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Abstract

Introduction: Pregnancy as a natural phenomena and basis of birth in human life that can induce various dangers for mother and fetus. When we believe the mother as a central part and factor for health and success for other family member, then it is clearly that death of maternal mortality other has an irreparable damage to family and community. Yearly average 10100 live births and 12 maternal mortality occurred in Kurdistan province, so the maternal mortality is 118 which in comparative of similar in country which are 37; it is three times as much.

Materials and Methods: This research is an analytic Case-Control. Cases and controls are matched in place of live and time of gestation (year). Samples of cases (55) are choosing by senses and samples of Controls (220) are choosing by Random method. The tools used to data collection were questionnaire. Content validity and rabidity used for determine of tools. The statistical testing used in this study was X & Odds Ratio. Data was analyzed by SPSS .11 software.

Results: Most of maternal mortality occurred in women's 18-35 (age), illiterate and rural. Marvin had highest maternal mortality compare to other city survived (%29.1). Prenatal care OR= 22.7, Parturition agent OR= 9.85, use one of the method of family planning OR= 2.5, Parturition method OR= 2.3 are meaning full relationship with maternal mortality.

Conclusion: According to this research finding, it will be possible that increase the maternal mortality by prenatal care, family planning, prevention of parturition by non educating midwife and non indicated C/S.

Key words: maternal mortality, parturition, prenatal care