

Determinants of preterm birth at Jimma University Medical Center, southwest Ethiopia

Mohammed Abaraya¹
Sheka Shemsi Seid²
Shemsedin Amme Ibro²

¹Jimma University Medical Center,
Jimma University, Jimma, Ethiopia;

²School of Nursing and Midwifery,
Jimma University, Jimma, Ethiopia

Background: Preterm birth is the second leading cause of death next to pneumonia in children aged <5 years and the single-most important cause of death in the first month of life. Research examining determinants of preterm birth in Ethiopia is limited. Therefore, this study aimed to determine risk factors associated with preterm births at Jimma University Medical Center in southwest Ethiopia.

Methods: This unmatched case-control study was conducted from March 15 to April 1, 2017 from medical records of mothers and newborns delivered at Jimma University Medical Center from January 1 to December 30, 2016. Data were extracted using a structured checklist for cases (preterm) and controls (term) by reviewing maternal and newborn medical records using a simple random-sampling technique. Risk factors for preterm delivery were determined using bivariate and multivariate logistic regression models. Statistically significant associations were declared at $P < 0.05$.

Results: The present study evaluated 218 maternal and newborn cases and 438 controls. Risk factors identified were history of previous preterm birth (AOR 6.4, 95% CI 2.9–13.9), preeclampsia (AOR 6.6, 95% CI 3.3–13.4), premature membrane rupture (AOR 11.7, 95% CI 6.2–21.9), antenatal care of fewer than four visits (AOR 4.8, 95% CI 1.2–19), birth interval <2 years (AOR 2.7, 95% CI 1.7–4.5), and multiple pregnancies (AOR 4.5, 95% CI 2.4–8.5).

Conclusion: History of previous preterm births, preeclampsia, premature membrane rupture, antenatal care of fewer than four visits, birth interval <2 years, and multiple pregnancies were found to have a possible causal relationship with preterm births. Therefore, similar further studies should be conducted to generate more population-based evidence on determinants of preterm births.

Keywords: determinants, preterm birth, pregnant women, gestational age, newborn

Introduction

Preterm birth (PTB) refers to the birth of a baby before 37 completed weeks of gestation.¹ In 2010, globally more than one in ten delivered babies was born before 37 weeks of gestation and an estimated 15 million PTBs are delivered annually.² Around 1.2 million PTBs occur per year in developed countries, and among these more than half a million deliveries take place in the US.³ Developing countries have >92% of the world's PTBs, of which 60% are in South Asian and African countries, and 12.3% of PTBs are from sub-Saharan African countries.⁴

Eleven countries – Malawi, Congo, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Pakistan, Indonesia, Mauritania, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Gabon – face a high burden

Correspondence: Sheka Shemsi Seid
School of Nursing and Midwifery, Jimma
University, Jimma 378, Ethiopia
Tel +251 91 751 3841
Email shekaa2006@gmail.com

of PTBs, with a magnitude $>15\%$.⁵ Most African countries have high absolute numbers of PTBs, related to high fertility and the large number of births in the region.⁴ Among these, Ethiopia is the second-densest population in Africa. The World Health Organization estimated that the magnitude of PTBs in Ethiopia was 10%–13% in 2012.⁶

PTB is the second-leading cause of mortality in children aged <5 years, after pneumonia. Complications of PTBs are the largest cause of neonatal deaths. Globally, more than 3.1 million neonatal deaths occur every year, and about 35% of deaths are due to prematurity of newborns.⁷ In developing countries, about 99% of premature babies die within the first few days of life.⁸ Moreover, more than 3 million annual neonatal deaths are directly related to stillbirth and PTB. In addition to this mortality, PTB is also associated with long-term disabilities in surviving neonates.⁹

The 2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey results showed that neonatal, infant, and age <5 -year mortality rates were 29, 48, and 67 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. This means one in every 35 children dies within the first month of life. Infant and child mortalities are basic indicators of a country's socioeconomic situation and quality of life.¹⁰ Some studies have been conducted in different parts of the country, eg, in a Gondar health institution, the prevalence of PTB was 4.4%,²⁴ and in an Addis Ababa public hospital it was 16.1%.¹¹ Several studies have shown that the magnitude of PTB is very high in developing countries, particularly in Asia and Africa. This is due to various contributing factors.^{4,7,9,12–17}

In a study conducted in China, several factors were found to be associated with PTBs. These were maternal obesity (AOR 3), stressful life events (AOR 5.5), place of residence, and following antenatal care (ANC).¹⁴ Another case–control study conducted in western China suggested that mothers who had had inadequate ANC (four or fewer visits) were more likely to deliver preterm compared to those who had had adequate ANC (AOR 4), but family income, age of the mother, and low educational level of the mother were not found to be significantly associated with PTB.¹⁸ Correlated study findings in Thailand revealed that mothers aged ≥ 35 years were more likely to deliver preterm compared to their counterparts (AOR 2.3), and this study also revealed that medically induced deliveries increased the risk of PTB 3.5-fold compared to spontaneous deliveries (AOR 3.4).¹⁹

Similarly, another related study finding also suggested that prior PTB increased the risk of PTB 3.6-fold. In this study, lack of ANC were also found to be associated with PTB.¹⁹ Another similar study finding showed that a history

of previous PTBs (AOR 12.7), preeclampsia (AOR 3.6), premature rupture of membrane (PROM; AOR 3.1), and bleeding during pregnancy were found to be significantly associated with PTBs.²⁰

A similar study conducted in Iran also revealed that mothers who had a history of PROM (AOR 5.1), preeclampsia (AOR 4.6), and multiple pregnancies (AOR 17.4) had increased risk of PTBs compared to their counterparts. This study also showed that such factors as history of abortion and infertility were not found to be significantly associated with PTB.²¹ An Iraq study also showed that the odds of having PTBs among mothers who had a history of cervical incompetence, multiple pregnancies, and abortions were 4.7, 7.5, and six times higher, respectively, compared to mothers who did not have such history.²² A few similar studies conducted in Ethiopia also showed that advanced maternal age (>35 years), maternal HIV infection, PROM, presence of chronic illness, poor ANC, maternal anemia, and pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH) were significantly associated with PTBs.^{11,23,24}

In developing countries, including sub-Saharan African nations, the attention given to PTBs is less. In Ethiopia especially, little is known about risk factors contributing to PTBs. Previous studies were focused mainly on the magnitude of PTB, rather than its determinants. Therefore, the major aim of this study was to determine factors associated with PTB at Jimma University Medical Center (JUMC), southwest Ethiopia.

Methods

Study setting and period

This study was conducted at JUMC from March to April 2017. The town of Jimma is located 357 km southwest of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. As per JUMC statistics, the center is currently providing different services for approximately 18 million people in the catchment areas. Maternity services are one of the wards with highest patient flow. Last year, the total number of live births was 3,976, among which 3,504 were live term births and the other 472 live PTBs.

Study design

This was a case–control study. Cases were live newborns delivered before 37 completed weeks of gestational age (preterm) at JUMC from January 1 to December 30, 2016. Controls were live newborns delivered after 37 completed weeks of gestational age (term) in the same study area during

the same period. Cases and controls were randomly selected from medical records.

Sample-size determination

Sample size was determined using a formula for two-population proportion. It was calculated using Epi Info 7.1.1, considering hypertension during pregnancy as an exposure variable that gives maximum sample size. Controls and cases (hypertension during pregnancy) exposed comprised 43.8% and 32.1% respectively,²⁵ with 80% power, control:case ratio 1:2, and OR 0.607:

$$n1 = \left[z\alpha / 2 \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{r}\right) p(1-p) + z\beta + \sqrt{p1(1-p1) + \frac{p2(1-p2)}{r}}} \right] 2 / (p1 - p2)^2$$

where $n1$ is sample size, $z\alpha$ standard normal variant for level of significance, r number of controls per case, $z\beta$ standard normal variant for power or type II error, $p1$ probability of events in control group, and $p2$ probability of events in case group. Accordingly, the final sample size was 218 cases and 436 controls (total 654). We selected study candidates based on the following inclusion criteria: for cases, medical records of newborns of gestational age 28–37 weeks; for controls, medical records of newborns at 37–42 weeks of gestation with maternal records at JUMC from January 1 to December 30, 2016.

Sampling technique

Simple random sampling was used to select the study population: medical records of all live births delivered at JUMC during the study period, categorized into preterm (case) and term (control) based on gestational age from logbooks. Then, cases and controls were extracted from logbooks. Using SPSS software, desired sample sizes of 218 cases and 434 controls were selected by random sampling.

Instrument

Data were extracted by reviewing medical records of mothers and newborns using a structured checklist adopted from previous related studies.^{11,20,23,24} The quality of the data collected was guaranteed by pretesting being done on 33 mothers and their newborns before actual data collection, comprising eleven cases and 22 controls, and essential modifications then being made. The researchers trained the data collectors on how to collect data from the records to augment data accuracy

and validity. There was close supervision of data collectors by the investigators.

Data analysis

Data collected were coded and entered into EpiData 3.1 and exported to SPSS for version 21.0 for cleaning and analysis. Data were summarized using simple frequency tables, graphs, and charts. Bivariate analysis was done for candidate associated factors for multivariate analysis at $P < 0.25$ and multivariate analysis employed to assess the relative effect of independent variables on dependent variables, with significance at $P = 0.05$.

Ethical considerations

Ethical clearance to conduct the study was obtained from the institutional review board of the Institute of Health, College of Public Health, Jimma University. Further permission was obtained from the medical director of JUMC and the department head of pediatrics and gynecology for the utilization of medical records. We guaranteed confidentiality by excluding names or any other personal identifiers from data-collection sheets and reports. The identifier for each eligible subject was replaced by a code, and no master code exists that allows the research data to be linked with the identifiers.

Results

Maternal demographic characteristics

A total of 656 case–control pairs were included in the study. From these, 218 pairs were medical charts of mothers and newborns of the case group and 438 pairs charts of the control group. Mean gestational ages of PTBs and term births were 34.6 ± 2.1 weeks, and 40.3 ± 1.4 weeks, respectively. Maternal residence revealed that more than half (120) of the case group resided rurally and the majority (262) of control mothers lived in an urban setting. Among cases, mean maternal age was 25.7 ± 6.1 years, whereas the mean maternal age among controls was 26.44 ± 5.6 years. Among cases and controls, multigravida mothers comprised 152 (69.7%) and 323 (73.7%), respectively. In the case group, multipara was 45.9%, and in the control group this was 53.4%. Maternal demographic characteristics showed that there was a relationship between maternal residence and PTB (Table 1).

Maternal factors

Among cases, 31 (14.2%) mothers had a history of abortion, while only 42 (9.6%) had a history of abortion in the control group. Nearly half (105, 48.2%) of cases and a third (127, 29%) of controls had birth intervals < 2 years. In the

Table 1 Demographic factors among mothers in April 2017

Maternal demography		Cases, n (%)	Controls, n (%)	P-value
Place of residence	Urban	98 (45)	262 (59.8)	0.000
	Rural	120 (55)	176 (40.2)	
Maternal age, years	≤19	32 (14.7)	44 (10)	0.062
	20–34	157 (72)	351 (80.1)	
	≥35	29 (13.3)	43 (9.8)	
Gravidity number	Primigravida	66 (30.3)	115 (26.3)	0.278
	Multigravida	152 (69.7)	323 (73.7)	
Parity number	Nullipara	71 (32.6)	123 (28.1)	0.171
	Primipara	47 (21.6)	81 (18.5)	
	Multipara	100 (45.9)	234 (53.4)	

Table 2 Obstetric factors among mothers in April 2017

Obstetric factors		Cases, n (%)	Controls, n (%)	P-value
History of abortion	Yes	31 (14.2)	42 (9.6)	0.278
	No	187 (85.8)	396 (90.4)	
Birth interval	<2 years	105 (48.2)	127 (29)	0.000
	≥2 years	113 (51.8)	311 (71)	
Number of ANC visits	None	11 (5)	13 (3)	0.000
	Fewer than four	201 (92)	387 (88.4)	
	Four or more	6 (2.8)	38 (8.7)	
Hemoglobin level	<11 mg/dL	78 (35.8)	49 (11.2)	0.000
	≥11 mg/dL	140 (64.2)	389 (88.8)	
Labor status	Spontaneous	187 (85.8)	421 (96.1)	0.000
	Induced	31 (14.2)	17 (3.9)	

Abbreviation: ANC, antenatal care.

case group, those that had had fewer than four ANC visits numbered 201 (92%). In the control group, those that had had fewer than four ANC visits numbered 387 (88.4%). Hemoglobin <11 g/dL was seen in 49 (11.2%) cases, while 49 (11.2%) controls had hemoglobin <11 g/dL. Among cases, the majority (187, 85.8%) of mothers gave birth through spontaneous labor, while 421 (96.1%) gave birth through spontaneous labor in the control groups (Table 2).

Maternal illness

With regard to maternal history of illness among cases, the prevalence of hypertension, cardiac disease, and diabetes mellitus was 13 (6%), six (2.8%), and seven (3.2%), respectively, while the prevalence of these was eight (1.8%), four (0.9%) and ten (2.3%), respectively, among the controls. During the current pregnancy, illnesses observed among case-group mothers were anemia 32 (14.7%), HIV infection 8 (3.7%), hyperemesis gravidarum 22 (10.1%) and urinary tract infection 27 (12.4%), while 15 (3.4%), four (0.9%), eleven (2.5%), and 26 (5.9%) of control-group mothers had

the same illnesses, respectively. Preexisting disorders and illnesses during the current pregnancy were not significantly associated with gestation age of the newborn.

Obstetric complications

PROM, preeclampsia, and antepartum hemorrhage (APH) occurred in 70 (32.1%), 69 (31.7%), and 43 (19.7%) of the case group, respectively, while 23 (5.3), 22 (5%), and 13 (3%), respectively, were observed in their counterparts. Current obstetric complications were significantly associated with gestational category of the newborn (Table 3).

Multivariate analysis of factors associated with preterm birth

Mothers with a history of PTB had sixfold-higher odds of having PTBs (AOR 6.4, 95% CI 2.9–13.9) compared to mothers with no history of previous PTBs. Mothers with a history of stillbirths were four times (AOR 4.2, 95% CI 2–8.9) as likely to have PTB than their control counterparts. The odds of having PTB among mothers who had anemia were 2.7 times that of those who had not anemia (AOR 2.7, 95% CI 1–7.01). Mothers who had a history of APH during pregnancy had eight times the odds of having PTBs compared to those who had not had APH (AOR 8.1, 95% CI 3.5–18.5). Similarly, the odds of having PTB among mothers who had preeclampsia during the current pregnancy were 6.6 times that of mothers who did not have preeclampsia (AOR 6.6, 95% CI 3.3–13.4). PROM was associated with an 11.7-fold increased risk of PTB (AOR 11.7, 95% CI 6.2, 21.9), while the odds of PTB among mothers who had PIH were six times that of mothers who did not have PIH (AOR 6, 95% CI 2.3–15.6).

The odds of PTB among mothers who had had fewer than four ANC visits was 4.8 times that of those mothers who had had four or more (AOR 4.8, 95% CI 1.2–19). Those women

Table 3 Obstetric complications among mothers in April 2017

Obstetric complications		Cases, n (%)	Controls, n (%)	P-value
APH	Yes	43 (19.7)	13 (3)	0.000
	No	175 (80.3)	425 (97)	
Preeclampsia	Yes	69 (31.7)	22 (5)	0.000
	No	149 (68.3)	416 (95)	
PROM	Yes	70 (32.1)	23 (5.3)	0.000
	No	148 (67.9)	415 (94.7)	
PIH	Yes	39 (17.9)	8 (1.8)	0.000
	No	179 (82.1)	430 (98.2)	
Others	Yes	10 (4.6)	6 (1.4)	0.001
	No	208 (95.4)	432 (98.6)	

Abbreviation: APH, antepartum hemorrhage; PIH, pregnancy-induced hypertension; PROM, prolonged rupture of membrane.

who had hemoglobin levels <11 g/dL had 2.2 times increased risk of PTB compared to their counterparts (AOR 2.2, 95% CI 1.2–4.1). Similarly, birth interval <2 years carried three times the risk of PTB (AOR 3.4, 95% CI 0.6–20.5), and women who had had multiple pregnancies also had nearly three times the risk of PTB (AOR 2.7, 95% CI 1.7–4.5) compared to those mothers who had had a single pregnancy (Table 4).

Discussion

PTB remains a significant cause of morbidity and mortality among neonates and children. According to the 2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey, neonatal mortality was 29 per 1,000 live births, and among these PTBs were the major factor.¹⁰ The present study aimed to assess determinants of PTB, in order to contribute to tackling morbidity- and mortality-related PTBs. This study has attempted to look at the determinants of PTB by incorporating as many as risk factors as possible.

We found that numerous maternal factors were significantly associated with a PTB. These included history of PTB, stillbirth, obstetric complications, anemia, hemoglobin level,

birth interval, and number of ANC visits. Similar findings have been reported in Iran, Palestine, and Tanzania.^{20,26,27} In line with these findings the literature shows that history of previous PTB increases the risk of recurrent PTBs.¹³ This indicates that the risk of PTB is higher in women with a history of PTB and stillbirth, which may enhance the odds of a subsequent recurrence of PTB.

The present study showed that current obstetric complications, such as APH, PROM, PIH, and preeclampsia were associated with the risk of PTB. Similarly significant associations have been observed in Iran, China, and India.^{14,21,28} This indicates that it is a likely possibility that occurrences of PTB may be much influenced by current obstetric complications. Another finding also indicated that obstetric complications increased the risk of PTB by 40%–45%.²⁹ This may be related to reduced placental blood flow, which would affect the exchange of nutrients and oxygen between the mother and fetus. This would result in decreased fetal growth and increase the risk of abnormal pregnancy outcomes, such as intrauterine growth restriction, low birth weight, and PTB.

Table 4 Multivariate analysis of maternal factors associated with preterm birth

Maternal factors associated		Cases, n (%)	Controls, n (%)	Crude OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
History of preterm births	Yes	37 (17)	17 (3.9)	5.1 (2.8–9.2)	6.4 (2.9–13.9)*
	No	181 (83)	421 (96.1)		1
History of stillbirths	Yes	34 (15.6)	34 (7.8)	2.2 (1.3–3.6)	4.2 (2–8.9)*
	No	184 (84.4)	404 (92.2)		1
Cardiac disease	yes	6 (2.8)	4 (0.9)	3.1 (0.9–10.9)	5.2 (0.9–27.7)
	no	212 (97.2)	434 (99.1)		1
Anemia	Yes	32 (14.7)	15 (3.4)	4.8 (2.6–9.2)	2.7 (1–7.01)***
	No	186 (85.3)	423 (96.6)		1
APH	Yes	43 (19.7)	13 (3)	8 (4.2–15.3)	8.1 (3.5–18.5)*
	No	175 (80.3)	425 (97)		1
Preeclampsia	Yes	69 (31.7)	22 (5)	8.8 (5.2–14.7)	6.6 (3.3–13.4)*
	No	149 (68.3)	416 (95)		1
PROM	Yes	70 (32.1)	23 (5.3)	8.5 (5.1–14.2)	11.7 (6.2–21.9)*
	No	148 (67.9)	415 (94.7)		1
PIH	Yes	39 (17.9)	8 (1.8)	11.7 (5.4–25.6)	6 (2.3–15.6)*
	No	179 (82.1)	430 (98.2)		1
Hemoglobin level	<11 mg/dL	78 (35.8)	49 (11.2)	4.4 (2.9–6.6)	2.2 (1.2–4.1)***
	≥11 mg/dL	140 (64.2)	389 (88.8)		1
Multiple pregnancies	Yes	51 (23.4)	37 (8.4)	3.3 (2.1–5.2)	4.5 (2.4–8.5)*
	No	167 (76.6)	401 (91.6)		1
Birth interval	<2 years	105 (48.2)	127 (29)	2.3 (1.6–3.2)	2.7 (1.7–4.5)*
	≥2 years	113 (51.8)	311 (71)		1
Number of ANC visits	None	11 (5)	13 (3)	5.4 (1.6–17.4)	3.4 (0.6–20.5)
	≤4	201 (92.2)	387 (88.4)	3.3 (1.4–7.9)	4.8 (1.2–19)***
	≥5	6 (2.8)	38 (8.7)		1

Notes: By backward removal analysis, reference category for logistic regression represented by 1. * $P < 0.0001$; *** $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: ANC, antenatal care; APH, antepartum hemorrhage; PIH, pregnancy-induced hypertension; PROM, prolonged rupture of membrane.

We also found that the number of ANC visits during pregnancy was another significant determinant of PTB. The proportion of PTBs was significantly higher among mothers who had had fewer than four ANC visits. This finding agrees with several studies^{15,18,26} that found that lack of adequate ANC during pregnancy increases the risk of PTB, and shows that lack of adequate ANC decreases the chance of identifying risks of PTB and providing appropriate interventions for its prevention.

Having had multiple pregnancies was also found to be a significant determinant of PTB. This finding is supported by other similar studies conducted in Iraq, Palestine, and Tanzania.^{17,22,30} As indicated in the literature, multiple pregnancies increase the risk of PTB by 17%–23%, depending on gestational age.³¹ The possible reason may be early onset of uterine contractions due to overdistension and the association of multiple pregnancies with other factors, such as hydramnios, APH, PROM, and preeclampsia, all of which may increase risk of PTB.

This study also showed that birth interval was significantly associated with PTB. This finding agrees with a study from the United Arab Emirates that revealed birth interval <15 months increased the risk of PTB 5.4-fold.³² This indicates that short birth interval is significant risk factor for PTBs. This study revealed that anemia and low hemoglobin levels (<11 mg/dL) were a significant risk factor for PTB, but the finding regarding hemoglobin levels was lower compared to a study reported in Pakistan (AOR 28).³⁰ This might be due to a variation in cutoff points for hemoglobin levels and perhaps also sample-size variation.

Strengths of this study include the fact that it used statistical analyses appropriate to the study design and that cases and controls were selected correctly for a case–control study, with the results matching the method described. Limitations include the use of medical records of mothers and PTBs admitted to JUMC, the results of which might lack generalizability to the entire population in the catchment areas. Other possible confounders not adjusted for during the current study may influence observed associations.

Conclusion

The present study indicated that history of PTBs, preeclampsia, PROM, ANC of fewer than four visits, birth interval <2 years, and multiple pregnancies had a possible causal relationship with PTBs. Therefore, it is important that further community-based interventional studies be conducted on a larger scale to broaden the understanding obtained from this initial study.

Author contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of

data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Acknowledgments

This study was funded by Jimma University postgraduate office. The authors are thankful to the Faculty of Public Health, Jimma University, for financial and technical support. They are also grateful to the JUMC staff and administrators for their support in the whole process of the study. Finally, they thank the research assistants who contributed to data collection.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

- Behrman RE, Butler AS. *Preterm Birth: Causes, Consequences and Prevention*. Washington: National Academies Press; 2007.
- Howson CP, Kinney MV, McDougall L, Lawn JE. Born too soon: preterm birth matters. *Reprod Health*. 2013;10 Suppl 1:S1.
- United Nations Children's Fund. *The State of the World's Children 2009: Maternal and Newborn Health*. New York: UNICEF; 2009.
- World Health Organization. *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems*. 9th ed. Geneva: WHO; 2012.
- Vogel JP, Chawanpaiboon S, Watananirun K, et al. Global, regional and national levels and trends of preterm birth rates for 1990 to 2014: protocol for development of World Health Organization estimates. *Reprod Health*. 2016;13(1):76.
- World Health Organization. *World Health Statistics: A Wealth of Information on Global Public Health*. Geneva: WHO; 2014.
- Blencowe H, Cousens S, Chou D, et al. Born too soon: the global epidemiology of 15 million preterm births. *Reprod Health*. 2013;10 Suppl 1:S2.
- Menon R. Preterm birth: a global burden on maternal and child health. *Pathog Glob Health*. 2012;106(3):139–140.
- Lawn JE, Gravett MG, Nunes TM, Rubens CE, Stanton C. Global report on preterm birth and stillbirth (1 of 7): definitions, description of the burden and opportunities to improve data. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth*. 2010;10 Suppl 1:S1.
- DHS Program. *Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey – 2016*. Rockville (MD): ICF; 2016.
- Berhe H, Berhe H, Zeleke D. Factors associated with patterns of birth outcome at public hospitals in Mekelle Town, Tigray Region, Ethiopia, 2013: a case-control study. *J Bio Innov*. 2015;4(2):67–81.
- World Health Organization. *African Regional Health Report 2014*. Geneva: WHO; 2014.
- Offiah I, Donoghue KO, Kenny L. Clinical risk factors for preterm birth. In: Morrison J, editor. *Preterm Birth: Mother and Child*. Rijeka, Croatia: InTech; 2012:73–94.
- Zhang YP, Liu XH, Gao SH, et al. Risk factors for preterm birth in five maternal and child health hospitals in Beijing. *PLoS One*. 2012;7(12):e52780–e52787.
- Iyoke CA, Lawani LO, Ezugwu EC, Ilo KK, Ilechukwu GC, Asinobi IN. Maternal risk factors for singleton preterm births and survival at the University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Enugu, Nigeria. *Niger J Clin Pract*. 2015;18(6):744–750.
- van den Broek NR, Jean-Baptiste R, Neilson JP. Factors associated with preterm, early preterm and late preterm birth in Malawi. *Plos One*. 2014;9(3):e90128.

17. Mahapula FA, Kumpuni K, Mlay JP, Mrema TF. Risk factors associated with pre-term birth in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: a case-control study. *Tanzan J Health Res.* 2016;18(1):1–8.
18. Zhang X, Zhou M, Chen L, Hao B, Zhao G. Risk factors for preterm birth: a case-control study in rural area of western China. *Int J Clin Med.* 2015;8(3):4527–4532.
19. Ip M, Peyman E, Lohsoonthorn V, Williams MA. A case-control study of preterm delivery risk factors according to clinical subtypes and severity. *J Obstet Gynaecol Res.* 2010;36(1):34–44.
20. Alijahan R, Hazrati S, Mirzarahimi M, Pourfarzi F, Hadi PA. Prevalence and risk factors associated with preterm birth in Ardabil, Iran. *Iran J Reprod Med.* 2014;12(1):47–56.
21. Bakhteyar K, Lorzadeh N, Pournia Y. Factors associated with preterm delivery in women admitted to hospitals in Khorramabad: a case control study. *Int J Health Allied Sci.* 2012;1(3):147–152.
22. Al-Dabbagh SA, Al-Taei WY. Risk factors for pre-term birth in Iraq: a case-control study. *BMC Pregnancy Childbirth.* 2006;6:13.
23. Bekele T, Amanon A, Gebreslasie KZ. Preterm birth and associated factors among mothers who gave birth in Debreworkos town health institutions, 2013 institutional based cross sectional study. *Gynecol Obstet (Sunnyvale).* 2015;5(5):1000292.
24. Gebreslasie K. Preterm birth and associated factors among mothers who gave birth in Gondar town health institutions. *Adv Nurs.* 2016;2016:4703138.
25. Desalegn L. *Determinants of Low Birth Weight In Debre Berehan Referral [sic] Hospital, North Shoa Zone, Amhara Regional State, Ethiopia (A Case-Control Study)* [master's thesis]. Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University; 2016.
26. Temu TB, Masenga G, Obure J, Mosha D, Mahande MJ. Maternal and obstetric risk factors associated with preterm delivery at a referral hospital in northern-eastern Tanzania. *Asian Pac J Reprod.* 2016;5(5):365–370.
27. Sarhan AL, Anini HE. Risk factors of preterm birth among Palestinian women: case control study. *Austin J Nurs Health Care.* 2015;2(1):1011.
28. Rao CR, de Ruiter LE, Bhat P, Kamath V, Kamath A, Bhat V. A case-control study on risk factors for preterm deliveries in a secondary care hospital, southern India. *ISRN Obstet Gynecol.* 2014;2014:935982.
29. Plunkett J, Borecki I, Morgan T, Stamilio D, Muglia LJ. Population-based estimate of sibling risk for preterm birth, preterm premature rupture of membranes, placental abruption and pre-eclampsia. *BMC Genet.* 2008;9:44.
30. Baig SA, Khan N, Baqai T, Fatima A, Karim SA, Aziz S. Preterm birth and its associated risk factors: a study at tertiary care hospitals of Karachi, Pakistan. *J Pak Med Assoc.* 2013;63(3):414–418.
31. Allen VM, Wilson RD, Cheung A. Pregnancy outcomes after assisted reproductive technology. *J Obstet Gynaecol Can.* 2006;28(3):220–233.
32. al-Jasmi F, al-Mansoor F, Alsheiba A, Carter AO, Carter TP, Hossain MM. Effect of interpregnancy interval on risk of spontaneous preterm birth in Emirati women, United Arab Emirates. *Bull World Health Organ.* 2002;80(11):871–875.

Pediatric Health, Medicine and Therapeutics

Publish your work in this journal

Pediatric Health, Medicine and Therapeutics is an international, peer-reviewed, open access journal publishing original research, reports, editorials, reviews and commentaries. All aspects of health maintenance, preventative measures and disease treatment interventions are addressed within the journal. Practitioners from all disciplines are invited to submit

Submit your manuscript here: <http://www.dovepress.com/pediatric-health-medicine-and-therapeutics-journal>

their work as well as healthcare researchers and patient support groups. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Dovepress