Table 1: Demographic characteristics of the participants

	Chlorhexidine vaginal cleansing			
	Yes	No	χ^2/t-test	P value
	156 (52%)	144 (48%)		
Age group				
Mean ± SD	32.54 ± 3.46	33.03 ± 4.62	t=1.030	0.304
Level of education				
Tertiary	113 (54.1)	96 (45.9)	X^2= 1.179	0.277
No tertiary	43 (47.3)	48 (52.7)		
Marital status				
Single	2 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	X^2= 5.651	0.059
Married	150 (51.0)	144 (49.0)		
Separated	4 (100.0)	0 (0.0)		
BMI at booking				
≥30	79 (51.0)	76 (49.0)	X^2 = 0.770	0.380
< 30	67 (56.3)	52 (43.7)		

Of the 312 eligible pregnant women recruited, only 300 completed the study. The remaining 12 participants were lost to follow up. Of this 12, 3 did not come for second week visit while the remaining 9 did not come for 6 weeks follow up visit. Of the 300 analyzed data, 156 (52%) of the participants had vaginal cleansing with 0.2% chlorhexidine as intervention prior to caesarean section while 144 (48%) did not have vaginal cleansing. Out of the 300 participants, 167 (55.67%) were from UNTH Enugu study center while 133 (44.33%) were from ESUTH study center. The age distribution (in years) of the participants was between 23 and 42 with a mean of 32.78 ± 4.058. And 209 (70%) had tertiary education while only 91 (30%) did not. The rest of the demographic characteristics are as in table 1 above.