Assessment of Achievement to Improving Maternal Health from Third Millennium Development Goal in Dezful University of Medical Sciences

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Abstract

Background and Objective: The health indicator of maternal mortality is as one of the most important of development indicators in the community. The third Millennium Development Goal is to reduce maternal mortality by 75 percent from 2015 compared to 1990 levels. The aim of this study was to Evaluation of Achievement to the fifth millennium development goal (improving maternal health) in Dezful University of Medical Sciences.

Materials and Methods: This study was descriptive – analysis and cross sectional study, the study population consisted of mothers who had died from April 1386 to March 1390 at cities of Dezful University of Medical Sciences. The research data were collected using a completed questionnaire of maternal mortality surveillance system. Data using SPSS statistics software and descriptive statistics, one way ANOVA and Chi-square analyzes were performed. The p-value of less than 0.05 was considered significant.

Results: The results showed that the subjects were age range of 18-43 years with a mean age of 28.2±6.7, and the mean average of mortality rate were 34.9 person per hundred thousand live births. Most causes of maternal mortality rate in this study were related to indirect causes of maternal mortality. The most common causes of death in 5-year periods, respectively, were including the previous medical diseases, hemorrhage, embolism, and preeclampsia. Based on our findings, the cause of maternal mortality and maternal age (P =0.02) were significantly.

Conclusion: Provide quality services for high-risk mothers during pregnancy results in achieving the third millennium development goal and improving maternal health.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Delivery, Maternal Mortality