

Outcomes of home deliveries in rural community

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Abstract

The aim was to identify maternal and foetal outcomes of home deliveries by different types of birth attendants in rural community and find out the reasons for home delivery. Cross-sectional community-based study design was used. Four rural townships in Mandalay division were selected randomly. 412 mothers of infants residing in rural area were interviewed by using structured questionnaire. 318 (77.2%) mothers contacted skilled health personal for antenatal care and 241(58.5%) mothers gave births by skilled birth attendant, mostly midwives. Most of mothers decided to deliver at home if previous delivery was easy. The second common reason was poor socioeconomic condition. Mothers were still reluctant and afraid to go to hospital for delivery. Seventy five (18.2%) mothers faced with complications during delivery. Fifty four out of 75 mothers with complication had to be referred to the hospital for further management. The common problems were prolonged labour and haemorrhage. Occurrence of maternal morbidity among primigravidae was more than multigravidae. Out of 412 mothers, two mothers delivered by unskilled birth attendant, died during home delivery. Causes of death for both mothers were Post- Partum Haemorrhage. Maternal Mortality Ratio was 4.87/ 1000 live births. Thirty babies had new born health problems like difficulty in breathing, difficulty in sucking, bleeding from the cord and discharge in the eyes. Thirteen out of 30 babies had to be referred to the hospital for further management. Four foetal deaths were identified. Peri-natal mortality rate was 9.7/ 1000 total births. Utilization of skilled birth attendants at home deliveries should be encouraged.