

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL STUDIES

Factors Influencing Health Seeking Behaviour of Mothers and Its Effects on Children: A Case Study of Dunkwa-On-Offin and Jachie in Ghana

Dr. Francess Dufie Azumah

Lecturer, Department of Sociology and Social Work,
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology-KNUST, Ghana

Nachinaab John Onzaberigu

Graduate Research Assistant, Department of Sociology and Social Work,
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology-KNUST, Ghana

Abstract:

Health seeking behaviour of mothers has over the years been a topic for discussion for government, stakeholders in the health sector and mothers. Each year, millions of mothers and children die of preventable and treatable conditions – largely in low and middle income countries including Ghana. A woman's decision to seek healthcare is not an isolated event; rather, it is a composite one. The study therefore mainly sought to address the factors that influence health seeking behaviour of mothers and to assess the effects of health seeking behaviour of mothers on the health of mothers and their children in the Dunkwa-On-Offin in the Central Region and Jachie in the Ashanti Region of Ghana. The study adopted both quantitative and qualitative approaches in collecting and analyzing of data. The researchers sampled 111 mothers for the study. The sample size consisted of ninety (90) mothers who were selected using probability sampling technique and Twenty-one (21) mothers and health workers selected using purposive sampling technique. The study showed that, the main factors that influence health seeking behaviour of mothers are socio-demographic factors – educational background, occupation, religious background and place of residence. Other factors including; financial problems, time constrain, negative attitude of health workers towards mothers and availability of alternative sources of treatment prevented mothers from seeking immediate treatment for their children when they are sick. It was found that health seeking behaviour of mothers have effects on children's health. These includes; good health, complication or recurring of health problem of the child, deformity, delay in growth of the child and above all, child mortality. The study recommended that the government, health workers and mothers themselves should all come on board to improve mothers' health seeking behaviour.

Keywords: Mothers, children's health, health workers, behaviour, preventable diseases, pregnancy complications

1. Introduction

Millions of mothers and their children throughout the world today, live in a setting that does not encourage health seeking behaviour (Gelaw, Biks, & Alene, 2014). Epidemiologists and social scientists have therefore focused attention to studying relationship between illness and health seeking behaviour (Mbagaya, Odihambo, & Oniang'o, 2005). Women are known and considered all over the world as the first providers of health care in the home. Mother's behaviour in seeking health either as a preventive or curative treatment is an important factor in determining the child's survival through child health and nutritional status, as well as her own health (Zahid, 2006). There is therefore much expected from mothers when it comes to the health of their children.

In Ghana, a recent study undertaken among the Kassena-Nakana of Northern Region revealed that, heads and husbands of compounds impede women's prompt access to modern health care. Women's mobility in the area is constrained hence accounting for delays in seeking for modern treatment of illness. Compound heads are believed to have been given by the gods and permission is to be sought from them before anything can be done. This gives them power over the health seeking behaviour of members of the compound, especially women. Women here also face economic constraints that further increase their dependence on their husbands and restrict their ability to make autonomous decisions (Ngom et al 2003).

In Ghana, since inception of the initiative for free maternal health care in 2008, there has been a steady increase in the number of facility-based deliveries from about 250,000 in 2007 to about 500,000 in 2016 (MoH, 2016). However, health seeking behavior of mothers is a major hindrance to the country (Ministry of Health, 2016). Health seeking behaviour of mothers is therefore an issue that is of importance to every mother. There is the need therefore to study Dunkwa-On-Offin in Central Region and Jachie Community in the Ashanti Region of Ghana to know the specific factors that influence mother's health seeking behaviour in these areas.

2. Problem Statement

Despite the introduction of free maternal care in Ghana, maternal mortality still remains a challenge for many rural communities in Ghana (Ministry of Health, 2016). The problem of maternal mortality can partly be attributed to the health seeking behavior of mothers in the country (Abubakar et al 2013). The problem regarding health seeking behaviour of mothers is that, it does not only lead to maternal death but also lead to low health standard of mothers which also have several economic implications for the country as women's contribution to the country's economy cannot be underestimated. The question that is of serious concern about health seeking behavior of mothers is; why mothers fail to access free health care during pregnancy given the fact that the Ghana has adopted free maternal care for pregnant women? However, there is no policy framework that ensures that mothers or pregnant women access free maternal care compulsorily. According to the Ghana Health Survey (2013), the access and utilization of health care services of mothers is largely dependent on the individual's cultural and socio-economic variables available to the individual mothers (GHS, 2013). The questions that one is tempted to ask are; what are the factors that influence the health seeking behavior of mothers in Dunkwa-On-Offin in the Central Region and Jachie Community in the Ashanti of Ghana? What is the knowledge level of mothers regarding the need for mother health care delivery? What are the implications of health seeking behavior of the mothers at Dunkwa-On-Offin in the Central Region and Jachie Community in the Ashanti of Ghana?

This situation is the same at Dunkwa-On-Offin in the Central Region and Jachie Community in the Ashanti of Ghana. A woman's decision to seek healthcare is not an isolated event; rather, it is a composite one. There is therefore the need to address the factors that influence health seeking practices of mothers in the areas, to know the very reason why mothers sometimes pay less attention to health seeking behaviour, even when they know their children may suffer from their actions.

3. Objectives of the Study

The study generally sought to evaluate factors influencing health seeking behaviour of mothers and its influence on the mother and child's health.

The study specifically sought;

- 1) To find out the socio-demographic characteristics of mothers.
- 2) To examine the relationship between the socio-demographic characteristics of mothers and their health seeking behaviour.
- 3) To assess the effects of mothers' health seeking behaviour on the health of mothers and children.

4. Theoretical Perspective: Functionalism

Functionalism, one of the major theoretical perspectives in Sociology has some of its major proponents to be; Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons and Robert Merton. Functionalists view society as a social system with interrelated parts performing various functions to satisfy human needs. Each part therefore has specific functions to perform for the maintenance of the whole. The health system has several units; health workers, government and the general public (including mothers) who seek health care within the health system. All these units must work together for the survival of the whole health system. If one part does not function well, it affects the whole health system. If health facilities are made available by the government and health workers are employed without mothers accessing health care, the system would not function. In the same way if the health facilities are provided without any health workers to provide quality health care, but with people to seek health care, the system would not function well. The functions of the individual parts will therefore influence mothers to either adopt proper or improper health seeking behaviour. If all parts play their functions well, it is likely mothers will adopt proper health seeking behaviour. For instance, if the government provides health policies that reduce the cost of health service utilization and health workers also provide quality health care and educate the public on the need for mother to adopt proper health seeking practices. When the health system is functioning well, it is likely mothers will develop proper health seeking behaviour for themselves and their children.

5. Research Methods

The research design that was employed was social survey design. This was employed because, the researchers involved mothers from Dunkwa-On-Offin in the Central Region and Jachie Community in the Ashanti of Ghana. This research design helped obtain multiple perspectives regarding mothers' health seeking behaviour over a period of time. The flexibility of the social survey design approach made it possible for the researchers to employ mixed methods where both qualitative and quantitative data were collected for the study (Cooper & Schindler, 2014). The population understudied was mothers in Dunkwa-On-Offin in the Central Region and Jachie Community in the Ashanti of Ghana with children under five. This was because mothers were the main focus of the study; their behaviour influences the health of their children. Besides, mothers were normally concerned with the health of children within this age range. The study used both probability and non-probability sampling technique to select the respondents. Non-probability sampling technique that was employed was purposive sampling. The probability sampling techniques used were cluster and simple random sampling. Firstly, the cluster sampling was used to categories the study areas (in Dunkwa-On-Offin in the Central Region and Jachie Community in the Ashanti of Ghana) into sections where the researchers could randomly select from. The second stage of sampling was the simple random sampling where mothers in the selected areas randomly selected for answering of the questionnaire.

A sample size of ninety mothers with children under-five years were selected out of the population using the probability sampling techniques and another 21 mothers and health workers were selected using the non-probability sampling techniques. This gave the study a total sample size of 111 respondents.

Both questionnaire and interview were used in the data collection. Data was collected from the field using semi-structured interview guides with open-ended questions and questionnaire. Thematic approach of data analysis was adopted to analyze data the qualitative data collected from the field through the use of interview. The dominant themes that emerged from the data collected were analyzed, using the research objectives as headings.

6. Data Analysis and Discussions

6.1. *Reasons Why a Mother Takes Her Sick Child to the Hospital*

The reasons why mothers take their children to the hospital yielded interesting answers. Mothers had different but related views on the reasons why they take their sick children to the hospital. Among these answers emerged the following themes; examination and appropriate treatment by doctor, self/wrong medication, child mortality and regaining of health, assistance to the child and affection of a mother.

6.1.1. Examination and Appropriate Treatment by Doctor

Seeking health for one's child is every mother's priority, as most mothers always say. Most respondents were of the view that, children should be taken to the hospital to be well examined by the doctor who is an expert in the field. The doctor knows exactly what is wrong with the child and can therefore easily diagnose the child of a particular sickness after intensive medical examination. After medical examinations, they give appropriate treatment to treat that particular sickness.

Mothers in Dunkwa-On-Offin in the Central Region and Jachie Community in the Ashanti of Ghana accessed the hospital system because of the trust they have that their children will get well when taken to the hospital. Also, medical practitioners prescribe appropriate treatment which makes the sick child healthy again.

6.1.2. Self / Wrong Medication

A few respondents also touched on the fact they cannot administer drugs to their children themselves because they are not medical professionals. Some added that, they getting drugs from the counter – the pharmacy, is not the best. This was evident in the response of one respondent;

- “If you do not take the child to the hospital, the child's condition can get worse if the wrong drug is administered. Some people who work at the pharmacy are not well versed and can even read the wrong thing from the prescription form because the writing may not be too clear. An instance like this can kill a child.” (Respondent 12)

In seeking better health care for a child, the best thing to do is to go to the hospital where proper treatment is administered and professional pharmacists dispense drugs. Respondents in Dunkwa-On-Offin in the Central Region and Jachie Community in the Ashanti of Ghana for the fear of losing their children, prefer the hospital system to administering wrong drugs and self-medication.

6.1.3. Child Mortality and Regaining of Health

Child mortality is every mother's fear and a healthy child is the dream of every ideal mother. No caring mother would want her child sick or would wish death for her sick child. According to majority of mothers interviewed, they take their sick children to the hospital because of the fear that the child might lose his or her life. Mothers took their sick children to the hospital just to avoid child mortality and for their children to regain their health. Proper health seeking will make a child well and avoid deaths.

6.2. *Reasons Why a Mother Would Not Take Her Sick Child to the Hospital*

The study also sought the views of respondents regarding why some mothers fail to seek for orthodox health care for their children. From the survey, it was depicted that few mothers seek for traditional herbal medicine for their children when they are sick. According to the respondents, most mothers do not seek for modern medication due to their place of residence and the location of health centre, occupation and lack of income to pay for orthodox medicine and resort to self-medication as a moderate choice.

6.2.1. Financial Problems

In 2003 the government of Ghana introduced the National Health Insurance Scheme to promote the health of all. The policy was to provide quality base health care services to mothers and their children. However, this initiative by the government of Ghana does not cover the full cost of some sickness and drugs which require mothers to pay for health cost which the NHIS fails to cover during treatment. Further research into this revealed that drugs including Vitamin B complex (B.co), Juviter, and Artemeter are not covered by the health insurance scheme. These drugs however, are routine drugs most patients are given almost anytime they visit the hospital and especially children when they are suffering from malaria. For this reason, some mothers are unable to visit orthodox health centres due to financial challenges.

Apart from the fact that mothers had to pay for the extra cost of treatment the health insurance scheme does not cover, some other costs were also contributing factors to why most respondents failed to seek health care when their children are sick. Mothers had to bear the cost of transportation from far and near to health centres for treatment. One major reason why mothers in Dunkwa-On-Offin in the Central Region and Jachie Community in the Ashanti of Ghana do not take their children to the hospital when they are sick is because of financial problem.

6.3. *Influence of Health Seeking Behaviour of Mothers on Mother and Their Children Health*

From the field, the study found that some of the influence of mothers' health seeking behaviour on their children included; children recovering quickly from illness, reducing infant/children mortality, reducing the spread of diseases, knowing the actual causes of illness through the diagnoses by a medical doctor and appropriate treatment by doctor.

The study further found that non utilization of health care by mothers can negatively affect the child's health. Some effects of poor health seeking behaviour of mothers indicated by the respondents included: worsening of illness, deformities, spread of diseases and death. Most of the respondents indicated that illness that could have easily been treated at the hospital could get worse if mothers have poor attitude towards seeking good health care for themselves and their children. Some also felt that improper health seeking behaviour of mothers can also lead to spread of diseases and possibly death.

6.3.1. Good Health

One major theme that emerged from the study as an effect of health seeking behaviour of mothers was good health. According to the respondents interviewed, the main effect of seeking proper health care was for a child to regain his/her health and become healthy again. A healthy child is every ideal mother's dream. Taking a sick child to the hospital for treatment is the best option for every mother. These were the responses of three mothers during an interview:

- "The doctors know what is wrong with the child after examination. They therefore know the right drug to give to the child to make him/her better. Proper health seeking makes the child healthy." (Respondent 4)

Mothers therefore know the importance of taking their sick children to the hospital. They know very well that medical doctors and nurses are well versed in the area and can give proper treatment for the child to be strong and healthy again. Even though mothers in Dunkwa-On-Offin know very well that the hospital treatment is the best for their children to regain their health, some mothers still consider other alternatives when it comes to seeking health care for their sick children.

6.3.2. Complication/Recurring of Health Problem

Apart from the fact that proper health seeking behaviour of mothers can lead to healthy growth of a child, it was also discovered that improper health seeking behaviour of mothers can lead to complication of health problems. Some health problems can compound when appropriate health care is not sought for. Mothers try to treat sicknesses either on their own, with herbal medicine or even attribute it to spiritual causes and hence do not administer any drug. These compound health problems of children because health problems are not well treated.

Majority of mothers attested to the fact that improper health seeking behaviour lead to complication of health problems or other health problems. Another issue mothers talked about during the study was that, some sicknesses if not well treated recur and harm children in more dangerous ways. Complication and recurring of health problem is one effect that was identified from the study on health seeking behaviour in Dunkwa-On-Offin and Jachie. This is an effect of administering wrong medication and self-medication by mothers to their wards. Mothers knowing the effect of this however continued to practice self-medication.

6.3.3. Child Mortality

The main point majority of respondents mentioned as an effect of health seeking behaviour of mothers on children is death. Most children die due to delay in health seeking, administering of wrong medication and strong herbal treatments. All these put together are negative health seeking behaviour of mothers in the study area. Each of these behaviours can lead to the death of children. Death is the major effect of improper health seeking on children. It cannot be reversed, unlike any health problem that can be treated with some drugs. Mothers in Dunkwa-On-Offin and Jachie lose their children mostly through these behaviours. They wait at home till situations get so critical before they rush their children to the hospital. Health seeking behaviour of mothers is therefore very important when it comes to the health of children and should be treated as such.

6.4. Measure in Improving Health Seeking Behaviour of Mothers

Investigating on the possible ways to improve mothers' health seeking behaviour within the study area, the respondents were asked the role the government and health workers can play to help improve upon health seeking behaviour of mothers in Dunkwa-On-Offin and Jachie. The study showed that factors such as rewarding of mothers, motivation of health workers, free health insurance, free health care/drugs for children, building of clinics in villages and health education are important roles the government and health workers can play in improving mothers' health seeking behaviour in the study area.

6.4.1. Rewarding of Mothers

A few respondents suggested that, the government of Ghana should have a reward system which would reward mothers in typical rural communities who take good care of their wards. This they said will serve as an example for other mothers to learn from. It will also encourage healthy competition among mothers to win some awards annually. The government can therefore design a reward system that will reward about ten mothers with children under age five, who took good care of their children's health needs, visited the hospital regularly and administered prescribed drugs. This can be well done in areas where mothers are less privileged just to encourage other mothers that, no matter what, the health needs of their children should always be a priority.

6.4.2. Clinics/Health Personnel in Rural Communities

Apart from the provision of free health care for children, a few respondents also said the government should provide clinics at villages where hospitals are far from. Some of these respondents suggested that even if there are no funds to build a clinic, just one room can be converted into a health post where one or two health workers can attend to patients. The provision of clinics and posting of health workers to villages where they lack these services will contribute to the improvement in the health seeking behaviour of mothers.

6.4.3. Attitude of Health Workers towards Mothers

Majority of respondents interviewed complained about how health workers and especially nurses treat them when they take their sick wards to the hospital. Mothers complained that most health workers lack patience. They shout on them, insult them and even tell mothers to go and report them to the media so that their names can be mentioned. Nurses according to mothers, sometimes show no respect to them when they go to the hospital. Some mothers claimed they do that because they feel that they are educated while the mothers are illiterates. Apart from the way mothers are treated by some health workers, they sometimes extort money from these mothers. Some mothers complained about the fact that they take an amount equated to one pint of blood that ranges from two hundred to four hundred Ghana cedis from them when they are about giving birth. After delivery, whether or not one used up the blood the money is not refunded and mothers were not happy about this.

The study found that health workers do not have time for patients. They do their own things even when patients are around and waiting patiently for their turn. This was what one respondent said:

- “The Nurses chat while at the work place when mothers are frustrated waiting to be attended to. They fidget with their phones and ‘WhatsApp’ a lot while at the work place. I went to the hospital just recently, instead of nurses to pay particular attention to you, they roam about doing nothing.” (Respondent 5)

Health workers need to be sensitized more for the need to improve upon their interpersonal communication with mothers when they access the hospital system. They must show respect and affection to mothers who bring their sick wards to the hospital. How they behave shows whether a mother would access a particular hospital or not next time.

6.4.4. Child’s Health Needs as a Priority

According to some few respondents, what they can also do to help improve upon health seeking behaviour of their wards is to make the health needs of child a priority, laying aside all other things including occupation. Making the health needs of a child one’s priority makes it easier for mothers to readily seek health care when their children are sick. This is because their minds have already been prepared to seek appropriate health care when their children are sick.

7. Discussions

Delay in care-seeking by mothers and caregivers contribute to the large number of child deaths in developing countries (Tettey, 2015). This article has contributed to the argument that mother health seeking behaviour was needed for ensuring good health for mothers and children. Proper examination by a medical doctor was one reason that every respondent touched on for seeking appropriate health care. Doctors examine sick children and give them the right medication after some series of tests. Others also mentioned the fact that they cannot administer wrong drugs to their wards nor engage in self-medication because it can complicate issues. Some other reasons respondents gave included: to avoid child mortality and for a child to regain his or her health. Mothers also touched on the fact that children cannot say exactly what their problem is, so it is a form of assistance to them and they also take their wards to the hospital because of their affection for them. This article findings was in line with the views of Zahid,(2006), mother should seek for healthcare from health professional who have better knowledge on disease and illness.

The article found that to improve the health seeking behaviour of mothers; government, health workers and mothers are all to come on board. Mothers suggested that government should reward mothers who are taking good care of their children’s health to serve as an example for others. In study by Mbagaya, Odhiambo, & Oniang’o, (2005), it was found that government and policy makers were very significant on provision of healthcare to mothers and children. Gelaw, Biks, & Alene, (2014) for instance emphasised on the need to motivate health workers in the public sector. Equally, this article found that there was the need to motivate health workers to provide better health care services so that mothers will be encouraged to take their sick children to the hospital. A study by Abubakar et al., (2013) also highlights the need of comprehensive government policy on health. This was further emphasized in this study. Majority of the respondents mentioned that, government should provide absolutely free National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) for all children and free health care for children. Health facilities should also be provided for rural communities to cut down cases of infant mortality. The study findings confirmed the views of Ngom, et al., (2003) that mothers themselves also have a role to play when it comes to their health seeking behaviour. Pertaining to the role of mothers, most respondents suggested that, they will visit the hospital frequently and immediately they find out that their children are sick. Others also said that they will join the health insurance scheme so that they can access free health services from the hospital even when they do not have money. Some other roles mentioned included: making child health their priority, providing first aid to children in case of emergency, encouraging other mothers to visit the hospital when their wards are sick, giving the child balanced diet and ensuring personal hygiene so that the child does not easily fall sick and lastly, checking the child’s health status every morning to see if he or she is in a good condition.

8. Conclusion

The study established that there are several factors that influence the health seeking behaviour of mothers. The study also established effects of health seeking behaviour on children’s health. It was concluded that proper health seeking brings about good health. However, improper health seeking behaviours results in complication or recurring of health problem of the child, deformity, poor academic performance, delay in growth of the child and above all, child mortality. In improving health seeking behaviour, the study again concluded that government should provide absolutely free health insurance policy. Health workers should also show positive attitudes towards mothers, give effective treatment and also give mothers health education. Finally, respondents also suggested that they would seek health care immediately their children fall sick and also check the health status of their children to avoid delays in health seeking.

9. Recommendations

First of all, health services should be made available for all, especially those in rural communities. In rural areas, health personnel who are posted in those areas should be well motivated to work even if there is no clinic or building to work in.

The researcher further recommends that, health care for children should be free. Free health insurance policies should be brought out for children less than five years.

The researcher again recommends that, there should be health education to create awareness for mothers to improve on health seeking behaviour.

Health workers should also develop positive attitudes towards mothers who send their sick wards to the hospital. There should be positive patient-doctor relationship in health care delivery.

Lastly, there should be enough health workers available in a health facility to take care of children to avoid mothers spending a lot of time there. This will encourage mothers to always access the system because they know their time would not be wasted.

10. References

- i. Abubakar, A., Van Baar, A., Fischer, R., Bomu, G., Gona, J. K., & Newton, C. R. (2013, November). Socio - Cultural Determinants of Health -Seeking Behaviour on Keyan Coast: A Qualitative Study. Retrieved July 2, 2015, from PLOS ONE: <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0071998>
- ii. Cooper, D. R., & Schindler, P. S. (2014). *Business Research Methods* (12th ed.). Singapore.
- iii. Gelaw, Y. A., Biks, G. A., & Alene, K. A. (2014). Effect of residence on mothers' health care seeking behaviour of common childhood illness in Northwest Ethiopia: a community based cross-sectional study. Retrieved March 26, 2015, from BMC Research Note: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1756-0500/7/705>
- iv. Mbagaya, G. M., Odihambo, M. O., & Oniang'o, R. K. (2005). Mother's health seeking behaviour during child illness in a rural western Kenya community. Retrieved July 2, 2015, from African Health Sciences - Makerere Medical School: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1831955/>
- v. Ngom, P., Debuur, C., Akweongo, P., Adongo, P., & Binka, F. N. (2003, April). Gate-Keeping and Women's Health Seeking Behaviour in Navrongo, Northern Ghana. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*, 7, 17-26.
- vi. Zahid, B. T. (2006). Health seeking behaviour and health service utilization in Pakistan: challenge makers. *Journal of Public Health*.
- vii. Soni, A., Fahey, N., Phatak, A. G., Desai, R. G., Roman, J., Nimbalkar, S. M., et al. (2014). Adolescent and adult first time mothers' health seeking practices during pregnancy and early motherhood in Wakiso district, central Uganda. *Int Public Health Journal*.
- viii. Tettey, S. (2015, May 30). Ghana records 25% reduction in under-five deaths. *Daily Graphic*, 10.
- ix. Webair, H. H., & Bin-Gouth, A. S. (2013, Oct 23). Factors affecting health seeking behaviour for common childhood illnesses in Yemen. Retrieved 2015
- x. Ghana Health Services, (2013). *Antenatal Utilization, Family Planning and Fertility preference in Ghana*. University Press. Accra.
- xi. Ghana Ministry of Health (2016). *Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning: National Report*. Ghana Publishing Corporation, Accra.

Appendix

Reasons	No_	T-test	p-value
Examination and appropriate treatment by doctor	111	17.113	.000
Self/wrong medication	111	11.851	.000
Child mortality and regaining of health	111	13.142	.000
Assistance to the child and affection of a mother	111	13.412	.000

*Table 1: Distribution of One-Sample Test Statistic on Reasons Why a Mother takes her Sick Child to the Hospital
Source: Field Data, 2016*

Reasons	No_	T-test	p-value
Financial problems	111	34.021	.000
Self-medication as a moderate choice	111	43.069	.000
Treatment at home/Alternative treatment	111	44.338	.000
Administering of herbal treatment	111	33.495	.000
Time Constraint	111	17.971	.000

*Table 2: Distribution of One-Sample Test Statistic on Reasons Why a Mother would not take her Sick Child to the Hospital
Source: Field Data, 2016*

Factors	No_	T-test	p-value
Good Health	111	43.069	.000
Complication/Recurring Of Health Problem	111	44.338	.000
Child Mortality	111	33.495	.000

*Table 3: Distribution of One-Sample Test Statistic on Factors Influencing Health Seeking Behaviour of Mothers on Mother and their Children Health
Source: Field Data, 2016*

Measures	No_	T-test	p-value
Rewarding of mothers	111	30.353	.000
Motivating health workers	111	27.490	.000
Clinics/Health personnel in rural communities	111	59.597	.000
Attitude of health workers towards mothers	111	59.597	.000
Effective treatment	111	9.424	.000
Health education	111	25.982	.000
Child's health needs as a priority	111	24.968	.000
Personal hygiene and Balanced diet	111	32.196	.000

*Table 4: Distribution of One-Sample Test Statistic on measures to Improve Health Seeking Behaviour of Mothers
Source: Field Data, 2016*