

Maternal and Perinatal Health Profile

Department of Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (MCA/WHO)

Demographics and Information System

Total population (2012) [1]	246,864,191
Total women aged 15–49 years (2012) [1]	66,144,422
Annual number of births (2012) [1]	4,504,569
Sex ratio at births (2005–10) [1]	1.05
Birth registration coverage [2]	53
Total fertility rate (2012) [1]	2.4
Adolescent fertility rate [per 1000 woman] (2005–2010) [1]	52
Under five population [1]	24,622,394
Coverage of vital registration of deaths [2]	–

Health status indicators – Maternal and Perinatal mortality

Maternal mortality ratio (2010) [3]	220
Annual number of maternal deaths (2010) [3]	9,600
Perinatal mortality rate (2012)[4]	26
Stillbirth rate (2009)[3]	15
Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births (2012) [5]	15
Annual number of neonatal deaths (2012) [5]	72,437

Sources: [1] Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*.

[2] WHO, *World Health Statistics 2013*.

[3] WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank estimates. *Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2010*.

[4] Demographic Health Survey.

[5] UNICEF/WHO/The World Bank/UN Pop Div. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality. Report 2013*.

Maternal nutrition

Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women	–
Night blindness (adjusted)	–
Iron tablets taken during pregnancy (any tablets)	77.1

Source: Demographic Health Survey (2012)

Pregnancy involving risks

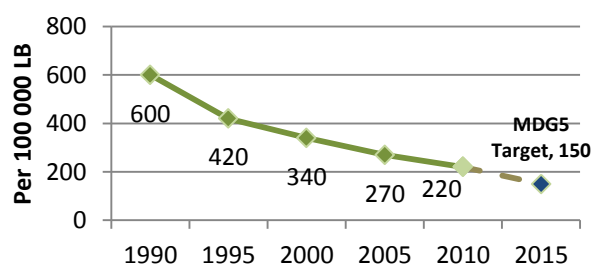
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.8
Total age <18 and birth interval <24 months	0.1

Maternal mortality

One of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that has made some progress, albeit slow, is MDG 5: Improve maternal health. The two targets for assessing MDG 5 are reducing the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, and achieving universal access to reproductive health by 2015.

Maternal mortality ratio (MMR): maternal mortality per 100 000 live births

% change in MMR between 1990–2010	–63
Average annual % change in MMR 1990–2010	–4.9
Range of uncertainty on annual % change in MMR (lower estimate)	–5.9
Range of uncertainty on annual % change in MMR (upper estimate)	–4.0
Progress towards improving maternal health	Making progress
MDG 5 target by 2015	150



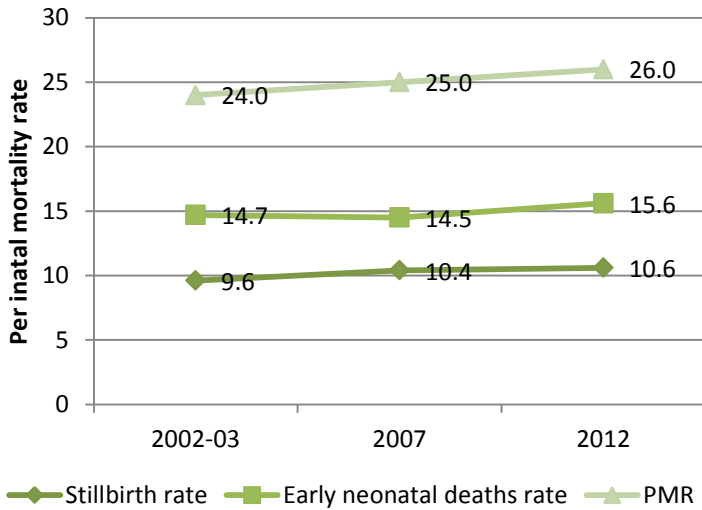
Note: Consultations with countries were carried out following the development of the MMR estimates. The purposes of the consultations were primarily: to give countries the opportunity to review the country estimates, data sources and methods; to obtain additional primary data sources that may not have been previously reported or used; and to build mutual understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of available data and ensure broad ownership of the results.

Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank estimates. *Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2010*.

Perinatal mortality

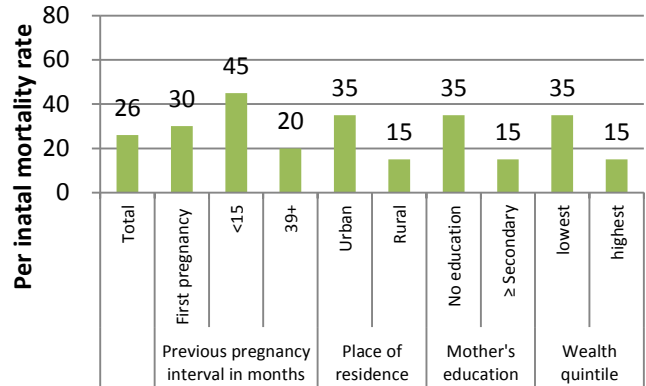
The perinatal mortality rate expressed per 1000 pregnancies of seven or more months' duration, is used as an indicator of the quality of antenatal and perinatal care. Perinatal deaths include pregnancy losses of at least seven months' gestation (stillbirths) and deaths to live births within the first seven days of life (early neonatal deaths).

Perinatal mortality rate (PMR): Trend



Source: Demographic Health Survey

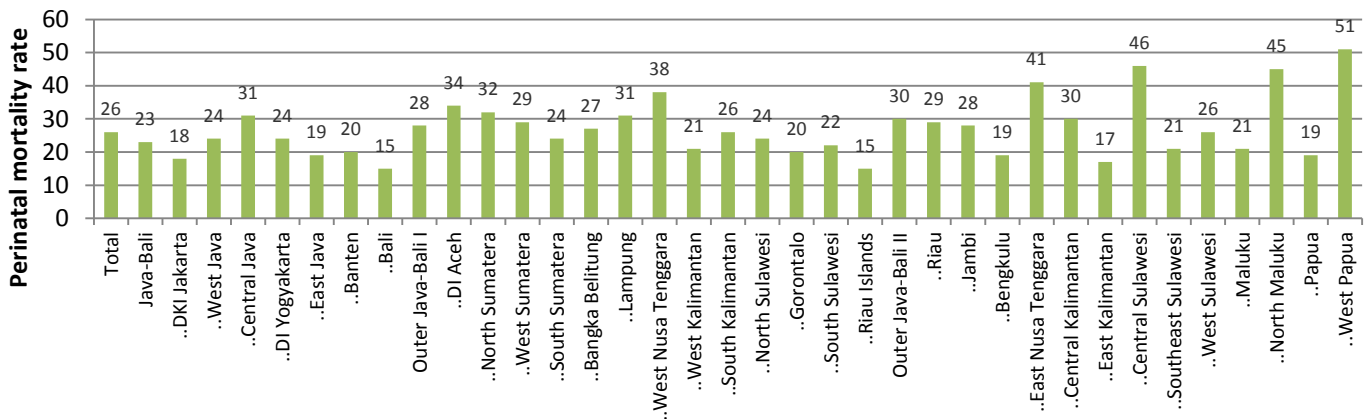
Perinatal mortality by background characteristics



Source: Demographic Health Survey (2012)

Note: information on stillbirths and deaths to infants within the first week of life are highly susceptible to omission and misreporting.

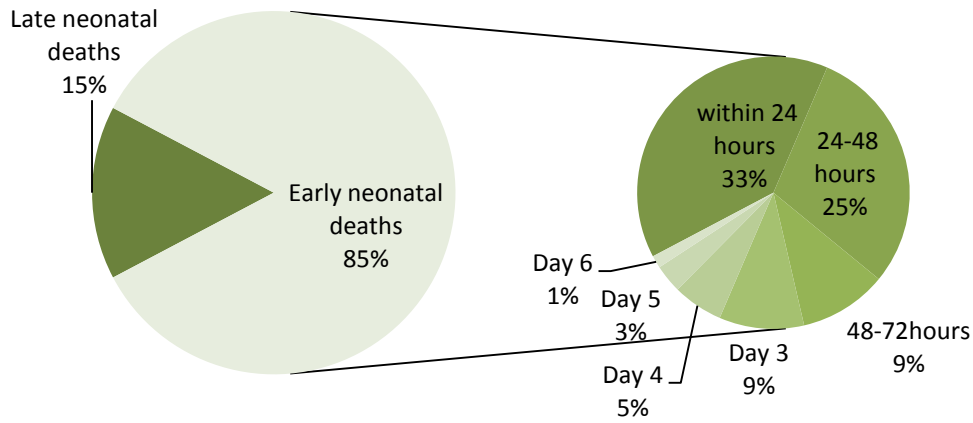
Perinatal mortality by region



Source: Demographic Health Survey (2012)

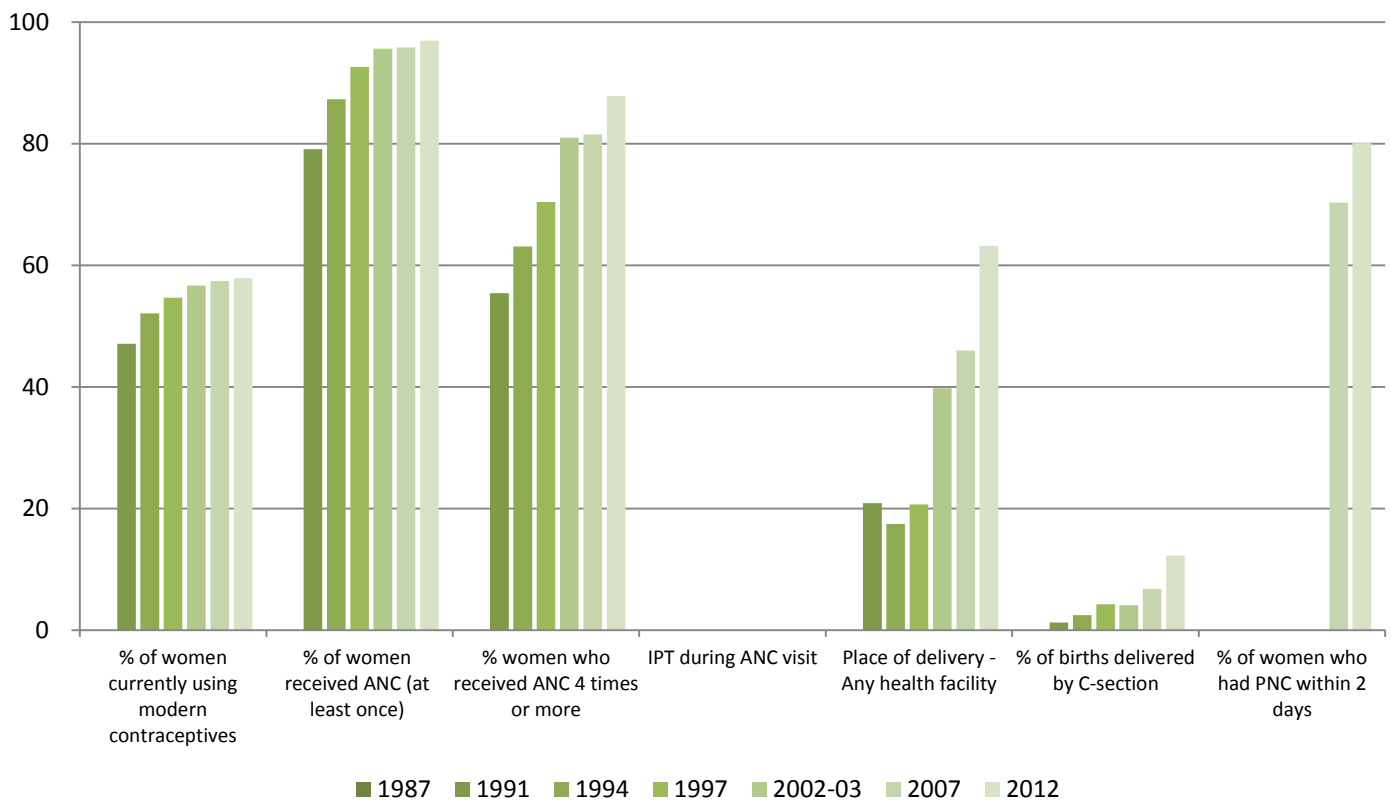
Early and late neonatal deaths (proportion of death by timing)

A neonatal death is defined as a death during the first 28 days of life (0–27 days). Early neonatal death refers to a death between 0–6 days after birth. Late neonatal death refer to a death between 7–27 days after birth.



Source: Demographic Health Survey (2012)

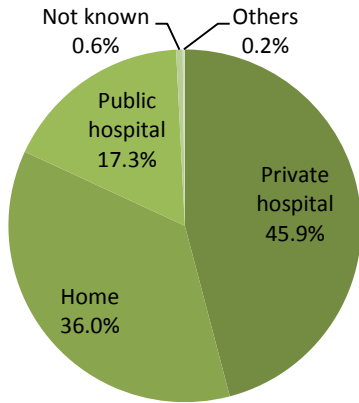
Trend of intervention coverage across continuum of care for maternal and perinatal health



Source: Demographic and Health Survey

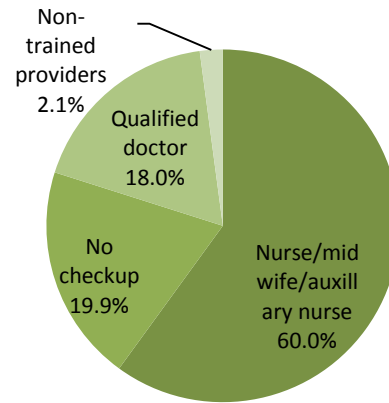
Place of birth and type of provider

Place of Births - Where are babies born?



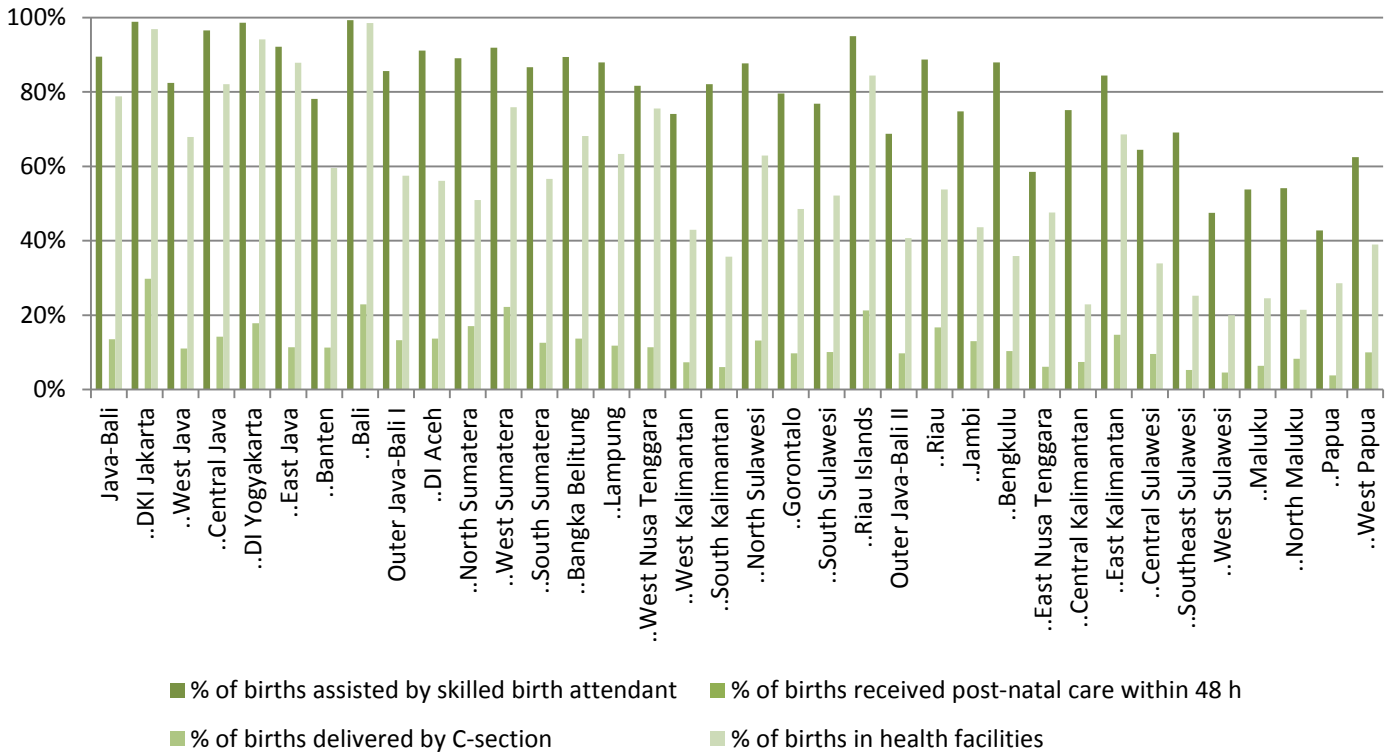
Source: Demographic Health Survey (2012)

Type of postnatal care provider - who provides the postnatal care?



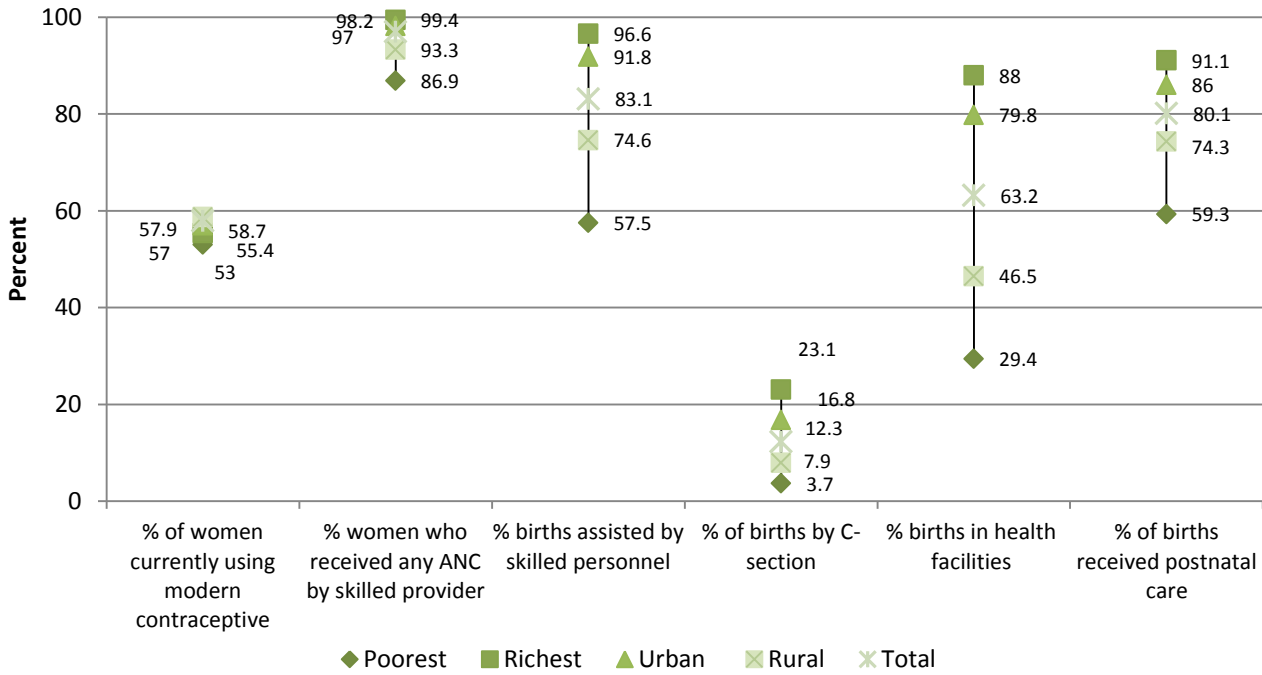
Source: Demographic Health Survey (2012)

Intervention coverage across continuum of care by geographical areas



Source: Demographic Health Survey (2012)

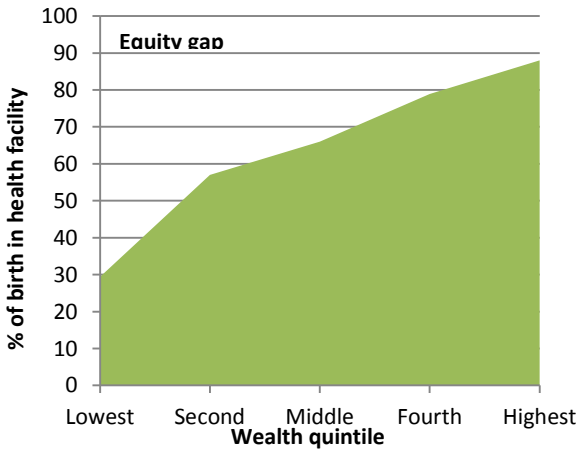
Equity across continuum of care



Note:
 If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with highest qualification is conserved in this tabulation.
 Source: Demographic Health Survey (2012)

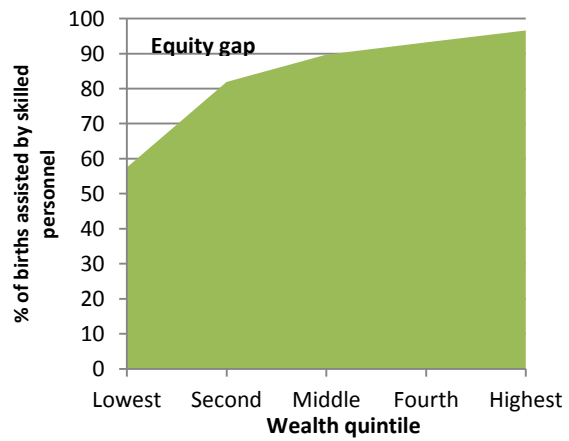
Utilization of services by wealth quintile

% of births in health facility



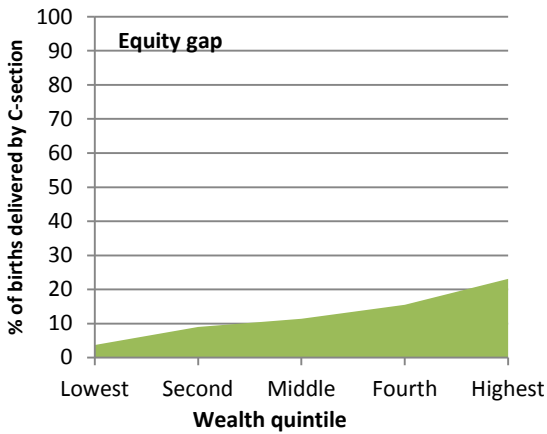
Source: Demographic Health Survey (2012)

% of births assisted by skilled personnel



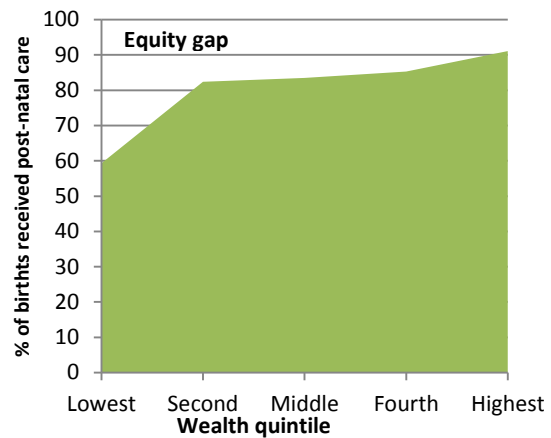
Source: Demographic Health Survey (2012)

% of births delivered by C-section



Source: Demographic Health Survey (2012)

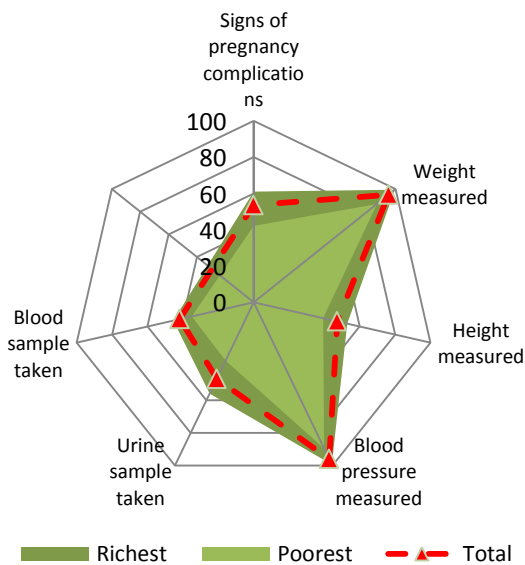
% of mothers with postnatal checkup in <2 days of delivery



Source: Demographic Health Survey (2012)

Quality of care indicators

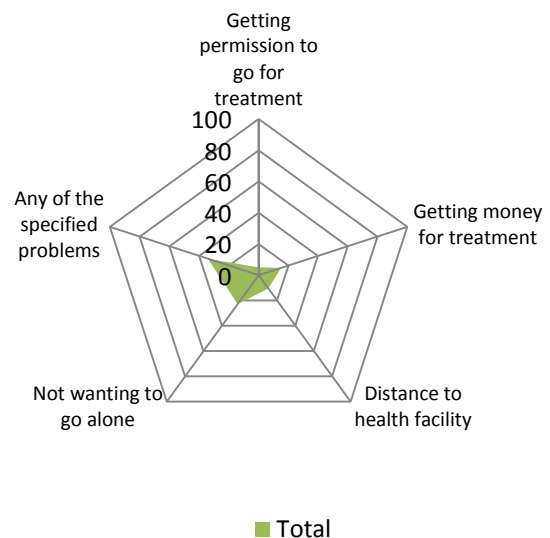
Contents of ANC can be an important indicator for accessing the quality of ANC services that pregnant women receive in order to be prepared for complications and any danger signs associated with pregnancy and childbirth.



Source: Demographic Health Survey (2012)

Reasons for not seeking medical care

Many barriers can prevent women from seeking medical care in general when needed. Understanding these factors is critical to improve the accessibility and utilization of medical care during pregnancy and childbirth.



Source: Demographic Health Survey (2012)

Midwifery workforce

Midwives (including nurse-midwives) 1	93,889	Obstetricians	870
Other health professionals with some midwifery competencies	-	Community health workers with some midwifery training	-
General practitioners with some midwifery competencies	-		

Source: UNFPA, *State of the World's Midwifery 2011 report*.

Notes: 1. Includes midwives, nurse-midwives and nurses with midwifery competencies. These figures do not necessarily reflect the number of practicing midwives or the ICM definition of a midwife. 2. Auxiliary midwives and auxiliary nurse-midwives

Health system and policy indicators

Health system and policy indicators

Does the national policy/policy statement indicate the minimum ANC visits during the normal pregnancy?	Yes
If yes, how many visits	4
Is there a national policy or policy statement on the right of every woman to have access to skilled care at childbirth?	Yes
Is there a national policy on discharge of mother and the baby after normal childbirth at facility?	No
Is there a policy recommending postnatal follow up visit/review by a trained provider for mother and newborn?	Yes
Maternal deaths review	
Does national policy require all maternal deaths to be notified within 24h to a central authority? Y/N	-
What year was the policy adopted?	-
Does the national policy require all maternal deaths to be reviewed?	-
If yes, what year was the policy adopted?	-
Is there a facility maternal death review (audit) process in place?	-
Is there a community maternal death review (audit) process in place?	-
Is there a national panel (committee) to review maternal deaths in place?	-
How often does the panel meet?	-
Is there a subnational panel (committee) to review maternal deaths in place?	-
Stillbirths	
Is there a policy that requires all stillbirths (fresh or macerated) to be reviewed?	-
What year was the policy adopted?	-
Is there a facility stillbirth review (audit) process in place?	-
Is there a community stillbirths review (audit) process in place?	-
Neonatal deaths	
Is there a policy that requires all neonatal deaths (0-28 days) to be reviewed?	-
What year was the policy adopted?	-
Is there a facility neonatal deaths review (audit) process in place?	-
Is there a community neonatal death review (audit) process in place?	-
Essential drugs list for maternal and newborn health	
Does national Essential Drugs List include the following drugs indicated for use during pregnancy, childbirth?	-
Magnesium Sulphate	Yes
Oxytocin	Yes

Source: WHO: Maternal newborn, child and adolescent health policy database based on key informant surveys in 2009-10 & 2011