

京都大学	博士 (社会健康医学)	氏 名	Omid Dadras
論文題目	Barriers and associated factors of adequate antenatal care among Afghan women in Iran: A mixed methods study (イランに住むアフガニスタン女性における適切な出産前ケアに対する障壁と関連要因に関する研究：ミクストメソッド研究)		
(論文内容の要旨)			
<p>An estimated 96% of registered refugees in Iran are Afghan and almost half of them are young women at the reproductive age. The adequate antenatal care (ANC) is crucial for a healthy pregnancy. There is limited knowledge regarding the access and adequacy of maternity care among Afghan women in Iran. The reports from ministry of health (MOH) of Iran implicates higher prevalence of perinatal complications in Afghan population. This mainly attributed to the inadequate prenatal care during pregnancy.</p> <p>To identify the potential obstacles toward adequate ANC among Afghan women, a mixed methods study was conducted involving a preliminary qualitative study followed by a quantitative study designed based on results from the qualitative study, to address the barriers and their relationship with adequate ANC in Afghan women living in Iran.</p> <p>The qualitative study used in-depth semi-structured interviews, a purposive sampling strategy and content analysis scheme to identify the barriers toward adequate ANC among Afghan women in Iran. In total, 30 pregnant Afghan women were recruited at three community health centers with the highest number of Afghan visitors in Tehran, the capital city of Iran. Overall, the financial constraints and the lack of affordable health insurance with adequate coverage of prenatal care services, particularly the diagnostic and screening tests, were the most frequent reported obstacles by Afghan women. In addition, personnel behavior, transportation issues, stigma and discrimination, cultural concerns, legal and immigration issues were also mentioned as the sources of disappointment and inadequate utilization of such services.</p> <p>Based on these results, a cross-sectional quantitative study was designed to ascertain the association of identified barriers with adequate ANC among Afghan women in Iran. Through a time location sampling (TLS) approach, 424 Afghan women aged 18-45 years old were recruited at three health centers in south region of Tehran. The data on sociodemographic characteristics and the prevalence of reported barriers for inadequate ANC were collected using a researcher-developed questionnaire. Almost a third of Afghan women had adequate ANC (≥ 8 visits). The women in older age group, those with higher education and family income, women with longer length of stay, those of legal status were more likely to have adequate ANC. In multivariate analysis, the poor knowledge and attitude toward ANC (AOR = 0.06; 95% CI [0.03-0.15]), the poor quality of services (AOR = 0.17 95% CI [0.07-0.41]); and to some extent, the difficulties in access (AOR = 0.33; 95% CI [0.11-1.00]) were the main obstacles toward adequate ANC among the study population.</p> <p>The present study emphasized the important role of personal knowledge and attitude toward ANC with adequate antenatal care among Afghan women in Iran. This could be addressed by well-oriented health education programs for Afghan women. The findings also emphasized the necessity of available and most importantly, affordable prenatal care for Afghan women in Iran. Providing an affordable health insurance with adequate coverage of</p>			

prenatal and delivery services, could reduce the financial burden, facilitate the access, and ensure the maternal and child health in this vulnerable population. The collaboration between central government with international agencies should be directed toward enhancing the social support, promoting the awareness and knowledge, and expanding the safety net services to improve the access and quality care among Afghan women in Iran.

(論文審査の結果の要旨)

本研究は、イラン国テヘラン市南部に居住するアフガン移民女性における適切な出産前ケア(以下 ANC) の関連要因に関するミクストメソッド研究である。

第1相では、3保健センターで簡易抽出された30人の個別面接データの質的分析から、①検査費用の高さ、②健康保険非加入(非合法移民)、③健康保険給付の不十分さ、④交通手段の不便さ、⑤医療機関での差別偏見、⑥文化・宗教的問題、⑦強制送還や逮捕の恐れ(非合法移民)が、適切なANCへのアクセスを妨げていることが示唆された。

第2相では、3保健センターからタイムロケーション法で抽出した424人の横断研究から、適切なANC(妊娠中ケア ≥ 8 回)を受けた女性が36%、38%が非合法移民及び非識字、53%が低収入であることが示され、因子分析や多重ロジスティック回帰分析の結果、35-44歳、識字可能者、夫が識字可能であること、滞在期間 ≥ 5 年、高収入、合法移民であることが適切なANCへの高アクセスと、25-34歳、「ANCへの知識や態度の不適切さ」、「アクセスの困難(費用、交通)」、「医療機関のサービスの質の低さ」、「社会・文化・法的问题(差別、宗教的理由、逮捕の恐怖)」が低アクセスと有意に関連することが示された。

以上、本研究は、イランのアフガン移民女性における適切なANCへのアクセスに関連する社会・経済・文化・宗教的要因を質的・量的に解明し、今後の対策の方向を示唆した。

したがって、本論文は博士(社会健康医学)の学位論文として価値あるものと認める。

なお、本学位授与申請者は、令和2年12月14日実施の論文内容とそれに関連した試問を受け、合格と認められたものである。

要旨公表可能日 年 月 日