

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



وینار

مراقبت‌های اولیه تروما در مامایی (آسیب‌های زایمانی)

۲۷ آبان ۱۳۹۹

دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شاهرود

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Introduction

- Labour and birth of the baby is a **unique experience** in the life of any family and one of special personal significance for the mother.
- Your constant companionship and skilful management of the birth can contribute much to the harmonious atmosphere and **feeling of trust** during labour and delivery, which favours a good outcome.

Essential obstetric care is a major component of **safe motherhood** and includes basic and comprehensive obstetric care.

Safe motherhood programs aimed to **ensure** that all women **have access** to accessible, high-quality sexual and reproductive health services.

Services should include **prenatal, delivery and postpartum care** to reduce maternal mortality and disability

The absence of this care in many countries is a key reason why women and newborn continue to die at unacceptably high numbers.

Every day, about 800 women, almost all in developing countries, die during pregnancy and childbirth.

Most of these deaths could be prevented.

- Every day in 2017, approximately 810 women died from **preventable causes** related to pregnancy and childbirth.
- 94% of all maternal deaths occur in low and lower middle-income countries.
- As **SDG target 3.1**: reduce global MMR to less than 70 per 100 000 live **births by 2030**.

[Thematic Map](#) > Maternal mortality rate - World

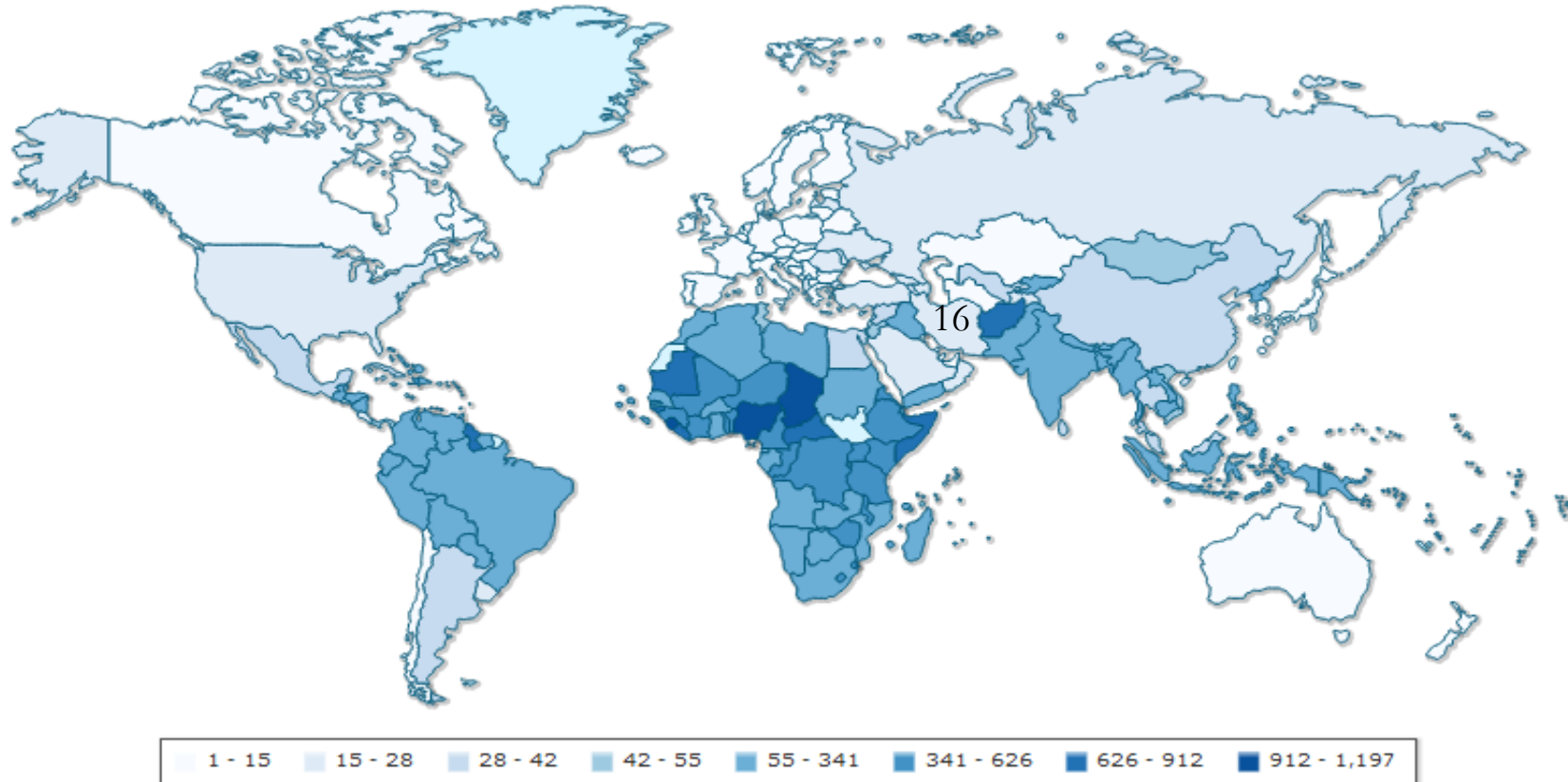
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Demographics: Maternal mortality rate

World

Submit

2017



Definition: The maternal mortality ratio (MMRatio) is the annual number of female deaths per 100,000 live births from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes). The MMRatio includes deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, for a specified year.

Moreover, for every woman who dies, approximately **20 women** suffer short- or long-term illnesses or disabilities, like obstetric fistula, uterine prolapse,

- Severe bleeding is the leading cause of maternal death. This complication can kill a woman in **less than two hours**, so prevention at childbirth and control of bleeding ,, are critical to save her life.

It is estimated that **2 million** women in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and the Arab region are living with obstetric **fistula**, that is prolonged—often for days—**without treatment**.

Because the fistula leaves women **leaking urine and/or feces**, it causes social isolation, depression and deepening poverty.

Left untreated, fistula can lead to chronic medical problems.

Like maternal mortality, fistula is almost entirely preventable.

- In traumatic childbirth, women describe childbirth as abuse, torture, and violence with feelings of disconnection, frustration, loneliness, and isolation.
- In traumatic labor, women feel disconnected from caregivers during labor and delivery.

- Today, maternal health is both a **health indicator** and one of the **development indicators** and one of the **Millennium Development Goals**. Many efforts have been made to improve the health of mothers.

متشکراً



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