



Applicant Information

Applicant Name	Applicant Email	Affiliation	Country
Ms Priscilla Aku Nuna Dotse	dotsepris@gmail.com	University of Health and Allied Sciences	Ghana

Abstract Details

Title:

Maternal near-miss among women admitted at the Hohoe Municipal Hospital, Ghana

Category:

Maternal and child health

Authors:

Priscilla Aku Nuna Dotse, Hubert Amu, Robert Kokou Dowou, George Pokoanti Wak, and Luchuo Engelbert Bain

Objectives:

Maternal near miss (MNM) has become a crucial issue that demands attention because it forms the foundation of complications that lead to catastrophic pregnancy related deaths. Our study examined MNM among women admitted in the Hohoe Municipal hospital in Ghana and the interventions in place to manage complications.

Method:

We employed an embedded mixed method approach with the among 10,831 women and 15 health workers for both quantitative cross sectional and narrative design respectively. A data extraction form was used to extract quantitative data from the delivery register. Quantitative data was analyzed using STATA and the qualitative data was analyzed using ATLAS.ti. Descriptive and multivariate logistic regression was done to identify the predictors of MNM.

Results:

The prevalence of MNM was 14.2%. Pregnant women who had 4 to 7 antenatal care (ANC) visits and had attained junior high level of education had lower odds of experiencing MNM (OR=0.82; CI: 0.71â€”0.95 & OR=0.83, CI:0.69â€”0.99 respectively). Women with previous history of caesarean section (CS) and with big abdomens had higher odds MNM (OR=3.0, CI:2.33â€”3.79 & OR=4.86, CI:3.46â€”6.83 respectively). The interventions in place to deal with birth related complications were found to be transfusion, CS, medication, referral, education, and the availability of qualified and skilled health professionals.

Conclusion:

The predictors of MNM included ANC attendance, level of education, abdominal size and previous history of CS. We recommend more education be given to women to encourage frequent and timely ANC visits as part of the means to reduce maternal complications and deaths (SDG3).

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