

**“Enhancing Interprofessional
Collaboration and Learning for
Strengthening Primary Health Care”**

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TUFH 2021 ABSTRACTS

Title	SOCIAL SUPPORT NETWORKS AS A STRATEGY TO COPE WITH MORBIDITY IN HIGH-RISK PREGNANT WOMEN.
Type	Oral Presentation <i>What can we learn from your Primary Health Care Practice and Experiences?</i>
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Abstract N ^o	TUFH636
Content	<p>Maternal morbidity has been a problem that has remained present in Latin America. It is a situation that globally calls for a multilateral effort by various actors to commit themselves to the decline in the maternal morbidity and mortality rate. Such events are very important to the public health of governments as they are mostly preventable. For this purpose, a descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out, in which the constituent elements of the self-centered support networks of high-risk pregnant women assessed at the last two prenatal controls prior to the probable date of delivery in the municipality of Chía, Cundinamarca in Colombia, were evaluated. This study demonstrated the strong bonds that form between the pregnant women, their mother and partner, demonstrating intergenerational changes with respect to family variables. One of these changes accounts for the new sources of information used by pregnant women. The self-centered social networks of pregnant women highlight the fundamental role played by both the couple and the mother of the pregnant women, because it is through these two figures that the relationships between the pregnant women and her community are built. Most important, these relationships can mitigate risks to which pregnant women are exposed on a daily basis, with the possibility of directly influencing the decision to seek help.</p>