

Severe Maternal Outcomes and Quality of Maternal Health Care in South Ethiopia

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Objective: To assess the incidence of severe maternal outcomes (SMO) and quality of maternal health care in south Ethiopia.

Methods: A facility-based prospective study was conducted in three hospitals among all women who presented while pregnant, during and after childbirth between 12 July and 26 November 2018. Participants were followed from the time of admission to discharge. The World Health Organization (WHO) maternal near-miss (MNM) approach was used to assess SMO indicators and quality of maternal health care.

Results: Of 2880 live births, 315 had potentially life-threatening conditions and 108 had SMOs (90 MNM and 18 maternal deaths). The SMO incidence ratio was 37.5 per 1000 live births (95% CI 30.6–44.4) and MNM incidence ratio was 31.3 per 1000 live births (95% CI 24.9–37.7). The ratio of near-miss to maternal deaths was 5:1. The hospitals' maternal mortality ratio (MMR) was 625 per 100,000 live births. Most (82.1%) SMO cases were referred from other health facilities. The most common cause of SMO was eclampsia (37%) followed by postpartum haemorrhage (33.3%). The highest mortality index (MI) was among women with sepsis (27.3%). The intensive care unit (ICU) admission rate was 13% for women with SMO and 83.3% of maternal deaths occurred without ICU admission.

Conclusion: The SMO ratio was comparable to other studies in the country. Most women with SMO were referred from other health facilities, which demonstrate the presence of the first delay (seeking care) and/or the second delay (reaching care) in the study area. The study suggests that effectively using the ICU, reducing delays, and improving the referral system may reduce SMO and improve the quality of care in the hospitals. Furthermore, continuous reviewing of SMO is needed to learn what treatment was given to women who experienced complications in the hospitals.

Keywords: maternal near miss, maternal deaths, severe maternal outcomes, Ethiopia

Introduction

According to WHO reports, globally, the MMR reduced by 44% from 385 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 216 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015. Nearly 99% of these deaths occurred in low-income countries, with sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia alone accounting for more than half of maternal deaths.¹ The WHO target is an average global MMR of fewer than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030; moreover, at the country level, no country should have an MMR higher than 140 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030.² Maternal mortality accounts for only a small percentage of the overall burden of maternal health problems.^{3–5} Many women who experience life-threatening complications may die, and a proportion may narrowly escape death due to a lifesaving obstetric intervention.^{6,7} For every mother who dies due to pregnancy-related complications, 20 to 30 mothers develop severe life-threatening complications that influence the life of the mother physically and psychologically.^{4,5,8–10}

Previously, various criteria were used to describe near miss.¹¹ However, in 2011, the WHO developed new MNM criteria.⁷ Based on these criteria, MNM is defined as, “a woman who nearly died but survived a complication that occurred during pregnancy, childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy”.^{7,12} Women are considered to have experienced MNM when they survive organ dysfunction. Organ dysfunction criteria reflect severe morbidity and are

important for identification of MNM. For example, obstetric haemorrhage constitutes MNM through respiratory dysfunction (acute cyanosis, gasping, severe tachypnoea) or cardiovascular dysfunction (hypovolemia, shock and circulatory collapse).^{7,12} Studying MNM is recognized as an appropriate method for assessing the quality of maternal health care and ascertaining how many women need obstetric care during pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal period. Women who survive MNM have many characteristics in common with those who die of life-threatening complications.^{7,13,14} Quality of maternal health can be assessed using either outcome indicators such as SMO or MNM or by using process indicators like use of magnesium sulphate for treatment of eclampsia or use of parenteral antibiotics for treatment of sepsis.⁷

Recently, there has been progress in the reduction of maternal deaths in Ethiopia.^{1,15,16} The 2016 Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) reported 412 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.¹⁶ This may have resulted from government commitments to increasing health services and community health workers in the country. In 2014, the Ministry of Health developed a maternal death review as one of the strategies to reduce the high rate of maternal deaths in the country. This review system recommends that all maternal deaths and MNMs be reviewed in hospital facilities.¹⁷ A few published studies in Ethiopia addressing MNM have used the WHO criteria as the definition of MNM.^{18–20} However, there has only been one case–control study conducted in south Ethiopia;²¹ this study used a disease-specific approach and as a result, may have over-reported MNM cases. The disease-specific approach has five diagnostic criteria: severe postpartum haemorrhage, uterine rupture, hypertensive disorders, infection and abortion. MNM occurs more frequently, thereby allowing for the identification of more cases and providing the opportunity to interview the women who survived.⁷ Assessment of how frequently SMO occurred provides an estimate of the quality of care. For instance, more than 10 SMOs per 1000 live births show that numerous women experiencing complications will require lifesaving interventions to survive.⁷ Therefore, the objective of this study is to identify the incidence of SMO and process indicators related to quality of maternal health care in south Ethiopia.

Methods

Study Settings

The study was conducted in three selected hospitals in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Region (SNNPR). The region is located in the south of Ethiopia. Hawassa, which is 285 kilometres from Addis Ababa, is the capital city of the region. According to the Central Statistical Agency (CSA) report, the region has a total population of 15 million, of whom half (50.3%) are women.²² The hospitals selected for the study were Hawassa University Comprehensive Specialized Hospital (HUCSH), Nigist Eleni Mohammed General Hospital (NEMGH) and Durame General Hospital (DGH). HUCSH is a teaching referral hospital ranked in the top level of the three-tier Ethiopian health care system. HUCSH provides services to a catchment population from the SNNPR and other neighbouring catchments of the Oromia region. NEMGH is a general hospital located in Hosanna city that provides services to a catchment population of 1,506,733. The DGH is located in Durame city and serves as a referral hospital for Kembata Tembaro zone.

Study Design and Period

This was a prospective cohort study involving pregnant women who were admitted for delivery or pregnancy-related complications between 12 July and 26 November 2018.

Sample Size

The sample size calculation for the current study has been indicated elsewhere.²³

Study Population

The study population consisted of all women admitted to the selected hospitals during pregnancy, childbirth or within 42 days of pregnancy termination during the study period. Eligibility for the study was not restricted by gestational age. Women who experienced complications more than 42 days after delivery were not eligible.

Data Collection Tool and Techniques

The data collection tool was based on the WHO near-miss approach.⁷ The tool was prepared using an online survey application (Survey Gizmo) and downloaded on iPads for offline data collection. Three trained data collectors were recruited to collect the data, which were collected on a daily basis. The data collectors were health care providers who were not staff of the hospitals. Participants' medical records and charts were reviewed until participants were discharged from the hospital. The data collectors made day-to-day visits to delivery rooms, obstetric wards, maternity waiting rooms, gynaecology wards and ICUs to obtain pertinent data related to pregnancy complications and pregnancy outcomes. In uncertain cases or cases of missing data on medical records, the data collectors contacted attending health care providers to obtain more information. Data were collected regarding morbidities, contributory or associated conditions, and treatment and management of complications. Morbidities were defined according to potentially life-threatening conditions such as sepsis, severe postpartum haemorrhage, uterine rupture, severe pre-eclampsia, eclampsia and abortion. Key clinical, laboratory and management criteria were used to identify women who developed life-threatening conditions (see Table 1).

Data were collected on obstetric care interventions used for the prevention and management of the causes of complications. Further, associated or contributory conditions related to SMO were extracted from the medical records. Access to hospital and intrahospital care was evaluated according to the proportion of women with SMO presenting within the first 12 hours of hospital stay or after 12 hours of hospital stay. Based on WHO criteria, the latter indicated the quality of care provided within the hospital.⁷ The quality was assessed based on the actual use and optimal use of effective lifesaving interventions in the prevention and management of severe complications after the women arrived in hospital. Information about referral status was also collected. Referred cases signified women coming from other health facilities and was a good indicator of the hospital referral system. The supervisors were health care providers who were employed by study team to oversee the data collection process by checking the collected data and providing feedback. The supervisors were not staff of the hospitals.

Data Processing and Analysis

The data were exported from the Survey Gizmo application into SPSS Statistics 20 for analysis. Descriptive statistics of indicators of MNM and process indicators were calculated. Severe maternal outcome ratio, maternal near-miss ratio (MNMR), MI and MMR were calculated (see Table 2). The results were presented in accordance with the WHO MNM approach, using clinical, laboratory and management criteria.⁷ The definitions for MNM terminology and indicators were taken from the WHO near-miss approach and published research.^{7,12}

Ethical Considerations

This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Ethical approval was granted from the Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) of the University of Newcastle, Australia (reference no. H-2017-0253; date: 15-Jun-2018) and Institutional Review Board located in SNNPR Health Bureau, Ethiopia (reference no. pm 37-186/24015). Informed verbal consent was obtained from each participant before conducting the interviews. The ethics committees had approved the verbal consent procedure.

Results

A total of 3010 women presented during the study period. Three thousand and six women agreed to participate in the study. Three hundred and fifteen women developed potentially life-threatening conditions and 108 experienced SMO (90 near misses and 18 maternal deaths) (Figure 1). The SMO and MNM incidence ratios were 37.5 (95% CI = 30.6–44.4) and 31.3 (95% CI = 24.9–37.7) per 1000 live births, respectively. The hospital-based MMR was 625 per 100,000 live births with an MI of 16.7%.

Table I WHO Near-Miss Criteria and Modifications for South Ethiopia, 2018

WHO Near-Miss Criteria	South Ethiopia
Clinical criteria	
Acute Cyanosis	Not modified
Gasping	Not modified
Respiratory rate >40 or <6/min	Not modified
Shock	Not modified
Oliguria nonresponsive to fluids or diuretics	Not modified
Failure to form clots	Not modified
Loss of consciousness lasting ≥12 hrs	Not modified
Cardiac arrest	Not modified
Stroke	Not modified
Uncontrollable fit/total paralysis	Not modified
Jaundice in the presence of pre-eclampsia	Not modified
Laboratory-based criteria	
Acute thrombocytopenia (<50,000 platelets/mL)	Not modified
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ <200 mmHg	Not available
Creatinine ≥300 mmol/l or ≥3.5 mg/dL	Not modified
Ketoacidosis in urine	Not available
Oxygen saturation <90% for ≥60 min	Not modified
Lactate >5 mmol/L	Not available
Management-based criteria	
Admission to intensive care unit	Not modified
Use of continuous vasoactive drugs	Not modified
Haemorrhage or infection leading to hysterectomy	Not modified
Transfusion of ≥5 units of blood*	Modified
Intubation and ventilation for ≥60 min not related to anesthesia	Not modified
Dialysis for acute renal failure	Not available
Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation	Not modified

Notes: *Transfusion of ≥ 2 units of blood. WHO near-miss criteria data from: World Health Organization. Evaluating the quality of care for severe pregnancy complications: the WHO near-miss approach for maternal health; 2011. Available from: https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/44692/9789241502221_eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y.⁷

Underlying Causes for Severe Maternal Outcomes

Morbidities are classified according to the underlying cause and contributory condition in Table 3. The leading causes of MNM were severe postpartum haemorrhage (34.4%) and eclampsia (34.4%). Eclampsia (50%) was the leading cause of maternal death. Sepsis (27.3%) had the highest MI. Anaemia was the leading contributory factor for both MNM and maternal death.

Table 2 Maternal Near-Miss Definitions and Indicators

Terminology	Definitions
Near-miss indicators	
Maternal near miss (MNM)	A woman who nearly died but survived a complication that occurred during pregnancy, childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy
MNM ratio (MNMR)	The number of maternal near-miss cases per 1000 live births
Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)	The number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
Severe maternal outcome (SMO)	The sum of maternal near misses and maternal deaths
Severe maternal outcome ratio (SMOR)	The number of women with SMO per 1000 live births (LB). This indicator gives an estimate of the amount of care and resources that would be needed in an area or facility
Maternal near-miss mortality ratio (MNM: 1 MD)	The ratio between maternal near miss and maternal deaths. Higher ratios show better care
Mortality index	The number of maternal deaths divided by the number of women with SMO. The lower the index, the fewer women with life-threatening complications die (better quality of care) whereas the higher the index, the more women with life-threatening complications die (low quality of care)
Hospital access indicators	
SMO12	Women presenting the organ dysfunction or maternal death (SMO) within 12 hours of hospital stay from admission
SMO12 mortality index	The number of women with SMO12 divided by the number of all SMO cases expressed as a percentage
Intrahospital access indicators	
SMO after 12 hrs of hospital stay 12	Women experienced SMO after 12 hours of hospital stay
SMO after 12 hrs mortality index	The number of women with SMO after 12 hours of hospital stay divided by the number of all SMO cases expressed as a percentage
Process indicators	
Prevention of postpartum haemorrhage	The number of women who received a single dose of oxytocin divided by the number of all women giving birth
Treatment of severe postpartum haemorrhage	The number of women with severe PPH who received therapeutic oxytocin divided by the number of all women with postpartum haemorrhage.
Treatment sepsis	The number of women with sepsis who received IV antibiotics divided by the number of all women with sepsis

The most common organ dysfunctions among women with MNM were cardiovascular dysfunction (53.3%), followed by respiratory dysfunction (48.9%), whereas neurologic dysfunction (72.2%) was the most common dysfunction among maternal deaths. The MNM mortality ratio was highest for respiratory dysfunction, (11:1) followed by cardiovascular dysfunction (6:1). The MI was highest for neurologic dysfunction (40.6%). The most critical intervention administered to women who experienced SMO was blood products (Table 4).

Facility-Related Indicators

The majority (87.9%) of women with SMO presented with life-threatening conditions on arrival or within the first 12 hours of hospital admission; 82.1% of these came from other health facilities. The MI of women with SMO on arrival or within the first 12 hours of hospital admission was 13.7%. Thirteen women developed SMO after 12 hours of hospital

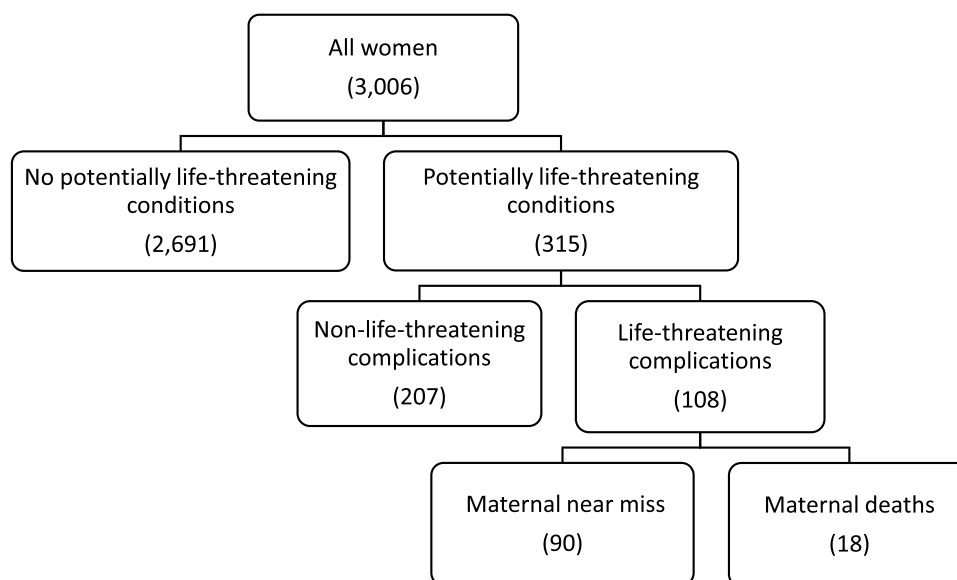


Figure 1 Study flowchart of severe maternal outcomes in south Ethiopia, 2018.

admission and five of these died. The ICU admission rate was 0.5%, while the ICU admission rate among women with SMO was 13%. The majority (83.3%) of maternal deaths occurred without ICU admission (Table 5).

Use of Intervention and Treatment

Almost all (99.1%) women received oxytocin for prevention of postpartum haemorrhage, while 81.7% of the women with severe postpartum haemorrhage received oxytocin for treatment of that complication. Most women with eclampsia

Table 3 Morbidity Conditions and Contributory Causes Among Women with Severe Maternal Outcomes in South Ethiopia, 2018

Morbidity	MNM N (%)	Maternal Deaths N (%)	MNM Mortality Ratio	Mortality Index
Severe postpartum haemorrhage	31 (34.4)	5 (27.8)	6:1	13.8
Severe pre-eclampsia	16 (17.8)	2 (11.1)	8:1	11.1
Eclampsia	31 (34.4)	9 (50)	4:1	22
Sepsis or severe systemic infection	8 (8.9)	3 (16.7)	3:1	27.3
Uterine rupture	9 (10)	2 (11.1)	5:1	18.2
Pregnancy with abortive outcome (abortion/ectopic pregnancy)	4 (4.4)	0 (0)	–	–
Contributory causes/associated conditions				
Anaemia	49 (54.4)	9 (50)	5:1	15.5
HIV infection	1 (1.1)	1 (5.6)	1:1	50
Previous caesarean section	10 (11.1)	2 (11.1)	5:1	16.6
Prolonged/obstructed labour	15 (16.7)	6 (33.3)	3:1	28.6
Malaria	7 (7.8)	3 (16.7)	2:1	30
TB	1 (1.1)	0 (0)	–	–
No contributory cause	15 (16.7)	2 (11.1)	8:1	11.8
Others	8 (8.9)	1 (5.5)	8:1	12.5

Table 4 Frequencies of Severe Maternal Outcomes by Type of Organ System Dysfunction and Critical Intervention in South Ethiopia, 2018

Organ Dysfunctions	MNM Cases N (%)	Maternal Death N (%)	MNM Mortality Ratio	Mortality Index (%)
Cardiovascular	48 (53.3)	8 (44.4)	6:1	14.2
Renal	2 (2.2)	1 (5.6)	2:1	33.3
Respiratory	44 (48.9)	4 (22.2)	11:1	8.3
Hepatic	3 (3.3)	2 (11.1)	2:1	40
Neurologic	19 (21.1)	13 (72.2)	2:1	40.6
Hematologic	19 (21.1)	4 (22.2)	5:1	17.4
Hysterectomy/uterine	8 (8.9)	2 (11.1)	4:1	20
Multiple organ	36 (40%)	12 (66.7)	3:1	25
Critical intervention				
Use of blood products	25 (27.8)	7 (38.9)	4:1	21.9
Interventional radiology	0 (0)	0 (0)	–	–
Laparotomy other than CS	13 (14.4)	2 (11.1)	7:1	13.3
Admission to intensive care unit	11 (12.6)	3 (16.7)	4:1	21.4

(95.1%) received magnesium sulphate. Prophylactic antibiotics were given to 94.1% of all women who underwent a caesarean section. Three-quarters (75%) of women with sepsis received parenteral antibiotics (Table 6).

Discussion

In this study, the incidence of SMO was 37.5 per 1000 live births (95% CI = 30.6–44.4) within the surveyed hospitals and the use of lifesaving interventions, such as the use of antibiotics to treat women with sepsis, was suboptimal. The majority of women with SMO developed organ dysfunction before or within the first 12 hours of hospital arrival. Moreover, ICU admission of women with SMO was 13%.

The study showed that SMO and MNM incidence ratios were 37.5 and 31.3 per 1000 live births at the hospitals, respectively. According to a recent WHO report, an MNM or SMO ratio higher than 10 per 1000 live births indicates that a large percentage of women will need lifesaving interventions to survive their complications.⁷ The current study underscores the frequent occurrence of SMO in the study area.

MNM is a newly accepted tool for identifying women at the utmost risk of maternal death. It helps to guide allocation of resources to women who are at the greatest risk of death.⁷ The MNMR found in this study is higher than in other study conducted in Ethiopia, which have reported 8.01 per 1000 live births.²⁰ The observed difference may be because the present study used the modified WHO criteria to identify MNM. Conversely, the results are lower than studies conducted in south-west Ethiopia (50.4 per 1000 live births) and east Ethiopia (80 per 1000 live births).^{18,19} The reason for this difference may be that the study in south-west Ethiopia included only one tertiary (higher) hospital, where the majority of severe complications were found. However, the MNMR of this study is comparable with other studies conducted in Africa, which have reported incidences of MNM ranging from 28.6 to 36 per 1000 live births.^{24,25}

The MMR in this study was 625 per 100,000 live births, which is higher than the national report of 412 per 100,000 live births¹⁶ but a notable reduction from 676 per 100,000 live births at the national level.¹⁵ This may reflect the effect of referral of the most serious cases from other areas and that some women from the catchment regions delivered outside of the hospitals. Reduction of MMR at the national level may be due to the expansion of maternity health care services and increased resource allocation. The higher MMR found in the present study compared to the current national level may be explained by the fact that the national report data were collected at the community level but not from health facilities;

Table 5 Severe Maternal Outcomes, Near-Miss Indicators and Facility-Related Indicators in South Ethiopia, 2018

Maternal Outcomes and Indicators	Value
All live births in the population under surveillance	2880
Severe maternal outcome (SMO) cases (number)	108
Maternal deaths	18
Maternal near-miss cases	90
Overall near-miss indicators	
Severe maternal outcome ratio (per 1000 live births)	37.5
Maternal near-miss incidence ratio (per 1000 live births)	31.3
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	625
Maternal near-miss mortality ratio	5:1
Mortality index	16.7
Hospital access indicators	
SMO cases identified on arrival or within 12hrs of hospital stay	95
Mothers who died on arrival or within 12hrs of hospital stay	13
Percentage of SMO12 cases among all SMO cases	87.9
Women with SMO cases at arrival or within 12 hrs of hospital arrival and coming from other health facilities	78
Percentage of SMO12 cases coming from other health facilities	82.1
SMO12 mortality index	13.7
Intra-hospital care	
Intra-hospital SMO cases of organ dysfunction or maternal death after 12hrs of hospital stay	13
Rate of intra-hospital SMO (per 1000 live births)	4.5
Women with SMO developed after 12hrs of hospital arrival who died	5
Intra-hospital mortality index	38.4
Intensive care Unit used	
Total number of women	3006
Percentage of ICU admission	0.5%
Percentage of ICU admission among women with SMO	13%
Percentage of maternal deaths occurred without ICU admission	83.3

more women come to health facilities after developing complications, which may result in more deaths. The MMR of this study is lower than that identified in other studies conducted in Ethiopia and Ghana: 876.9 and 1154 per 100,000 live births, respectively.^{18,25} The lower ratio in the present study may be explained by the fact that the study included two general hospitals where women with less severe complications than those in other hospitals were admitted. However, the MMRs in the present study were almost equal to those in a previous study undertaken in four regions of Ethiopia, which reported 633 per 100,000 live births.²⁶

Table 6 Use of Interventions for Prevention and Treatment of Major Obstetric Complications in South Ethiopia, 2018

Interventions	N (%)
Prevention of PPH	
Target population: women giving birth in health facilities	2935
Oxytocin	2910 (99.1)
Treatment of severe PPH	
Target population: women with severe PPH	82
Oxytocin	67 (81.7)
Ergometrine	13 (15.9)
Other uterotonics	0 (0)
Tranexamic acid	0 (0)
Removal of retained products	12 (14.6)
Balloon or condom tamponade	0 (0)
Artery ligation (uterine/hypogastric)	0 (0)
Hysterectomy	3 (3.6)
Abdominal packing	4 (4.9)
Cases with SMO	36 (43.9)
Mortality	5 (6.1)
Anticonvulsants for eclampsia	
Target population: women with eclampsia	61
Magnesium sulphate	58 (95.1)
Other anticonvulsant	5 (8.2)
Cases with SMO	40 (65.6)
Mortality	9 (14.8)
Prevention of caesarean-related infection	
Target population: women undergoing caesarean from PLTC	119
Prophylactic antibiotic during caesarean	112 (94.1)
Treatment for sepsis	
Target population: women with sepsis including PLTC	36
Parenteral therapeutic antibiotic	27 (75)
Proportion of cases with SMO	11 (30.5)
Mortality	3 (8.3)

The current study showed a high MI (16.7%), indicating that the quality of care provided to women with severe complications may need improvement. Similar studies from sub-Saharan Africa reported 10.6% to 28.2% MI,^{18,25,27,28} compared to middle- and high-income countries which demonstrated a low MI of less than 10%.^{29–31} These findings

reveal that a large proportion of critically ill women in low-income countries die from severe complications and that the quality of maternal care delivered to women with complications must be reviewed. Studies have reported that even in resource-limited settings, SMO can be reduced by improving maternal health through the use of effective interventions and maternal death audits.^{32,33}

The current study showed that the leading causes of SMO were eclampsia and severe postpartum haemorrhage, which are comparable to the findings of studies conducted elsewhere in Ethiopia^{18–20,26} and other African countries.^{10,25,27,34} In the current study, anaemia was found to be a major contributing cause to more than half of SMOs, which is higher than other population-based studies among women in the country.^{16,35,36} This difference may be explained by the vulnerable status of women with SMO compared with the general obstetric population.³⁷

Unlike other studies in Ethiopia,^{18,19} the MI in this study is highest for those women with sepsis. The reason for this may be that in this study, only three-quarters of women who developed potentially life-threatening conditions received parenteral therapeutic antibiotics. This is comparable with a study undertaken in east Ethiopia that reported that only 79% of the women received parenteral antibiotics.¹⁹ One study conducted in South Africa indicated that a low MI reflects a reasonable quality of care, an efficient health system and clear protocols and guidelines for the prevention and management of obstetric complications.³⁸ The findings of the present study suggest the need for improvement in caring for women who have developed sepsis.

In the current study, 87.9% of the women with SMO had organ dysfunction on admission or within the first 12 hours of arrival at the facility; the majority (82.1%) of these were referred from other health facilities. According to the WHO, if a large proportion of women arrive at health facilities with SMO, this suggests a delay in seeking care or a delay in reaching a health care facility.⁷ This study's results suggest that the quality of care and the referral system in lower-level health facilities in the SNNPR are in need of attention. In addition, it is possible that numerous women with complications are kept in health facilities for too long before being referral. This finding is comparable with studies from Ethiopia^{18,19} and other African countries,^{24,25,34} which reported that the majority of women had SMO on admission or within the first 12 hours of arrival at hospitals, and the majority came from other health facilities after developing complications. Together, these findings indicate that there is an issue with delays in reaching the hospitals either because the women or their families are late in deciding to seek care or because the referral system in different levels of facility is weak. This highlights the influence of access and the referral system on women with SMO in low-resourced settings in which maternal mortality remains unacceptably high.

The current study's findings show that ICU admission rate among women with SMO was 13% and the majority (83.3%) of maternal deaths occurred without ICU admission. This low percentage of women with SMO admitted to the ICU and the high percentage of maternal deaths that occurred without ICU admission suggest a shortage of ICU beds for women with life-threatening conditions. This is similar to the findings of studies in Ethiopia¹⁸ and other African countries.^{25,27,34} The current study demonstrates there is a need for greater ICU access in the obstetric population in the study area. Therefore, it is necessary to establish ICUs dedicated solely to the obstetric population. Further, ICU use must be revised, and high dependency units must be better equipped with adequate resources to improve pregnancy outcomes.

Appropriate use of effective interventions result in improved health outcomes.^{7,39} In this study, the use of uterotonic drugs to prevent and treat postpartum haemorrhage and the use of antibiotics for caesarean delivery was found to be high; however, only three-quarters of women with sepsis received parenteral treatment with antibiotics. This is comparable to another study examining SMO in east Ethiopia.¹⁹

The study has several strengths. This study has added to the literature by assessing interventions provided for women with SMO and hospital access indicators, which are essential components of quality of care. The use of prospective data to identify women with SMO and the quality of care provided to women with life-threatening conditions using a validated WHO tool is a further strength.⁷ However, the present study also has limitations; it was conducted in one tertiary and two general hospitals. Therefore, the findings may not be generalizable to all south Ethiopia. Another limitation is that the data were only collected until women were discharged from the hospitals and, as such, complications occurring after discharge until the postpartum period (42 days after childbirth) may have been missed.

Conclusion

In the current study, most women with SMO developed organ dysfunction on arrival or within the first 12 hours of arrival to the hospital. Many of these women were referred from other health facilities, which showed the presence of the first and second delays in the study area. The study also demonstrated suboptimal use of evidence-based interventions for women experiencing SMO, such as parenteral antibiotics. Effective use of evidence-based life-saving maternal health care interventions, critical care, reducing delays and improving the referral system may reduce SMO and improve care in hospitals. Training of health care providers in regard to referring women with severe maternal complications is required. Moreover, continuous auditing of maternal complications is needed to learn from the way they are treated at different levels of the referral system.

Future Research

Future longitudinal studies are required to identify SMO using the WHO MNM approach including women in the postpartum period (from birth until 42 days after birth). Qualitative research interviewing women with MNM is also needed as this may help to reveal barriers to receiving hospital care and identify delays.

Abbreviations

CI, confidence interval; MI, mortality index; MMR, maternal mortality ratio; MNM, maternal near miss; MNMR, maternal near-miss ratio; SMO, severe maternal outcomes.

Acknowledgments

We would like to acknowledge the University of Newcastle, Australia, for funding TB's higher degree research and financing the research undertaking. We also want to thank the administrators of the hospitals and all staff working in the maternity unit who helped during the data collection period. Finally, we thank Natalia Soeters for language and grammar editing.

Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest for this work.

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