



Rates and causes of stillbirth in a demographic surveillance site in Karachi, Pakistan

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Objective

To determine burden, timing and causes of stillbirths in a prospective cohort of pregnant from a low income community setting in peri urban Karachi

Introduction

Stillbirth remained a neglected issue absent from mention in Millennium Development Goals. An estimated 2.6 million babies are stillborn every year withhighest rate in Pakistan, 43.1 stillbirths/1000 births. There is lack of good quality prospective population based data in Pakistanregarding burden, timing and causes of stillbirths

Methods

From Jan – Dec 2012, Community Helath Workers (CHWs) identified pregnant women through 3 monthly household visits.

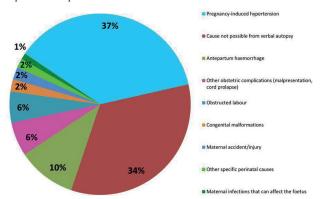
Pregnant women were then followed up till end of their pregnancy. In case of a stillbirth, a detailed verbal autopsy (VA) interview was undertaken 2 weeks after the outcome by a research assistant. VA forms were then reviewed by 2 independent Physicians who assigned a cause for stillbirth. In case of disagreement, VA form was reviewed by a third physician. A consensus between two physicians was required for a definitive cause.

Results

There were a total of 273 stillbirths (3.04%) reported. Stillbirth rate was 30.7/1000 births. Distribution of antepartum and intrapartum stillbirths was 83% and 17%. Three most common causes of stillbirths included pregnancy induced Hypertension(37%), antepartum hemorrhage (10%) and obstructed labor(6%) (fig. 1).

Conclusions

We have reported a high burden of stillbirths that take place during the intrapartum period. This reemphasizes need for good quality antenatal care in these settings. Appropriate measure needs to be taken targeting most common causes of stillbirths, focusing on improved antepartum health care facilities



Keywords

Still birth; Burden; Low income countries

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