

**RAPID ASSESSMENT OF MALARIA DURING PREGNANCY
TOOL 10: INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KEY INFORMANTS**

| |
|--|
| Region_____ |
| Name of facility/facility area_____ |
| Date: ____/____/____ Month Day Year |
| Time_____ |
| Interviewer_____ |
| Recorder_____ |

INTRODUCTION: Introduce yourself and team members, describe your roles, and obtain agreement to participate (or informed consent if required). Tell the participant(s) the goal of the information, as applicable

A. Demographics

Age:

Level of education: Highest level of school attended (primary, secondary, higher, unknown)

Ethnic group:

Profession or position in the community:

B. Topical area: Prevailing health problems and malaria in pregnancy

1. What are the 3 most common health problems among pregnant women in this area?
List them in order of how common they are.
2. Which of these 3 problems is the most severe?
3. **(Ask if malaria is not mentioned in Question 1)** Is malaria a serious or common health problem among pregnant women in this community?

C. Topical area: Signs and symptoms of fever and malaria during pregnancy

1. What are the 3 most common illnesses in pregnancy that cause fever in this area?
(Be sure to note local terms.)
2. What are the common signs and symptoms of malaria?
3. Are these signs and symptoms different for pregnant women? If so, how?

D. Topical area: Causes and consequences of malaria in pregnancy

1. What are the causes of malaria?
2. Are the causes different for pregnant women than for other people?
3. Are pregnant women more susceptible to malaria? If so, why? At what months of gestation?
4. Do pregnant women with malaria get more severely ill than other people?
5. What effect does malaria have on pregnant women? On the fetus? On the neonate?

E. Topical area: Sources of advice for malaria prevention/treatment during pregnancy

1. Do husbands play a role in deciding what to do if their pregnant wife gets malaria?
If YES: Please describe their role.
2. If there were a new treatment for malaria during pregnancy, what would be the best way to get that information to pregnant women?
(Probes: How do you hear about important news in your village? Is there one person to whom everyone goes to ask advice, such as a village headman?)
3. In the community, who provides the best information about how to treat malaria when someone is pregnant?

F. Topical area: Preventive strategies

1. In general, how do women protect themselves in this area against malaria when they are pregnant? (Probe for traditional methods: infusions, teas, smoke, leaves for dousing the walls, going to bed earlier; and modern methods: insecticides, use of nets or treated curtains; clothes)
Are any of these strategies harmful to a pregnant woman?
IF YES: please describe how it will hurt the woman or the baby.
2. Which things do you think work best to prevent malaria when someone is pregnant?
(Can rank items from most effective at top to least effective at bottom.)
3. Do most pregnant women routinely use a mosquito net?

4. Who in the family makes the decision about who sleeps under the net?

G. Topical area: Treatment strategies

1. What are available sources of care for fever or malaria during pregnancy in this area?
2. What types of things do people (anybody) recommend that women should do to treat malaria in pregnancy?
Of these, what is the most effective strategy, in your opinion?
3. Can you please tell me all the traditional medicines or treatments that can be used to treat malaria in a pregnant woman?
(Be sure to note local names.)
OF THIS LIST: Which ones work best?
Which ones are used most often in this community?
4. Can you tell me about traditional taboos for pregnant women? (examples: foods, medicines, or plants that should be avoided)
Can you list the taboos?
Are there any specific taboos related to malaria?
Do most pregnant women in this community listen to these taboos?

H. Topical Area: Acceptance of antenatal care from health facilities and traditional birth attendants

1. Are there traditional birth attendants in this community? Are there other community-based workers that give care to pregnant women?
IF YES: what are they called and how do their roles differ from traditional birth attendants?
(Note to interviewer: Add the name for the site-specific community-based worker in the questions where community-based worker is mentioned.)
2. If yes, how do the traditional birth attendants or other community-based workers give support and advice to pregnant women?
(Probe: do they routinely make visits to a woman's house?)
3. Do traditional birth attendants and other community-based workers in this community advise that pregnant women attend antenatal clinics? (Note any differences between traditional birth attendants and community-based workers.)
4. Where do most women in this community go for antenatal care?
5. At how many months' gestation do most pregnant women in this area start to get antenatal care:
from a traditional birth attendant or other community-based worker?
from a health facility?
why at this gestational age?
6. What are the reasons why women go to antenatal care?

7. What is the cost of basic antenatal care in the health facility?
Is that cost acceptable?
8. What could be done to improve the services of the traditional birth attendants? Of the other community-based workers?
9. What could be done to improve the services of the health facility?
10. What roles do husbands in families play in deciding whether a woman should seek antenatal care or advice?
(Probes: do husbands play an active role in assisting pregnant women? Do husbands ever go to clinic with pregnant women?)
11. How could services for pregnant women regarding the prevention and treatment of malaria be improved?
12. What is the best way to encourage women to receive antenatal care?

I. Topical Area: Drug purchasing behaviors

1. Where do pregnant women obtain antimalarials? Which is the best place to buy these medicines?

BE SURE TO THANK THE PERSON FOR HIS OR HER TIME, AND ASK IF HE OR SHE HAS ANY QUESTIONS FOR YOU.