



Health Literacy and Prenatal Care: Generalizability and Methodological Considerations

Sağlık Okuryazarlığı ve Doğum Öncesi Bakım: Genelleştirilebilirlik ve Metodolojik Hususlar

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Dear Editor,

We have carefully reviewed the article titled "Assessment of the Relationship between Health Literacy and Level of Knowledge on Prenatal Diagnosis and Antenatal Care in Pregnant Women" by Şahin et al.^[1] We congratulate the authors for this valuable study that addresses the relationship between health literacy and prenatal care, which is of critical importance in the field of maternal and child health.

The study by Şahin et al.^[1] showed that pregnant women with high levels of health literacy had more knowledge about prenatal diagnosis and care. This finding again demonstrates health literacy's value in improving public health, especially maternal and child health.^[2,3] However, we would like to evaluate the methodological aspects of this study. The study was conducted at a single center, and the sample group exhibited a homogeneous structure in terms of socioeconomic and educational levels. This may limit the generalizability of the findings and requires caution when developing health literacy programs for pregnant women

from different socioeconomic and cultural groups.^[4,5] No detailed information was provided regarding the psychometric properties of the health literacy scale used in this study. Providing more information about the validity and reliability of studies on the scale would increase the scientific quality of the study.^[6,7] Designing longitudinal studies to investigate the causality of the relationship between health literacy and prenatal information is essential for evaluating the effectiveness of interventions to increase health literacy and efficiently use resources.

In conclusion, although the study by Şahin and colleagues made an essential contribution to the literature, future studies should consider the abovementioned issues to produce more robust and generalizable results.

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