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Title: DETERMINANTS OF NONCOMPLIANCE TO NEWBORN SCREENING: A BASIS FOR STRENGTHENING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM
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Abstract: The study sought to find out the determinants of noncompliance to newborn screening as a basis for strengthening the implementation of the program. Specifically, it determined the profile of the respondents in terms of their age, civil status, educational attainment, occupation, monthly family income and religion. Likewise, this study analyzed the significant relationship between the profile of the respondents and determinants of mother’s non-compliance as to their knowledge, cultural beliefs and practices and information dissemination by GRBASMH staff on implementation of guidelines of the New Born Screening program. A measure to strengthen the implementation of the New Born Screening program was also prepared.

The study made used a descriptive-correlational method using patient’s record. All mothers who delivered at GRBASMH regardless of the type of delivery, number of previous delivery and pregnancies and ages from January 2010 to December 2010 who did not submit their child from newborn screening procedure were taken as respondents.

The data were gathered through the use of questionnaire as a primary tool and it revealed that majority of the respondents belong to 25-29 age group, married, high school graduate, unemployed, have monthly income of Php 100 – 2,500 and Roman Catholic; the respondents are very highly knowledgeable about the program of the government on newborn screening; the respondents strongly disagree that newborn screening is against their culture and religion; the respondents received only a moderate information about newborn screening at GRBASMH and the respondents perceived that the guidelines on newborn screening is moderately implemented at GRBASMH.

The result showed that knowledge, as a determinant is significantly related to respondents’ civil status and educational attainment. Similarly, there is
also a significant relationship between the determinant implementation of guidelines with respondents’ civil status and the dissemination of information with respondents’ age.