



Title: Evolution and Risk factors of maternal mortality in Cameroon: a case control study

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Abstract (upto 300 words)

Background

Maternal mortality is still high in sub-Saharan Africa, especially in Cameroon, where there is evidence that efforts to reduce maternal mortality and provide universal access to reproductive health should be made. This study aims to see the evolution of maternal mortality and identify associated risk factors in Laquintinie hospital in Cameroon.

Methods

A manual review of records for 166 maternal deaths (cases) and 322 controls was undertaken using a standard audit form. The sample included pregnant women aged 16-46 years admitted at the maternity of Laquintinie Hospital in Douala, Cameroon from January 2017 to December 2022. Software SSPS 3 and Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze data.

Results

One hundred and sixty-six (166) maternal deaths were identified during the study period for 14114 live births, representing a maternal mortality ratio of 1176/100000 live births. Factors significantly associated with maternal mortality included: young age (15-24 years) (aOR 0.11, 95% CI 0.00-0.76, $p = 0.037$), Alcohol intake (aOR 22.79, 95% CI 1.04-501.3, $p = 0.047$), Abortion or ectopic pregnancy (aOR 61.53, 95% CI 1.29-2927.3, $p = 0.037$), having no antenatal visits (aOR 388.3 95% CI 5.6-2675.9, $p = 0.006$), being admitted with hemorrhage (aOR 343.7, 95% CI 16.2-7276.0, $p < 0.0001$), being admitted with anemia (aOR 27713.0, 95% CI 128.2-5989223.3, $p < 0.0001$), and being unbooked (aOR 0.00, 95% CI 0.00-0.18, $p = 0.016$).

Conclusion

Despite slight decrease in maternal mortality, early diagnosis of pregnancy and good Antenatal care associated with maternal health education are important factors for reducing maternal mortality. Young women were the most affected. Singles, alcoholics, women with a no or only primary education level, and referred women represented the majority of deceased cases.

Keywords

Maternal mortality, Ratio, Live births, risk factors

Biography (up to 150 words)

Merlin BOTEN has completed his PhD at the age of 24 years from Yaounde I University, Cameroon. End of Specialization certificate in Obstetrics and gynecology in 2015 at Abomey Calavi University, Benin. University certificate in management of infertility and assisted reproduction from Paris University, France in 2022. He is the Chief of The Maternity Unit at Laquintinie Hospital, Douala, Cameroon. He is a Lecturer at the Faculty of health sciences of Bamenda University, Cameroon. He has about 20 publications that have been cited many times,



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Recent publication:

1. The Pan African Medical journal (2024) Prevalence and associated factors of a positive plasmodium falciparum antigen test among pregnant women at the Bamenda regional Hospital,Cameroon: a cross sectional analytical study.2024;47:99
2. Biomed Central pregnancy and childbirth (2024) Stillbirth rate and associated factors at the Bamenda Regional Hospital,North-west region,Cameroon,from 2018 to 2022: a case control study BMC 24,article number 270.
3. OJOG(2019) Excessive Weight Gain during Pregnancy and Prognosis of Childbirth in Douala (Cameroon).ojog 9;242-250

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