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Temporal trend of Near Miss and its Regional Variations in Brazil

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Cases of maternal near miss are those in which women survive severe maternal complications during pregnancy or the puerperium. This ecological study aimed to identify the temporal trend of near-miss cases in different regions of Brazil between 2010 and 2018, using data from the Hospital Information System (HIS) of the Unified Brazilian Health System (SUS). Hospital admission records of women between 10 and 49 years old with diagnosis included in the ICD-10 and codes indicating near-miss events were selected. From 20,891,040 admission due to obstetric causes, 766,249 (3.66%) near-miss cases were identified, 31,475 women needed admission to the ICU and 1,259 died. Cases were found to be more predominant in black women over 35 years old from the North and Northeast region. There was a trend of increase in near-miss rates of approximately 13.5% a year during the period of the study. The trend presented a different behavior depending on the level of development of the region studied. The main causes of near miss were preeclampsia (47%), hemorrhage (24%) and sepsis (18%). The elucidation of the temporal trend of near miss can contribute to the institutionalization of public policies that aim to reduce the rates of maternal morbidity and mortality.

Biography

Maria Carolina Wensing Herdt is a doctor graduated by University of Southern Santa Catarina in November 2020. Throughout her academic journey, Dr. Maria worked with research on obstetrics, specifically in the area of maternal mortality. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals. Nowadays, Dr. Maria is a Clinic Medical Resident at Hospital Nossa Senhora da Conceição of Tubarão, Santa Catarina, Brazil. She also offers informative health content through her social networks.

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