

The study of factors affecting maternal mortality in tertiary care teaching institute in tribal region of eastern Maharashtra: paving a way forward

Rathod AP

University of Delhi, India

Abstract

Maternal mortality is defined as the death of any women while being pregnant or within 42 completed days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration or site of pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy, but not from accidental or incidental causes. Maternal mortality rate (MMR) is defined internationally as the maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births. . Even today 20% global maternal deaths occur in India. MMR in India is reduced by 77%, from 556 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 130 per 100,000 live births in 2016 according to WHO & Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of 109 per 100,000 live births by 2015. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG3) goal of MMR less than 70 per 100,000 live births by year 2030.[21] The main direct cause of maternal death in developing countries include hemorrhage , sepsis, obstructed labor and hypertensive disorders. These are mostly preventable through regular antenatal checkup, proper diagnosis and management of labor complications. **Aim and Objectives:** 1.To assess the Maternal Mortality Rate(MMR) and causes of maternal mortality in given time period.2.Determine the relationship between maternal education, maternal age at first pregnancy and antenatal care attendance with maternal mortality.

Material and Methods: A retrospective analysis of all maternal deaths (including their age at first pregnancy, education, antenatal visits) occurring in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of a tertiary care hospital of eastern Maharashtra over a period of five years from January 2014 to December 2018. Data collected from death register of Medical Record Section of same institute.

Statistical analysis: Data was expressed as count or percentage using MS Excel.

Results: 21 maternal mortalities occurred during five year span with 35,205 live births giving MMR of 59.65 per 100,000 live birth. 42.86% mothers were of age group 20-24 yrs. Mothers with age between 15-34 yrs were also present. Out of all possible places of deaths 31 maternal mortalities occurred, most mortalities 67.74% occurred in hospital and 22.58% on the way to referral center.



Biography:

Rathod AP is currently working in University of Delhi, India as a professor. He has done many researches in the field of Midwifery and published them in different type of journals.

Abstract Citation:

Rathod AP, MIDWIFERY ASIA PACIFIC 2020, World Congress on Midwifery, Maternal Health and Gynecology; WEBINAR-August19-20, 2020

<https://midwiferygynecology.insightconferences.com/abstract/2020/the-study-of-factors-affecting-maternal-mortality-in-tertiary-care-teaching-institute-in-tribal-region-of-eastern-maharashtra-paving-a-way-forward>