Thesis Title	Factors Associated with Singleton Perinatal Mortality in Phrae Province : 1990 - 1992.
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ABSTRACT

This study was a retrospective study, unmatched case – control study. The objectives of this study were to study perinatal mortality rate, causes of death by Wiggglesworth 's Classification and factors associated with singleton perinatal mortality in Phrae Province. Data of singleton births, who deliverd at Phrae Hospital and others 6 community hospitals, during 1 October 1989 to 30 September 1992, were collected from hospital records and antenatal history. The cases were 238 of all singleton perinatal deaths. The controls were 476 singleton perinatal survivals, which were randomized from 15,762 births . The data were analised using SPSS/pc[+] and Epi Info programs. Chi – square test, Odds Ratio (OR.) and 95% Confidence Interval were calculated.

The results showed that, the corrected perinatal mortality rate in the year 1990 - 1992 were 11.7, 13.0 and 8.2 per 1,000 births. There were postpartum death, antepartum death and intrapartum death, with the rate of 6.9, 5.3 and 2.6 per 1,000 births. The causes of death by Wigglesworth 's classification were categorized into the congenital malformation, normally formed maceration, immaturity, asphyxia developed in labour and other specific cause with the rate of 4.3, 4.0, 3.1, 2.9 and 0.6 per 1,000 births. The factors significantly associated with perinatal mortality (p-value < 0.05) were maternal age, the number of antenatal care, gestational age, parity, maternal disease and / or complication during pregnancy, complication during delivery, mode of delivery, birth weight, position or presentation and congenital malformation. The factors non significantly associated with perinatal mortality (p-value>0.05) were maternal occupation, infant 's sex and time of delivery.