is the critical time for the lives of both mothers and neonates. With regard to the frequency of PNC checkups, although WHO recommended for mothers to have at least three postnatal visits within 6 weeks time, 36.8% made it only once and very few (14.7%) received twice. Traditions that encourage mothers to stay at home for the first six weeks, misconception about the importance and timing of PNC, lack of adequate counseling, long waiting time at the health facilities were found to be the determinant factors for low PNC service utilization within the first week of postpartum (24%).

Interpretation: Promoting home based early postnatal care services and facilitated referral can improve coverage of early postnatal care services in urban areas of Ethiopia. With thousands of health extension workers assigned to provide home based care in Ethiopia it is possible to improve postnatal care through targeted home visits coordinated with birth notification mechanisms.

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Mentor Mothers’ Willingness to Engage Male Partners and Screen for Domestic Violence among HIV-Positive Women in Rural Nigeria

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Background: DV data among HIV-positive Nigerian women is scarce. Due to HIV and DV stigma, these women likely do not seek or receive help for DV. Mentor Mothers (MMs) are HIV-positive women trained to provide psychosocial support to other HIV+ women. We evaluated the willingness of MMs to engage male partners (MPs) and screen clients for DV.

Methods: Seven Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted among MMs in rural North-Central Nigeria. Discussions were audio-recorded. Transcription was done verbatim for English FGDs while Hausa FGDs were translated into English transcripts by bilingual facilitators. Thematic and content analysis was performed by 8 paired researchers. Common themes and quotes were extracted and conclusions drawn from group triangulations.

Findings: Thirty-six MMs: 72% Christian, 28% Muslim, were extracted and conclusions drawn from group triangulations. by bilingual facilitators. Thematic and content analysis was performed among MMs in rural North-Central Nigeria. Discussions were conducted as follows:

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