

Thesis Title Causes and Factors Related to Perinatal
Death at Chulalongkorn Hospital: 1990-1992

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ABSTRACT

Maternal and infant mortality rate are prime indicators reflected the health status of the population and its national development. These indicies are also indicated of the quality and adequacy of medical and public health services. Perinatal death is one of the most important index that stated the mother and child health status.

This research is the retrospective study, aimed to find out the causes and factors associated to perinatal death. These causes of death are classified into 5 groups according to Wigglesworth's classification: macerated stillbirth, congenital malformation, condition associated with immaturity, asphyxia developed in labour and other specific conditions eg. in born error of metabolism, group B streptococcal infection. The variables associated

to perinatal death in this study are maternal, factors, child factors, service hours and other factors eg. type of delivery and type of services in the hospital. The study population are the children of primigravida mothers whose gestation age are 28 weeks and over or birth weight are more than 1,000 grams (for unknown gestation age) and they are included children who died within 7 days after birth (early neonatal death) whose birth weight are also more than 1,000 grams. The data are collected from hospital and delivery records from January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1993 and the total study population are 272 perinatal deaths. The control groups are children who are live birth, immediately before and after period of time of perinatal death and the control population are double cases (544 cases) compared to the study groups. The data are analyzed using percentage, Chi-square test, Relative Odds, Phi and Cramer's V Coefficient. The results showed that the cause of perinatal death are as following : macerated stillbirth are 33.83 percent (2.61 per 1,000 delivery), asphyxia developed in labour are 29.32 percent (2.26 per 1,000 delivery) congenital malformations are 27.07 (2.09 per 1,000 delivery) and other specific conditions infection are 3.01 percent (0.23 per 1,000 delivery). Factors which found statistical significant differences (P.value < 0.001) between study and control groups are as following : birth weight, gestation age, diseases and complication during pregnancy and delivery of mothers, presentation, maternal age and number of ANC visits. Factors which found no difference are as following: parity , history of pregnancy

Wastage, sex of the child, and other factors which included
service hours, type of delivery and type of hospital service.