

Maternal health care for newcomers exceeds expectations

April 10 2014, by Kate Toogood

Defying all expectations, new research from the University of Alberta shows that newcomer women are very satisfied with the maternal care they receive in Canada's Prairie provinces.

A study led by Zubia Mumtaz, assistant professor in the School of Public Health, revealed that newcomer women were just as able to navigate the health-care system and received the same information regarding what to expect during pregnancy and childbirth as Canadian-born women. In addition, they were equally likely to have timely prenatal visits and contact with [public health](#) nurses following birth. The research was published in *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*.

"We were very surprised," says Mumtaz. "We expected that [cultural differences](#) and language barriers would present far more challenges to the ability of newcomers to receive adequate care. Overall, that is simply not the case."

In the study, women who arrived in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba after 1996 participated in structured telephone interviews. Their answers were then compared with those of Canadian-born women who participated in the same interviews. Although the newcomer women had lower incomes than the Canadian-born women, they were more likely to be university graduates.

Despite the good news, Mumtaz says there's still room for improvement. The research also revealed that newcomer women were significantly

more likely to have a [caesarean section](#) or an assisted birth.

"It's difficult to say why C-section rates are higher in newcomer groups," says Mumtaz. "However, it could be because of language issues where a physician wasn't able to adequately communicate regarding options, so they made an executive decision. It is also possible that newcomers are more reticent to challenge provider opinions or practices."

Newcomer women were also less satisfied with information provided about infant feeding and emotional and physical changes during pregnancy. According to Mumtaz, this could be because of the importance of friend and family relationships.

"In many cultures, friends and family are important and trusted sources of information, but are less likely to be easily available to newcomer women," she says. "It's also possible that what we're seeing isn't a lack of information—it's a lack of willingness or a reluctance to accept practices that don't fit in with their cultural beliefs."

The news is encouraging for maternal health-care providers, but Mumtaz says there are still important lessons to be learned.

"As one can expect, cultural practices and beliefs still play a crucial role in [maternal care](#). Be aware of cultural competencies and the barriers imposed by language—these clearly influence the care these women receive.

"If we are to provide a new home for these women, we must acknowledge their cultural and traditional beliefs, while treating them as we would any other Canadian."

More information: The study is available online:
www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2393/14/4

Provided by University of Alberta

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