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Determinants of uterine rupture among cases of Adama City Public and Private Hospitals, Oromia, Ethiopia: A case control study

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Ethiopia is among the ten world countries with highest maternal death rates that accounts for more than 59% of global maternal deaths. Uterine rupture is one of the dangerous obstetric problems with high potential of causing maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. The case fatality rate of uterine rupture is high and hence identifying factors associated with uterine rupture remains important to guide decision makers and practitioners. The study aimed to identify factors associated with uterine rupture among clients managed in Adama city public and private hospitals during January 2011 to December, 2015. Unmatched case control study design was employed. A total of

432 women, that is 144 cases of uterine rupture and 288 controls managed in the selected hospitals. Rural residence, multigravida, cesarean section scar and not having an antenatal care visit were independent predictors of uterine rupture in the current study. Therefore, improving access and strengthening essential obstetric care, antenatal and family planning services with complete packages are crucial interventions in the reduction of the odds of having uterine rupture. In addition, the strengthening of the referral system is mandatory for women residing in rural areas.

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