



# Replicating the Kenyan Case: A Reassessment of Obstetric and Gynaecological Medicine Challenges,

Kamau Ochieng<sup>1</sup>, Wanjiku Mwangi<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Epidemiology, Moi University

<sup>2</sup> Department of Surgery, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)

<sup>3</sup> Department of Surgery, Moi University

**Published:** 13 March 2002 | **Received:** 23 December 2001 | **Accepted:** 28 January 2002

**Correspondence:** [kochieng@aol.com](mailto:kochieng@aol.com)

**DOI:** [10.5281/zenodo.18530292](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18530292)

## Author notes

*Kamau Ochieng is affiliated with Department of Epidemiology, Moi University and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

*Wanjiku Mwangi is affiliated with Department of Surgery, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) and focuses on Medicine research in Africa.*

## Abstract

A prior case study from Kenya offered a detailed analysis of systemic challenges in obstetric and gynaecological medicine. This replication study assesses whether those challenges persist. The purpose was to replicate the original methodology to verify the continued relevance of its core findings. The objective was to determine if the key challenges had persisted, diminished, or changed. This qualitative replication used a descriptive case study design, mirroring the original. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews with a purposive sample of obstetricians, gynaecologists, and midwives from the same region. Thematic analysis was used to identify and compare challenges. The study confirmed the continued salience of all major challenges originally reported. Resource scarcity remained a dominant theme, with over 80% of participants reporting inadequate availability of essential medications. New sub-themes emerged concerning the impact of non-communicable diseases on maternal health. The fundamental challenges in obstetric and gynaecological medicine previously documented remain largely unresolved. This confirms their enduring nature and highlights the need for sustained, updated interventions. Policy responses should be re-evaluated to address these persistent gaps. Future interventions must integrate non-communicable disease management into maternal healthcare. Investment in resilient supply chains for essential medicines is urgently needed. Replication study, maternal health, health systems, Kenya, obstetrics, gynaecology, qualitative research This study provides verified evidence that previously identified systemic challenges in obstetric and gynaecological care in this context endure, underscoring a critical need for renewed policy and programmatic focus.

**Keywords:** *Replication study, Obstetric medicine, Gynaecological medicine, Sub-Saharan Africa, Health systems research*



## ABSTRACT-ONLY PUBLICATION

This is an abstract-only publication. The complete research paper with full methodology, results, discussion, and references is available upon request.



## REQUEST FULL PAPER

 **Email:** [info@parj.africa](mailto:info@parj.africa)

Request your copy of the full paper today!



## SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

**Are you a researcher in Africa? We welcome your submissions!**

Join our community of African scholars and share your groundbreaking work.



**Submit at:** [app.parj.africa](http://app.parj.africa)



Scan to visit [app.parj.africa](http://app.parj.africa)

**Open Access Scholarship from PARJ**

Empowering African Research | Advancing Global Knowledge