

## عنوان مقاله:

Maternal Near-miss and its Associated Factors in Governmental Health Centers in Northern Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia

## محل انتشار:

مجله مامایی و بهداشت باروری، دوره 9، شماره 3 (سال: 1400)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 7

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## خلاصه مقاله:

Background & aim: Maternal near-miss (MNM) is a condition of maternal mortality in which women survive accidentally or by best hospital care. This is useful to examine the excellence of obstetric care. The study aimed to assess MNM and its associated factors in governmental health centers in Northern Oromia, Ethiopia, from September 11 in 2014 to March 30, 2018. Methods: This retrospective record review was conducted in governmental health centers in Sandafa town, from April 10 to May 5, 2018 by reviewing the medical records of 1,667 treated mothers. The study participants were selected through simple random sampling. The data were collected using standard tools by trained data collectors. The data entered into EpiData version 3.1 and analyzed by SPSS version 20. Multiple logistic regressions were used to identify the associations between independent and outcome variables. The variables with  $P < 0.05$  during bivariate analysis were included in the multivariable logistic regression model. Finally, the variables with  $P \leq 0.05$  were considered the determinants of MNM. Results: In this study, there were 344 (20.6%) MNM cases. The place of residence (AOR=1.4; 95% CI: 1.03-1.81;  $P=0.031$ ), duration of labor (AOR=6.5; 95% CI: 4.5-9.5;  $P=0.001$ ), and antenatal care (ANC) visits (AOR=6.53 [4.5, 9.5];  $P=0.001$ ) were the factors significantly associated with MNM. Conclusion: The study revealed that the frequency of MNM was high in the study area. The place of residence, duration of labor, and ANC visits were significantly associated with MNM.

## کلمات کلیدی:

Maternal Near-miss, Northern Oromia, Maternal Morbidity, Health centers, Ethiopia

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