This study sought to appraise the Basic Emergency Obstetrical and Newborn Care (BEmONC) services of Paoay Rural Health Unit. Particularly, it was conducted to find out the socio demographic profile of respondents in terms of age, highest educational attainment, religion, civil status and location of their house from the RHU; their level of awareness as to the services of BEmONC in terms of antepartal, intrapartal and postpartal; and the extent of implementation of the services of BEmONC. In addition, it was conducted to determine the significant difference between the perceived level of implementation of BEmONC services as to antepartal, intrapartal and postpartal by mothers and healthcare workers, and to propose information dissemination strategy material to enhance the knowledge of the public on BEmONC services.

The study employed a descriptive research design conducted from August 2012-September 2012 involving 15 healthcare workers of Paoay RHU and 130 women who became pregnant and delivered in the year 2010-2011. Data were gathered through a questionnaire and treated using frequency and percentage distribution and weighted mean.

The study revealed that majority of the mothers are young, college graduate, married, Catholic and lives 0-5 kilometers from the RHU.

The mothers are all very highly aware to the antepartal services of BEmONC except for the administration of antenatal loading dose of steroids for threatened premature delivery which is slightly known. As regards to the intrapartal and postpartal services, the mothers are highly aware respectively.

Antepartal services of BEmONC are very highly implemented as perceived by the mothers and healthcare workers. Intrapartal services according to the mothers are highly implemented and very highly implemented according to the healthcare workers. As to postpartal services, the mothers perceived to be highly implemented and very highly implemented by the healthcare workers.

Furthermore, there is a significant difference between the mothers’ perception of the implementation of BEmONC services to that of the healthcare workers.

Finally, the proposed information dissemination strategy material contains significant information to enhance the knowledge of the mothers about BEmONC services.
Based on the results of this study, a copy of the information dissemination strategy material on BEmONC services must be submitted for adoption which will be utilized by healthcare workers to broaden the awareness of the public especially the mothers and pregnant women about BEmONC. A copy of this study must be given to the Provincial Health Office and Municipality of Paoay to serve as a guide in formulation of laws on BEmONC. Lastly, future researchers can utilize this as a baseline data needed to assess the implementation of other BEmONC-accredited healthcare facilities or other health programs of the Department of Health.