

Authors

Ginger Golub
Country Director, Kenya

May Sudhinaraset
University of California, Los Angeles

Katie Giessler
University of California, San Francisco

Kendall Dunlop-Korsness
American Red Cross



The Extended Role of Health Facility Cleaners in Maternity Care in Kenya

Authors: Ginger Golub, May Sudhinaraset, Katie Giessler, Kendall Dunlop-Korsness and Allison Stone

Source: *International Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*, Vol. 46 (2020), pp. 1-12

Published by: Guttmacher Institute

Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/466320>

REFERENCES

Linked references are available on JSTOR for this article.

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/466320?seq=1#ref-list-item-1>

[References for citation: tab icon](#)

You may need to log in to JSTOR to access the linked references.

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.
Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at <https://about.jstor.org/terms>.



Guttmacher Institute is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *International Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*.

This content downloaded from
48.207.76.74 on Wed, 27 Feb 2020 04:05:17 UTC
All use subject to <https://about.jstor.org/terms>

The Extended Role of Health Facility Cleaners in Maternity Care in Kenya

Context: A growing body of evidence indicates that nonclinical health care facility staff provide support beyond their traditional roles, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. It is important to examine the role of health facility cleaners in Kenya—from their perspective—to better understand their actual and perceived responsibilities in maternity care.

Methods: In-depth, face-to-face interviews using a semistructured guide were conducted with 14 cleaners working at three public health facilities in Nairobi and Kiambu Counties, Kenya, in August and September 2016. Results were coded and categorized using a thematic content analysis approach.

Results: Cleaners reported performing a range of services beyond typical maintenance responsibilities, including providing emotional, informational and instrumental support to maternity patients. They described feeling disrespected when patients were untidy or experienced bleeding; however, such examples revealed cleaners' need to better understand labor and childbirth processes. Cleaners also indicated a desire for training on interpersonal skills to improve their interactions with patients.

Conclusion: Cleaners' direct involvement in maternity patients' care is an alarming symptom of overburdened health facilities, insufficient staffing and inadequate training. This key yet overlooked cadre of health care staff deserves appropriate support and further research to understand and alleviate health system shortcomings, and to improve the quality of maternity health care provision.

February 12, 2020