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Survey study to determine the caesarean section operations rates in Baghdad

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Statement of the Problem: Many studies referred to highly and continuously of caesarean section rates in developed countries. However, the impact of guidelines and recommendations in curbing their growth has been limited. The World Health Organization (WHO) considers the percentage of births by Caesarean Section (CS), a health care quality indicator, providing to protect health of mother and newborn. In 1985 the WHO affirmed that there is no justification for any region to have CS rates higher than 10-15%. The purpose of this study is to provide an update data on the use of CS and examine causes and necessity of CS in Baghdad.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: The data of this study was collected through 12 months in 2015 and 2016. Special questionnaire forms were created to determine the CS in Baghdad. 690 forms were distributed randomize along the period of study. Descriptive and inferential statistical procedures were used for analysis of data

Findings: 576 women gave birth by CS operations (83.5%) of tested sample. 77 women in this study gave birth normally (11.2%). In addition, the study was reported 32 women undergone surgery through the birth (4.6%). Only five forms of study were empty the answer type of birth, which represented 0.7.

Conclusion & Significance: From the results, it is concluded that high prevalence rate of CS was seen among women who have admitted to hospital for delivery. Recommendations are made for studying the factors that may lead to CS and provide a suitable management for such factors to reduce the CS rate.

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