Maternal mortality remains very high in most countries, even in capital cities. The education of high risk pregnancies, known as the risk approach, during antenatal consultations, has been the basis of most maternal and child health programs over the last decade. The effectiveness of antenatal care as a tool to prevent or predict obstetric complications is being questioned more and more. In addition to the scarcity of reliable data about the predictivity of most risk factors, the quality of the screening must be questions. ***(Aqrual et al., 2000).***

There are many different signs and symptoms during pregnancy, but many women wonder which symptoms may be a sign of danger and which ones are considered normal. There are several dangerous symptoms during pregnancy that expectant parents should be aware of. ***(Candelaria., 2010).***

While most pregnancies and births are uneventful, all pregnancies are at risk. Around 15% of all pregnant women develop a potentially life-threatening complication that calls for skilled care and some will require a major obstetrical intervention to survive. ***(WHO, 2007).***

The pregnant woman's understanding and reaction to warning signs associated with pregnancy are affected by the self care concept and self care practices of the pregnant woman because this will help to identify the abnormal signs and symptoms, immediately seek medical care and probably use the medical treatment and instruction. The major concern of a health care provider should be directed toward teaching the woman, the normal aspect of pregnancy, how to detect deviation from it and to probably react to it. ***(Afaf , 2004).***

Of major concern, is the fact that pregnant woman don't perceive warning signs during pregnancy as important health problem. The reasons for this need to be explored fully, is this a reflection of a lack of communication skills among health care providers or a lack of understanding of the message conveyed during the health education talks that precede each antenatal clinic in these setting. ***(EjidoKun, 2000).***

Providing safe and effective care for the woman during pregnancy requires a joint effort from all members of the health care team, with each member contributing unique skills and talents to provide maximum outcome for mother and infant comprehensive nursing assessment are essential in recognizing alterations from the normal process, during the ante partum, intra-partum and post partum periods. Anticipatory nursing care is in valuable in preventing a complication from becoming a crisis. The P.H.C provider, immediately notified by signs and symptoms of alteration, during pregnancy can facilitate early intervention and determine the proper course and placement of treatment. ***(Arafa and Abdel Fattah, 2000).***

This study was carried out in order to study the effect of using guideline to control pregnancy related warning signs.

The subjects included in the study had a mean age of (23.44±2.80**)**.and near half of them had age ranged between (20-25 years). an age considered to be more liable to complicate pregnancy.

Results of the current study revealed a highly statistically significant relation between age of studied subject and their total knowledge regarding pregnancy warning signs. This may be due to with age the woman acquire more knowledge and experience and become mature enough to acquire information. This is in line with **Pembe et al (2010)** who stated that young women in their first pregnancy may need more consideration when providing counseling and health education.

This result was supported by **Yahaya (2001)** who mentioned that woman younger than 20 years and older than 35 years are more likely to perceive antenatal care as less important and had less awareness towards warning signs during pregnancy.

As regards mother's educational level it was found that the majority of mothers were educated . It was observed that educated mothers had more knowledge and good practices toward warning signs during pregnancy. This is because educated mothers were more receptive to information than illiterate mothers.

In the current study education seems to play a positive role in increasing the awareness of women about signs of complications. This is in agreement with **Anya et al** **(2008)** who stated that, educated women have better pregnancy outcome compared with uneducated women. This may be partly because they are better informed and make better choices. Moreover, occupation seems to influence the level of women awareness about signs of obstetric complications.

**Hildingsson et al., (2002)** Supported such findings and mentioned that educational level is one of the factors which interfere with mother's understanding and reaction towards warning signs during pregnancy. The more educated mothers are more receptive to information about warning signs during pregnancy.

The current study revealed that two thirds of studied subjects were housewives and it was observed that housewife had little information than working woman .This could be explained by the fact that, working women have better opportunity to share experiences with others than housewives.

As regards level of daily activity the current study revealed that more than two thirds of studied subjects had moderate level of daily activity and the study also revealed a significant relation regarding occurrence of danger signs and nature of daily activities. This may be because the occurrence of most danger signs are associated with the effort of mother during the day.

The sample of the current study is chosen in the first trimester of pregnancy because it is the most critical period of pregnancy and if warning signs appear in the first trimester are neglected may lead to dangerous effects which threaten the live of mothers and fetuses.

This result is supported by **Heyman and Kerr (2006)** whoreported that in the first trimester, the woman will focus on herself and her pregnancy. Later in the second trimester, woman becomes very aware of responsibility to protect herself and the fetus and does this by adhering to different aspects of prenatal care and following health information. As woman moves closer to delivery, her thoughts shift to mother and baby as a couple. The pregnant woman will seek out role models and expert advice on the best ways to proceed through the pregnancy and delivery as well as to parenting.

Antenatal period is considered as one of the most stressful events in every woman's life. It is often associated with some complications and diseases that may threaten the life of the mother and baby. Hence, antenatal care is very important to ensure the delivery of a healthy baby from a healthy mother, and reduce maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality **(WHO, 2004).**

The current study revealed that the majority of studied subjects had antenatal investigation, health education and utilized antenatal instruction this may be due to the majority of mothers were educated and this may help them to understand the importance of follow up. While one third of studied subject seek antenatal care only when they were at risk this may be due to a traditional concept toward antenatal care as the woman is going to the physician only in severe complains during pregnancy.

As regards causes of not seeking health services the present study revealed that studied subjects ascribed this to bad communication from staff members, financial causes, refusing examination by male physicians, refusal from husband. This finding is congruent with the finding of **Issel (2005)** who reported that maternal and neonatal mortality rates are still high, the promotion of maternal health services of quality based on scientific evidence than on rituals is urgently needed.

The current study revealed that minority of studied subjects used the nurse as source of knowledge about pregnancy danger signs. This may be due to bad communication from nurses while dealing with woman or may be due to lack of quality of nursing performance which lead to lack of mothers motivation to ask nurse about any problem . These findings are supported by **Manongi et al., (2008)** who reported that, poor performance by the registered/enrolled nurse could be due to poor motivation and poor knowledge of the importance of counseling on danger signs.

This result was supported by **Aqrual et al., (2000)** who stressed on the better understanding of what motivates health care providers at all levels to behave in certain ways. He stated that one should begin discussion among health care providers, woman and health authorities to improve the relationship among them and to improve the quality of maternal care.

**(Aqrual et al., 2000)** Recommended regular and careful supervision during antenatal periods, which improves the chance of early recognition, treatment of complications during pregnancy, education of the mother in general health care and in the recognition of early warning sings of developing problems that will help in improving antenatal care. In the present study, results revealed that one third of the studied subject seek antenatal care monthly.

Researches have clearly identified that women who attend antenatal classes and comply with health information are almost well educated. Also, women under the age of 25 years are less likely to attend classes and complying than older women **( Sturrock & Johnson 2002)**. In addition, **(Falvo, 2004)** mentioned that mothers who uneducated or from lower socioeconomic groups are less likely to follow recommendations.

As regards total knowledge score of studied subjects regarding pregnancy danger sign, the current study revealed that there were shortage of knowledge about pregnancy danger signs. This could be explained by poor counseling of pregnancy danger signs among those who attended antenatal clinics as the majority of the study subjects attended antenatal clinics, also this may be due to the interaction time between clients and providers was of short duration. So providing adequate services that include preventive and curative care require efforts to ensure enough time for the transfer of important informations to all clients attending antenatal care.