

Gynecology & Obstetrics: Study of maternal mortality and morbidity in Alexandria city, Egypt- Sameh Saad El-Deen Sadek- Alexandria University

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The maternal mortality rate (MMR) is the annual number of female deaths per 100,000 live births from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes). The MMR includes deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, for a specified year. Over 90% of maternal deaths occur in developing countries. Maternal mortality rate in Egypt is 66 deaths/100,000 live births (2010). The MMR is used as a measure of the quality of a health care system. Cases of near miss are those in which women present potentially fatal complications during pregnancy, delivery or during the puerperium, and who survive merely by chance or by good hospital care. Near miss cases occur more often than maternal death and may generate more information because the woman herself can be a source of data. Once severe maternal morbidity precedes maternal death, the systematic identification and the study of near miss cases may provide further understanding of the determinants of maternal mortality. The aim of this work was to study the incidence, causes and clinical characteristics of cases with maternal mortality and morbidity in two big hospitals in Alexandria city, Egypt. The study was conducted through a descriptive prospective approach, all pregnant women delivered in both hospitals for 6 months, were followed to study cases of morbidity and mortality occurred in that period. Data collected from women delivered, doctors and mortality and morbidity sheets. It was found that the number of deliveries was 7049, number of mortality and morbidity was 2192 represent (31.1%), maternal mortality was 14 cases represents (0.2%) and maternal mortality ratio was 201 per 100 000 living birth.