

Thesis Title Perinatal Mortality of Singleton Pregnancy
 in Udonthanee Hospital : 1985 - 1988

Name Orawan Sannamwong

Degree Master of Science in Human Reproductive and
 Population Planning

Thesis Supervisory Committee

 Kamheang Chaturachinda, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G.
 Somsak Suthutvoravut, M.D.
 Suwat Srisorrachet, M.A.
 Thawan Sayawatana, M.D.

Date of Graduation 18 April B.E. 2533 (1990)

ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study were to study rate, trend of perinatal mortality and factors associated with perinatal death. This research design was a purposive retrospective study. Data were collected from hospital records of 915 mothers with single birth delivered at Udonthanee Hospital between January 1, 1985 to December 31, 1988. The study group consisted of 305 singleton with perinatal death, the control group was 610 singleton with live birth which selected from mother who delivered before and after the studied case. Data were analysed by Percentage, Rate, Chi-square test, Phi Coefficient, Cramer's V Coefficient and Relative Odds. The results were, Perinatal mortality rate was between 22.22, 19.54, 16.12 and 15.25 per 1,000 Total birth during the year 1985 to 1988 respectively.

Perinatal mortality rate decreased from 22.22 per 1,000 Total birth in 1985 to 15.25 per 1,000 Total birth in 1987. By the Wigglesworth's classification, the causes of death were categorized into maceration, other specific condition, asphyxia developed in labour, immaturity and congenital malformation with the rate of 4.9, 3.4, 2.9, 2.9 and 1.7 per 1,000 Total birth respectively. It was also found that preventable cause of death in the group with birth weight more than 2,500 gms. was asphyxia accounting for 1.9 per 1,000 Total birth. Factors significantly associated with perinatal mortality were birth weight, gestational age, fetal presentation, type of delivery, complication during pregnancy, complication during labour, number of antenatal care, pregnancy loss and maternal age. Risk factors on perinatal death were birth weight 1,000-2,499 gms, transverse lie presentation, breech assisting, gestational age 28-36 wks, complication during pregnancy, breech presentation, birth weight more than 4,000 gms, complication during labour, number of antenatal care, maternal age, Caesarean Section, gestational age more than 42 wks, and pregnancy loss. Factors non significantly associated with perinatal mortality were first antenatal care, fetal sex, parity and the attendant at delivery. In order to reduce perinatal mortality rate, the management for better service in Ante Natal Care unit and proper manage for Obstetric and Gynecology should be considered. Further more, the cooperating among Health office and Effectively Referral System.