This study investigated, described and evaluated the quality of nursing care rendered to postpartum patients confined in a hospital.

This study involved 20 ward nurses and 58 postpartum patients. It utilized the descriptive-evaluative method of research in the assessment of nursing care to postpartum patients and made use of a structured interview to the nursing administrators on obstetrical policies, procurement of supplies, staffing and manpower development.

The data were analyzed using percentage, mean, Pearson-r and t-test.

The study revealed that staff nurses did not competently and efficiently utilize the nursing process. They only excelled in the implementation phase. They did not assess their patients comprehensively, did not actively include their patients in the plan of care and did not evaluate the outcomes of their nursing actions. The profile of the nurse, the hospital and the postpartum patients were not significantly related to the quality of nursing care rendered. However, income was significantly correlated to the quality of nursing care given. Well-off mothers had the advantage of faster recovery because they are financially capable of buying their medicines. The quality nursing care was significantly related to the level of physical recovery and level of satisfaction among postpartum patients. Likewise, quality nursing care effected high level of physical recovery and satisfaction.

A significantly difference on the quality of nursing care rendered between methods of delivery was noted. Caesarean section patients received better care due to longer hospital stay than normal spontaneous delivery patients did.
The nursing care accorded to postpartum patients was not affected by the service categories.