

Comparison of pregnancy outcomes in two different centers in the year 2017: Havlíčkův Brod Hospital (Havlíčkův Brod, Czech Republic) and Letsholathebe II Memorial Hospital (Maun, Botswana)

Ephraim Makgotla Keoagile Kaone Rametse

Correspondence: Ephraim M. K. K. Rametse, M.D., Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Masarykova nemocnice Ústí nad Labem, Sociální péče 3316/12A, 401 13 Ústí nad Labem, Czech Republic, e-mail: cnrxn@yahoo.com

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Original article

Abstract

Objective: This study compares pregnancy outcomes from a center in a high income country and another in a middle income country over a period of one calendar year. The goal of this study is to find possible methods by which to improve outcomes by comparing methodologies and statistics from two birth centers in very different demographics.

Design: Cross sectional study, original article

Setting: Havlíčkův Brod Hospital and Letsholathebe II Memorial Hospital

Materials and methods: This cross sectional study compared and contrasted pregnancy outcomes in the two aforementioned institutions by first obtaining statistics from their birth registers. This objective data was then combined with observations made by the author during his time working at both centers. Literature review was used to interpret and discuss obtained results.

Results: Letsholathebe II Memorial Hospital had a significantly higher number of live births and stillbirths than Havlíčkův Brod Hospital. It also had a higher rate of preeclampsia as well as babies born before arrival to the hospital. Havlíčkův Brod Hospital had a higher rate of postpartum hemorrhage, diagnosed anemia and retained placenta as complications of delivery. Caesarean section rate, maternal deaths and early neonatal deaths in both hospitals were comparable.

Conclusion: While each center had its own shortcomings, the most important markers of maternal deaths and early neonatal deaths were similar and acceptable. This was true despite the differences in the two centers in terms of demography, geography, economics and other factors.

Key words: high income country, middle income country, pregnancy outcome, stillbirth

SROVNÁNÍ TĚHOTENSKÝCH A PORODNÍCH VÝSLEDKŮ VE DVOU PORODNICÍCH V ROCE 2017: V NEMOCNICI V HAVLÍČKOVĚ BRODĚ (ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA) A NEMOCNICI LETSHOLATHEBE II MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (MAUN, BOTSWANA)

Původní práce

Abstrakt

Cíl studie: Studie má za cíl porovnat výsledky těhotenské péče v porodnici v zemi s vysokým ekonomickým příjmem a v porodnici v zemi se středním ekonomickým příjmem s možností nalézt zdokonalení v této oblasti.

Typ studie: Průřezová studie, původní práce

Název a sídlo pracoviště: Nemocnice Havlíčkův Brod a Letsholathebe II Memorial Hospital

Materiál a postupy: Tato průřezová studie porovnává výsledky těhotenské péče ve dvou zkoumaných institucích pomocí statistik z registrů porodů zmíněných institucí společně s poznatky, které autor získal během působení v obou centrech. Přehled literatury byl použit k ověření získaných výsledků.

Výsledky: Letsholathebe II Memorial Hospital disponuje výrazně vyšším počtem porodů stejně jako počtem mrtvě narozených dětí než nemocnice v Havlíčkově Brodě. Zjištěna byla také vyšší míra preeklampsie a porodů, jenž proběhly ještě před příjmem v nemocnici. V Nemocnici Havlíčkův Brod byla pozorována vyšší míra poporodního krvácení, diagnostikované anémie a případů zadržené placenty, jenž zapříčiňují komplikace při porodech. Četnost provedení císařských řezů, míra počtu mateřské úmrtnosti a také časného úmrtí novorozenců byla srovnatelná v obou nemocnicích.

Závěr: Zatímco každé z center mělo své nedostatky, nejdůležitější faktory - mateřská úmrtnost a časná neonatální úmrtnost byly podobné a přijatelné. Toto se ukázalo jako skutečnost i přes rozdíly mezi centry v demografii, geografii, ekonomice a jiných faktorech.

Klíčová slova: země s vysokými příjmy, země se středními příjmy, výsledky těhotenské péče, mrtvorozenost

Introduction and background information

Pregnancy outcome is an important tool in assessment of a health care system as a whole and the quality of maternal health care. While most developed countries have optimized maternal health care with positive pregnancy outcomes, this is still an unattained goal for most developing middle and lower income countries. This discrepancy in health care is primarily due to limited resources and lack of skilled personnel. This study compares data from Havlíčkův Brod Hospital (HBH) located in Havlíčkův Brod, Czech Republic, a high income country (HIC) in Europe and Letsholathebe II Memorial Hospital (LIIMH) located in Maun, Botswana which is a middle income country (MIC) in Africa.

HBH is in Havlíčkův Brod district which has an estimated population of 94,732. However, this is an underestimate of the hospital's maternal patient population since women from other districts often choose to travel to Havlíčkův Brod for their deliveries. It is unofficially classified as one of the best in its region due primarily to issues related to patient perception and satisfaction such as beautiful interior, good atmosphere etc. Maternal health care is structured such that pregnant women are under the care of their gynecologists until term, at which point they transition to hospital doctors. It is at the hospital that further consultation about progression of pregnancy and delivery planning happens. The

delivery is attended by a junior doctor and midwives with the specialist in the department available for consultation if needed. Uncomplicated vaginal delivery is generally conducted by the junior doctor and assisted by the midwife in the presence of a pediatric team (nurse and doctor) who take over care of the newborn. In the event of complications, the specialist is called to assist. Caesarean sections must be ordered by a specialist obstetrician and are performed by at least 2 doctors, one of whom must be a certified specialist obstetrician. During the period reported in this study, the obstetrics and gynecology department had 9 specialists and 7 doctors undergoing training.

By contrast, LIIMH is part of the Ngamiland District Health Management Team serving an estimated population of 74,792. Maternal health care is structured such that most women have antenatal care conducted by professional midwives. In case of complications, the midwife can consult a general practitioner or a specialist obstetrician. Antenatal care is conducted at outpatient clinics. In Maun, there is a clinic with a maternity facility where women who are likely to have uncomplicated delivery are allowed to give birth. Uncomplicated deliveries at both the clinic and the hospital are conducted by a midwife assisted by a second midwife. In the event of complications, the midwife calls a general practitioner. Caesarean section is ordered by the

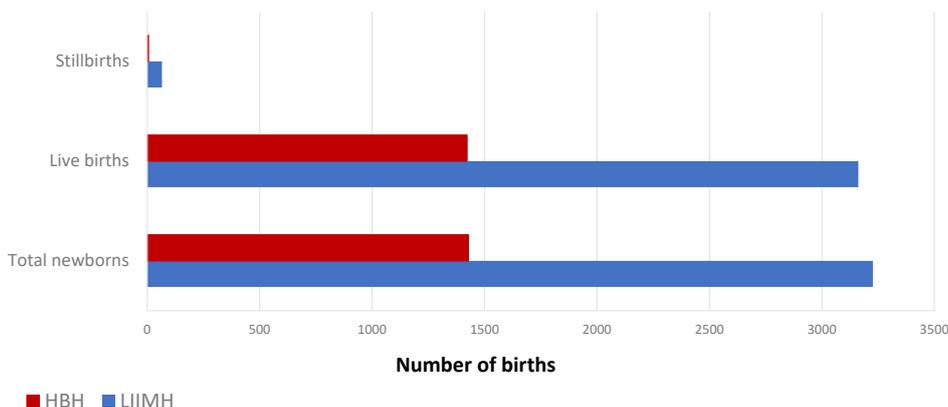
general practitioner and conducted by mostly him/her assisted by a scrub nurse. It is worth noting that the midwives in LIIMH generally have a higher level of autonomy than their counterparts in HBH. They have the liberty to independently initiate interventions during labor such as rupture of membranes, performing episiotomy, ordering oxytocin infusion and routine suture of uncomplicated birth wounds. During the study interval, the center had 1 specialist obstetrician and 9 general practitioners who rotated between the hospital departments. The obstetrician, by virtue of being the only one in the district, was not routinely called to deliveries but only involved when the general practitioner required consultation.

Materials and methods

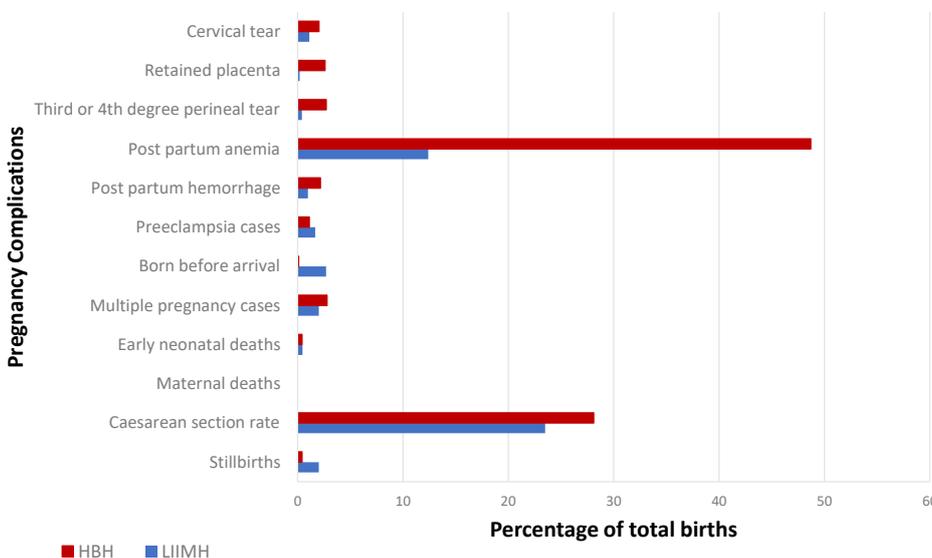
In this cross sectional study, statistics from birth registers for the year 2017 in HBH and LIIMH were analyzed and compared. Furthermore, the author used personal experience from working at both hospitals to formulate a discussion of results backed up by literature review.

Results

LIIMH had a total of 3,227 deliveries, 3,162 live births and 65 (2.01%) stillbirths. On the other hand, HBH had less than half the total number of deliveries with only 1,428 births, 1,422 being live births and 6 (0.42%) stillbirths. Caesarean section rate was 23.5% (758 babies) at LIIMH compared to 28.1% (407 babies) at HBH. During the period under observation, none of the facilities recorded a maternal death. Early neonatal deaths accounted for 15 cases (0.47% of live births) at LIIMH and 7 (0.42% of live births) at HBH. Multiple pregnancy cases were comparable with 65 (2.01%) at LIIMH and 40 (2.80%) at HBH. The number of babies born before arrival at the health facility, however, was 87 (2.7%) at LIIMH while at HBH, there only 2 (0.1%) recorded. Preeclampsia cases were 54 (1.67%) at LIIMH and 16 (1.12%) at HBH. Postpartum hemorrhage accounted for 32 cases (0.99%) at LIIMH and 31 (2.17%) at HBH. A clinical diagnosis of anemia was made in 400 cases (12.4%) at LIIMH and 695 (48.7%) at HBH. Thirteen (0.40%) cases had third or fourth degree perineal tears at LIIMH as



Graph 1 Comparison of total newborns, live births and stillbirths between LIIMH and HBH in absolute numbers



Graph 2 Comparison of selected pregnancy outcomes expressed as percentages of total births

compared to 39 (2.73%) at HBH. Retained placenta as a complication of delivery was reported in 6 cases (0.19%) at LIIMH and a significantly higher value of 37 (2.60%) at HBH. Thirty-six cases (1.11%) at LIIMH were diagnosed with cervical tear as compared to 29 (2.03%) at HBH.

Discussion

This study found that stillbirth rate was significantly higher in LIIMH as compared to HBH. In another study, Reinebrant et al. estimated the global stillbirth rate to be 18.4 per 1,000 births (5). LIIMH recorded a rate slightly above the estimated global rate with 20.1 per 1,000 births while HBH recorded a significantly lower rate of 4.2 per 1,000 births. Known causes of stillbirths are listed in **Tab. 1**. Causes of stillbirths at the two centers in this study were not reported.

Tab. 1 The most common causes of stillbirths (3)

Maternal causes	Fetal causes	Placental and umbilical cord causes
Preeclampsia, eclampsia	Structural malformations	Placental insufficiency with IUFR
HELLP syndrome	Chromosomal aberrations	Placenta previa
Diabetes mellitus	Twin to twin transfusion syndrome	Abruption of placenta
Nephropathy	Immune and non-immune hydrops fetalis	Hemangioma and teratoma of placenta
Hepatopathy	Inborn errors of metabolism	Strangulation of the umbilical cord
Cardiopulmonary and cardiovascular disease	Bacterial and viral infections	Vessel thrombosis
Antiphospholipid syndrome		Vasa previa
Abuse of medications and drugs		Fetomaternal bleeding
Septicemia		Chorioamnionitis
Shock		Myxoma, hemangioma of the umbilical cord
Bleeding		Umbilical cord prolapse

The majority of stillbirths are due to unknown causes in both HIC and MIC and are estimated at 32.1% and 43.7% respectively (3,5). Placental and umbilical cord conditions form the next largest subset estimated at 9.3% and 13.7% for HIC and MIC respectively, followed by antepartum hemorrhage at 14.4% and 9.1% for HIC and MIC respectively (5). It is well documented in literature that fetal monitoring during delivery and appropriate timely intervention during suspicion for fetal hypoxia reduces fetal mortality and neonatal morbidity. Almost a quarter of deliveries in both centers were performed by Caesarean section and, though the reasons for C-section were not reported in the data, the author has observed that the most common reasons are typically impending fetal hypoxia and non-progression of labor. This tendency to resort to C-section when complications arise might explain relatively low early neonatal deaths in both centers. Evidence from literature suggests that use of cardiotocograph and ultrasound screening with Doppler flowmetry studies as surveillance tools have resulted in reductions in antenatal stillbirth rates (4). The author, however, observed that very few women in LIIMH had the opportunity to be screened with these tools as compared to HBH where these monitoring devices were generously used. This might explain the significantly higher stillbirth rates in LIIMH when compared to HBH. Bhutta et al.

provide evidence that properly trained and skilled health care workers other than obstetricians, such as professional midwives, can also effectively manage low risk pregnancies with reduced intrapartum complications and improved perinatal outcomes, including reduced stillbirth rates (1). This further supports the suggestion that the majority of the stillbirths at LIIMH are likely antenatal rather than intrapartum. This evidence might further explain why the two centers recorded similar maternal mortality rates and similar early neonatal death rates despite great discrepancies in ratio of obstetrician to inhabitants which was 1:74,792 in LIIMH and 1:10,526 in HBH.

Preeclampsia rate was higher at LIIMH than at HBH. On its own, preeclampsia is a well recognized cause of stillbirths (2,3,5) which might in part explain the discrepancy in stillbirth rates. The difference in preeclampsia rates might be explained by the increased risk of preeclampsia in people of African origin as compared to other races (6). It is also documented in literature that lower socioeconomic status is associated with increased risk of preeclampsia (3) hence LIIMH, by virtue of being in a MIC, is likely to have a higher rate than HBH which is in a HIC. Since early pregnancy preeclampsia screening and treatment with aspirin have been

shown to be effective in reduction of preeclampsia rates, lower quality antenatal screening in the MIC may also be partially to blame.

According to Haws et al. the use of partogram and early intervention of slowed progression of labor showed reduction in Caesarean section rates (4). This might at least in part explain the slightly lower Caesarean section rate in LIIMH where use of the WHO recommended partogram is more routine than in HBH where partogram use is not part of typical birth protocol.

Postpartum hemorrhage (PPH) was significantly higher in HBH than in LIIMH. Reasons for PPH were not well documented. In both centers, the use of oxytocin to augment the third stage of labor was encouraged. However, at HBH it was not infrequent to have a woman who refused oxytocin treatment because she wished to have a natural delivery without any medications. In contrast, oxytocin was well accepted at LIIMH. This may be a possible reason for the lower PPH rate at LIIMH when compared to HBH. Diagnosed anemia rate was also higher in HBH than in LIIMH which may be also be due to PPH. At HBH, it is customary to perform a complete blood count before discharge even in asymptomatic patients as compared to LIIMH where this was done only during suspicion of anemia. This would lead to detection of more cases of anemia, explaining the higher rate. Retained placenta rates were also significantly higher at HBH as compared to LIIMH, likely due to the same discussion of oxytocin as mentioned above.

The higher rate of babies born before arrival to the health facility in LIIMH in comparison to HBH was due to distance travelled to reach the facility. The patient population of LIIMH is spread across a vast area with sparsely located settlements.

Conclusion

Findings from this study have revealed that, despite the numerous differences between the two centers, they both had similar rates of maternal deaths and early neonatal deaths. These pregnancy outcomes are of the utmost importance and reflect quality of pregnancy care. Further research may be directed toward specific complications for each system with the aim of further improving the quality of care for pregnant women. These areas include stillbirth rate and preeclampsia for LIIMH, and postpartum hemorrhage and anemia for HBH.

Strengths and limitations

A strong point of this study is that it examines basic statistics that reflect the quality of pregnancy and delivery care, therefore it would be easy to replicate in almost any system. It is, however, limited in that it does not have more detailed information concerning diagnoses for some of the results, such as causes of stillbirths and PPH. This, however, also creates an opportunity for further research.

Abbreviations

LIIMH – Letsholathebe II Memorial Hospital
 HBH – Havlíčkův Brod Hospital
 HIC – High Income Country
 MIC – Middle Income Country
 PPH – Post Partum Hemorrhage

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