



Tehran University of Medical Science
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TITLE:

**Prevalence, Correlates, and Maternal Outcomes of Primary
Postpartum Hemorrhage in Governmental Hospitals in Kabul-
Afghanistan in 2018- 2019**

**“A thesis submitted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for Master of Science
(MSc) Degree”**

In

Midwifery (Maternal and Child Health)

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Abstract

Background: Postpartum Haemorrhage (PPH) is a major cause of maternal morbidity and long term disability. Despite the majority of women who experience PPH complication, it has no identifiable clinical or historical risk factors. The risk of death from childbirth represents one of the greatest inequities in global health. PPH is the leading cause of maternal deaths. Afghanistan has the highest rates of maternal mortality and bleeding is the most common cause of maternal mortality. Control of PPH can reduce maternal mortality and morbidity. This study examines the prevalence, correlates, and maternal outcomes of primary PPH. The study was conducted in women who referred in governmental hospitals in Kabul to give a birth.

Methods: A prospective, cross-sectional, observational study was conducted in 2018, 8660 women were observed in four governmental hospitals in Kabul and 215 women who experienced primary PPH were studied. The population of this study consisted of all women who gave birth to a child. The sampling was conducted by random sampling method. The researchers developed a checklist and data was collected through it. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 16. Descriptive statistics were used to determine mean and standard deviation.

Results: Among the 8652 women who were observed, 215 (2.5%) of them suffered from primary PPH. primary PPH (≥ 500 ml) and primary severe haemorrhage (≥ 1000 ml) were 117 (54.4%) and 98 (45.6%), respectively. 2 (0.9%) of them were died under cesarean section. The most common correlates of primary PPH was uterine atony which (65.6%), previous PPH (34.9%), prolonged labor (27%), genital tract trauma (26.5%), and induction of labor (20.5%). The most common maternal outcomes of primary PPH was respiratory failure (7%), hysterectomy (6%), and hypovolemic shock (5.1%). The mean age of these women was 27.15 ± 6.3 years old.

Conclusions and recommendations: According to our findings the major cause of postpartum bleeding was uterine atony. Therefore, caring of women in postpartum should be essential, especially women with previous PPH and prolonged labor are needed more attention.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Postpartum Haemorrhage, Prevalence, Correlates, Maternal outcomes