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Original Article

Maternal morbidity and mortality in ElShatby and Dar Ismail maternity hospitals in Alexandria: A comparative study

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To compare ElShatby University Maternity Hospital and Dar Ismail Public Hospital in regard to antenatal, natal, and postnatal morbidity and the causes of maternal mortality.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted to study females who gave birth in each of the hospitals. Then, a prospective survey of the women was conducted until the 42nd day after delivery. Data were gathered from women who delivered in addition to their caring obstetricians as well as reviewing their medical records. Additionally, records of maternal mortality were reviewed. All females who gave birth between January and April 2014 (3 months) were included in the study.

Results: Two hundred and eighty females participated in the study (130 from ElShatby University Maternity Hospital and 150 from Dar Ismail Public Hospital). Significantly more rural women (29.2%) gave birth at ElShatby University Hospital than at Dar Ismail Public Hospital (16.7%), $p = 0.012$. More than half of all the study participants (51.8%) suffered from anemia during pregnancy. A minority (5%) of the women were diagnosed with preeclampsia, all of whom gave birth at ElShatby Hospital. Caesarean section rate was significantly higher among women delivered at ElShatby University Hospital compared to Dar Ismail Hospital (61.5% versus 41.3%, $p < 0.001$). Only 8.2% of all women needed ICU admission at ElShatby Hospital. The most common cause of maternal mortality was eclampsia, which accounted for 75% of deceased women.

Conclusion: Future studies are needed to identify and understand better the avoidable factors contributing to the relatively high rates of maternal morbidity and mortality in public hospitals. Such information will be of significant use in the processes related to providing quality services, ensuring accessibility of those services, and allocating corresponding resources aimed at reducing maternal morbidity and mortality.

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1. Introduction

Despite women living longer than men, their lives are not necessarily healthy.¹ Pregnancy and childbirth are conditions that impact only women and may contribute to continued ill-health.² The health of women during pregnancy and/or childbirth further impacts the health and development of the next generation and the well-being of the family, both economically and socially.³ However, it may be correctly assumed that attendant skilled birth personnel and corresponding supportive emergency obstetric care will reduce health risks during pregnancy and childbirth.¹

According to the World Health Organization, maternal morbidity is defined as any condition that is recognized to or aggravated by pregnancy and child delivery that has an adverse impact on women's wellbeing.⁴ Maternal mortality is defined by WHO as "Death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of end of pregnancy, irrespective of the length and site of the delivery, from any reason related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes".⁵

Based on the 2005 global burden of disease estimates, maternal conditions were second only to HIV/AIDS in terms of women's deaths worldwide and third in terms of disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) for women aged 15–44 years. More specifically, maternal conditions contributed to 2.7% of deaths among women worldwide, with 12% of deaths among women aged 15–44 years.² Now, in the 21st century, approximately 60,000 women die of

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pregnancy-related causes each year, with the majority of these occurring in developing countries.⁶

The causes of direct maternal death are mainly postpartum hemorrhage and hypertensive disorder, followed by sepsis, obstructed labor, and ruptured uterus. Last but not the least causes of maternal death are antepartum hemorrhage, abortion, and ectopic pregnancy. The causes of indirect maternal death range from cardiovascular diseases, anemia, and diabetes to infectious and parasitic diseases.⁷

A decline in maternal deaths requires improving asepsis, fluid management, and blood transfusion. Furthermore, there is a need for better prenatal care. Several tools can be used to reduce maternal mortality. There is a need for increased funding and improved access to health care, to family planning services, to emergency obstetric care, and to intrapartum care.⁸ Reduction in unnecessary obstetric surgery is another major goal.⁹

2. Methods

A cross-sectional survey was conducted to study women who gave birth at ElShatby University Maternity Hospital and at Dar Ismail Public Hospital, followed by a prospective survey of those women in both hospitals up to the 42nd day after their delivery. Records were reviewed for maternal mortality at the Director of Health Affairs of Alexandria. All women who gave birth between January and April 2014 (3 months) were included in the study. We are comparing two systems of health care in Egypt with two separate funds from the government; the first is the university funds which is directed mainly for teaching and the other fund comes from the Ministry of health fund which is directed to give medical service for free to the whole population and it is represented by Dar Ismail hospital. Also, we believe that type of hospital is a superior measure for the study questionnaire at hand particularly in Egypt where designation of the type of hospital care may reflect physician experience and service provided. ElShatby University Hospital is a tertiary hospital receives more morbid pregnant women who needed more care and intervention. Also, ElShatby Hospital received all of the women who needed ICU care, not only those women from other facilities but also those from Dar Ismail Public Hospital because its ICU was not functioning. On the other hand, Dar Ismail Public Hospital is a secondary hospital funded by the ministry of health to treat women free of charge.

Several research tools were used for data collection from the women. First, interview questionnaire to all the study participants was used to collect information regarding socio-demographic background, antenatal morbidity, and care received. Data in reference to the nature of the delivery and patient care received also were collected from the physician attending each delivery. Second, data related to postnatal morbidity and care received were collected through weekly phone inquiry with the women from both hospitals until the 42nd day after delivery.

Lastly, transfer sheet was used to transfer data concerning maternal mortality from records kept at the Director of Health Affairs of Alexandria during the period of the study.

3. Statistical methodology

Data were collected, coded, and then entered into an IBM compatible computer, using SPSS (Statistical Package of the Social Sciences), version 18 for Windows. Data were checked for accuracy and then for normality, using Kolmogorov-Smirnov & Shapiro-Wilk tests. Discrete variables were expressed as numbers and percentages, while continuous variables were expressed as means and standard deviations. Unpaired independent samples *t*-test was used as a parametric test of significance for comparison between

two sample means, Chi-square (χ^2) test was used for paired comparison of dichotomous variables and Fisher's exact test was used when appropriate. The statistical tests were considered significant if *P*-value was < 0.05.

4. Results

The study participants were 280 women (130 delivered at ElShatby University hospital and 150 delivered at Dar Ismail Public Hospital) with a response rate 95.3%. Table 1 shows that the mean age of the participants was 27.09 ± 5.723 years. Women who delivered at ElShatby University Hospital were significantly older than their counterparts at Dar Ismail Public Hospital (29.5 ± 6.096 versus 26.02 ± 4.769 years, $p = 0.012$). Despite that, a higher percentage of those who delivered at ElShatby University Hospital (7.7%) were young (15 to <20 years) compared to 6.7% of those delivered in Dar Ismail Public Hospital. Significantly more rural women (29.2%) gave birth at ElShatby University Hospital than at Dar Ismail Public Hospital (16.7%), $p = 0.012$. Consanguinity was significantly more encountered in women who delivered at ElShatby (26.2%) than in their counterparts at Dar Ismail Public Hospital (16%) $p = 0.037$. Fig. 1 shows that 15.7% of the participants suffered from hypertension during their antenatal period, with a significant higher percentage of ElShatby women at 27.7% compared to 5.3% of Dar Ismail women where $p < 0.001$. Only 3.6% of all the study participants suffered from gestational diabetes during the antenatal period, with a higher rate in ElShatby University Hospital participants (5.4%) than in Dar Ismail women (2%), but the difference was not significant. More than one-half of the women (51.8%) suffered from anemia during antenatal period, with insignificant difference between the two hospitals. About one-sixth of the women suffered from urinary tract infections (UTI) during antenatal period. A significantly higher percentage of ElShatby University Hospital women suffered from prenatal UTI than did their counterparts (21.5% versus 12%) where $p = 0.032$. Antepartum hemorrhage (APH) occurred in only 4% of the women. The rate of APH among women who delivered at ElShatby University Hospital was three times greater than for the women who delivered at Dar Ismail Public Hospital (OR = 3), with insignificant difference between the two hospitals. Five percent of the women were diagnosed as preeclampsia; all of whom were at ElShatby University Hospital. Only two women had a history of blood transfusion. Three women had a history of ICU admission during their pregnancy. All of these women gave birth at ElShatby University Hospital.

As shown in Table 2, the rate of normal delivery compared to caesarean section (CS) for the women in this study was nearly equal (49.3% and 50.7% respectively). A significantly higher percentage of CS occurred at ElShatby University Hospital compared to Dar Ismail Public Hospital (61.5% and 41.3% respectively). In regard to outcome of delivery, still births accounted for 8% of total deliveries. Only 8.2% of all women in the study needed ICU admission after delivery, and all of them gave birth at ElShatby Hospital. More than one third of the women (37.9%) received immediate postnatal health education. A significantly higher percentage of women delivering at Dar Ismail received health education than did their counterparts (55.3% versus 17.7%, $p < 0.001$). Less than half of the women (43.2%) started breast feeding within 6 hours after delivery. More than one third of them (37.8%) started breast feeding after 6 hours of delivery. Women who delivered at Dar Ismail breast fed their babies within 6 hours from delivery more significantly than did those who delivered at ElShatby Hospital where $p < 0.001$.

Fig. 2 shows that the most common postnatal morbidity in the study participants were abnormal vaginal secretions, breast pain, postpartum hemorrhage, anemia, and breast abscess (12%, 6.9%,

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