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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Knowledge and Attitudes of Pregnant Women towards mode of Delivery In Baghdad Teaching Hospital -2016</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>2016</b>		
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Delivery is one of the most important issues for human being and generation in the world. The process through which childbirth naturally occurs is called natural vaginal delivery. Caesarean is delivery of child through incisions in abdominal wall (Laparotomy) or uterus (Histrotomy).</p> <p><b>Aim of the study:</b> To assess the knowledge, attitude of pregnant women and the associated factors with attitude towards the mode of delivery.</p> <p><b>Patients and method:</b> A cross sectional study conducted in prenatal clinic in Baghdad teaching hospital for four months duration from the 1st of Feb. 2016 to the end of the May 2016.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> A total of 300 pregnant women were included in present study with mean age as 28.3±9.8 years; Most of studied women were housewives. More than half of pregnant women (54.3%) married at younger age. The information of pregnant women about delivery modes were obtained mainly from social relationships (82.6). Half of pregnant women had good knowledge of delivery modes, 90.3% of them had good attitude toward normal vaginal delivery, 51.3% of them had poor attitude toward cesarean section .A significant association was observed between older age women and poor knowledge of them regarding delivery modes (p=0.01). There was a significant association between employed women and good knowledge score.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> The knowledge of pregnant women regarding vaginal delivery was relatively low and the attitude was high, while their attitude toward cesarean section was low. The main associated factors for women's knowledge were women's age, job, educational level, husband's age and abortion history and the main factors for women's attitude were women's age, educational level of women and their</p>		

