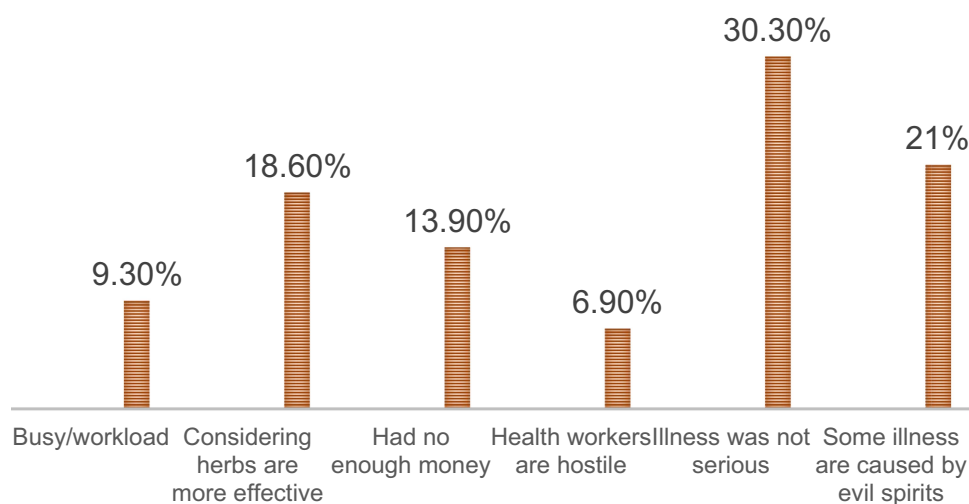


Figure 4 Reasons why mothers did not take their sick neonates to the health institution among mother's who gave birth in the last one year in Debre-tabor town, northwest Ethiopia, 2019.

factors in northwest Ethiopia. More than a third of mothers had sufficient knowledge of neonatal danger signs and about three-fourths of them had appropriate healthcare-seeking practice for neonatal danger signs. Mother's educational status, most recent baby developed danger signs, exposure to media, higher parity, birth preparedness, mother's decision-making power and husband involvement in MNCH were significant predictors of mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs and healthcare-seeking for NDS.

We found that mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs was 36.5%, which was higher than findings from previous researches conducted in Ghana,³⁴ Nigeria,³⁵ Kenya,³⁶ Uganda²⁰ and similar studies elsewhere in Ethiopia including Wolkite,¹⁰ Ambo,¹⁷ Gondar,²² and Woldia towns.⁹ This discrepancy might be due to differences in the study period, socio-cultural characteristics, study setting and defining the outcome variable. In this study, nearly half of the study participants were diploma and above by education. The high proportion of mothers with good knowledge of neonatal danger sign in the current study might be an enabling factor for mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs. Maternal education is found to be an enabling factor for the mother to have good knowledge of neonatal danger signs from studies elsewhere.^{9,17,22,33} Knowledge of danger signs for mothers is enhanced by delivery by a skilled birth attendant,³³ being an urban resident,^{9,33} having ANC and PNC visit.^{9,22}

The level of mother's knowledge of neonatal danger sign was, however, lower than findings from studies based in Nigeria,¹² Baghdad,¹⁸ and in parts of Ethiopia including Mekelle town,²³ Chench district²⁴ and Fogera district.²¹

The variation might be due to differences in the provision of information on neonatal danger signs and the time gap. Another explanation might be because of the unprompted questions we used to assess neonatal danger signs in this study.

Our finding showed the health-seeking practice of mothers for neonatal danger signs was 78.7%, which was higher than reports from Nigeria,¹² Bangladesh,^{44,45} and Baghdad in Iraq.¹⁸ This report was also higher than previous studies conducted in Ethiopia such as in Ambo town,¹⁷ Tenta district,²⁸ and Wolkite town.¹⁰ The high proportion of mothers' health-seeking practices for neonatal danger sign might be due to the presence of good enabling factors (for example, delivery in a health facility),^{10,31} socio-cultural differences of the study population and the higher level of knowledge about neonatal danger signs. Because knowledge is an entry point for any healthcare-seeking behavior, it is expected that mothers with sufficient knowledge of neonatal danger signs are more likely to better healthcare-seeking practices.

The present study found that mothers who had an educational level of diploma and above education were nearly 3 times higher odds of being knowledgeable compared to those with no formal education. This is in agreement with previous studies conducted in Ethiopia.^{17,33} This is explained by the fact that educated mothers are more likely to utilize maternal and neonatal healthcare services, are economically capable (thus able to use broadcasting devices like television, radio and magazine) and utilize maternal and neonatal health information than others.

Table 3 Bivariable and Multivariable Logistic Regression Analysis of Factors Associated with Mother's Knowledge on Neonatal Danger Sign in Debretabor Town, Northwest Ethiopia, 2019 (n=772)

Variables	Knowledge of mother's		COR (95%CI)	AOR (95%CI)
	Good	Poor		
Birth preparedness				
Adequately prepared	142	43	10.5 (7.14,15.6)	9.06 (5.99,13.7) **
Inadequately prepared	140	447	1	1
husband involvement				
Involved	159	181	2.2 (1.64,2.97)	1.45 (1.04,2.11) *
Not involved	123	309	1	1
Parity				
1	65	149	1	1
2-4	193	313	1.41 (1.004,1.99)	1.2 (0.78,1.78)
>4	24	28	1.96 (1.06,3.65)	2.46(1.16,5.19)*
Mother's occupation				
Housewife	115	261	1	1
Government employee	107	119	2.04 (1.45,2.87)	1.36 (0.82,2.24)
Self employed	10	19	1.2 (0.54,2.65)	1.0 (0.40,2.47)
merchant	42	60	1.6 (1.01,2.45)	1.68 (0.97,2.9)
student	8	31	0.59 (0.26,1.31)	0.49 (0.2,1.35)
Average monthly income				
<1200	12	38	1	1
1201-3000	80	184	1.38 (0.68,2.77)	0.76 (0.34,1.7)
3001-5000	106	142	2.36 (1.18,4.74)	0.64 (0.28,1.47)
>5001	84	126	2.11 (1.04,4.27)	0.42 (0.17,1.04)
Educational status of the mother's				
No formal education	17	67	1	1
Primary education	43	105	1.61 (0.85,3.06)	1.95 (0.94,4.08)
Secondary education	54	122	1.74 (0.94,3.25)	1.79 (0.91.-3.88)
Diploma and above	168	196	3.38 (1.90,5.58)	2.88 (1.45,5.69)*
Maternal age in year				
18- 24	35	93	1	1
25- 34	172	267	1.71(1.11,2.64)	0.87 (0.49,1.57)
≥35	75	130	1.53 (0.95,2.48)	0.68 (0.34,1.36)
Marital status				
Married	275	455	3.02 (1.32,6.89)	2.07 (0.72,5.97)
Unmarried	7	35	1	1
Exposure to media				
Exposed	267	389	4.62 (2.63,8.13)	2.85 (1.47,5.53) *
unexposed	15	101	1	1
Neonates develop danger signs				
Yes	113	108	2.36 (1.72,3.26)	1.83 (1.25,2.67) **
No	169	382	1	1

Notes: *P value <0.001, **p value <0.05, 1 reference category.

Birth preparedness and complication readiness is an important determinant factor for a mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs. Mothers who had adequate birth

preparedness were nine times more likely to be knowledgeable compared to those mothers who had not adequate birth preparedness. This result is consistent with studies

Table 4 Bivariable and Multivariable Logistic Regression Analysis of Factors Associated with Mother's Health-Seeking Practices for Neonatal Danger Sign in Debretabor Town, Northwest Ethiopia, 2019 (n=221)

Variables	Appropriate Health seeking practice		COR (95%CI)	AOR (95%CI)
	Yes	No		
Birth preparedness				
Adequately prepared	75	6	5.2 (2.1,12.8)	2.1 (0.73,6.2)
Inadequately prepared	99	41		
Partner/husband involvement				
Involved	113	10	6.85 (3.2,14.7)	3.53(1.49,8.33) *
Not involved	61	37		
Knowledge of mother's				
Knowledgeable	105	8	7.4 (3.3,16.8)	4.0 (1.63,9.80) **
Not knowledgeable	69	39		
Mother's autonomy				
Highly autonomous	162	12	9.16 (4.01,18.9)	4.35(1.63,11.6) *
Less autonomous	28	19		
Exposure to media				
Exposed	164	10	11.1 (4.7,23.6)	3.06(1.08,8.63) *
Unexposed	28	19		
Visited by HEWs				
Yes	123	51	2.74 (1.4,5.3)	0.9 (0.33,2.5)
No	22	25		
Educational status of mother's				
No formal education	15	7		
Primary	21	16	0.61 (0.2,1.85)	0.7 (0.18,2.74)
Secondary	35	8	2.04 (0.63,6.6)	1.46 (0.37,5.76)
Diploma and above	103	16	3.0 (1.06,8.5)	0.9 (0.26,3.16)

Notes: *P ≤ 0.05, **P ≤ 0.001.

Abbreviations: AOR, adjusted odd ratio; COR, crude odd ratio; CI, confidence interval; HEWs, health extension workers; |, reference category.

conducted in Mekelle town, Ethiopia²³ and Uganda.²⁰ One explanation is that being birth prepared is a clue that mothers are aware of the threats related to pregnancy and childbirth and considerably related to the use of experienced birth attendants.³⁷ Another reason could be, birth preparedness encourages mothers to inquire about information regarding the neonatal health through the continuum of care, which improves healthcare-seeking practice.

The present study also found that those mothers who got their husband involved in MNCH-related services were 1.45 times more likely to have had good knowledge of neonatal danger signs compared to their counterparts. Studies elsewhere reported that partner involvement in ANC increases the mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs.^{21,38} Participating husbands in maternal health service and reproductive health helps a mother in relieving the worry, discomfort and anxiety associated with gestation and postpartum

problems.^{39,40} In addition, information being missed by the mother about neonatal health might be addressed by the husband.

This study also showed that media exposure had a positive association with mother's knowledge of neonatal danger signs. Media exposed mothers were 2.85 times more likely to be knowledgeable compared to those who did not have exposure to media. This result is consistent with studies conducted in Wolkite town¹⁰ and Fogera district, Ethiopia.²¹ This might be due to the government of Ethiopia gives great attention to the improvement of maternal, neonatal and child health through different mass media.⁴¹

Mother's knowledge of neonatal danger sign increases with increasing parity. The current study found that mothers who had a parity of four and above were 2.46 times more likely to have good knowledge of neonatal

danger signs compared to those mothers who deliver only once. This was supported by a study conducted in Bangladesh.³² Researches showed that increased parity is associated with delivery by skilled birth attendants⁴² and delivery in a health institution,⁴³ which are enabling factors for knowledge of neonatal danger signs. Also, as parity increases getting information about neonatal danger signs in each pregnancy increases and neonates might develop one of the danger signs, and afterwards, mothers may not forget those danger signs. Furthermore, mothers whose recent neonate had developed danger signs were 1.83 times more likely to have good knowledge of neonatal danger signs compared to mothers whose neonates did not develop the danger signs. A similar finding was reported from a study conducted in Ambo town, Ethiopia.¹⁷

Mothers who had good knowledge of neonatal danger signs were four times more likely to have appropriate health-seeking practices for neonatal danger signs compared to mothers who have had poor knowledge of neonatal danger signs. Studies conducted in Tiro Afeta district in Ethiopia³¹ and Al-Karkh district in Baghdad reported the role of knowledge of NDS on better healthcare-seeking.¹⁸ This is because good knowledge of danger sign is an important childcare tool having wide range of benefits for the child development and safeguard against morbidities and mortalities.²⁷ This is because of the capacity to comprehend the seriousness of the illness for the neonate.

Mother's decision-making power is another important factor significantly associated with appropriate health-seeking practice for neonatal danger signs. Mothers with full decision-making power were 4.35 times more likely to have appropriate healthcare-seeking practice for their sick neonates compared to mothers who had less decision-making power. This finding is in agreement with a study conducted in Tenta district, northeast Ethiopia, in which autonomous mothers be present at child health-related discussions freely.²⁸ Besides, women's autonomy is associated with increased intra-spousal communication, birth preparedness and readiness for complications⁴⁶ and utilization of maternal health services which in turn scale up mothers' health-seeking practices for neonatal danger signs.⁴⁷

Our study found that mothers who got husband involvement were 3.53 times more likely to practice appropriate healthcare-seeking for neonatal danger signs compared to their counterparts. This might be because husband involvement increases freedom of movement and economy,

open discussion and common understanding between the couples regarding maternal and neonatal healthcare utilization.

Conclusion

The knowledge of mothers on neonatal danger signs was found to be low despite having a reasonable level of health-seeking practices for neonatal danger signs. Mother's higher education, increased parity, exposure to mass media, husband involvement and having adequate birth preparedness were the factors that contribute to having a good knowledge of neonatal danger signs. Furthermore, mother's autonomy, husband involvement, exposure to media and having good knowledge of neonatal danger signs were independently associated with appropriate health-seeking practices for neonatal danger signs.

Accordingly, all concerned stakeholders should work to increase the husband involvement in neonatal and children's health, mother's decision-making power and education to buildup knowledge of neonatal danger signs and health-seeking practices.

Limitation of the Study

There may have been some recall bias. This may underestimate the knowledge and health-seeking practices of mothers for neonatal danger signs. Hence, the study includes all mothers who gave birth in the last year.

Abbreviations

AOR, adjusted odds ratio; ANC, antenatal care; CI, confidence interval; COR, crude odds ratio; ETB, Ethiopian Birr; HEWs, health extension workers; MNCHs, maternal, neonatal and child health; NDS, neonatal danger signs; PNC, postnatal care; SDG, sustainable development goal; SPSS, statistical package for social science.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets collected and analyzed for the current study are available from the corresponding author and can be obtained on a reasonable request.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the University of Gondar for providing study ethical clearance and financial support. Our gratitude also goes to all data collectors and study participants. We are glad to Debretabor Town Health Office for writing permission letter.

Author Contributions

All the authors had significant involvement in the conception and designing the study, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, took part in drafting the article, revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest for this work.

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