

# Obstetrics and Gynaecology

## Abstract:

Introduction: The HWO estimates that a woman dies of pregnancy-related complication every minute meaning more than 500,000 women each year world-wide and 99% of these deaths occur in developing countries where they account for -18% of the disease burden among women in their reproductive age. The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in Africa is estimated at {400 per 100,000 live births while that in Western Europe is 6 per 100,000 live births. The average MMR in Kenya is 414 per -100,000 live births. The majority of these deaths are due to selected emergency situations that emerge after the onset of labor and immediately after delivery. There is little information about maternal morbidity but it is estimated that for every maternal death, 16 women suffer serious health consequences related to pregnancy or childbirth. Objective: To determine the factors that impact on pregnancy outcome among women referred for delivery at Pumwani Maternity Hospital. Methods: A descriptive comparative study that enrolled 330 patients and compared women referred for delivery at Pumwani Maternity Hospital and those booked for antenatal care and delivery at the hospital. The women were consecutively enrolled using convenient sampling method and the respondents were administered, informed consent. The consenting women were interviewed using questionnaires. The data collected were entered and analysed using SPSS 11.5 version. Results: The study interviewed 329 women aged between 15 and 41 years who delivered at Pumwani Maternity Hospital (PMH); 165 women were referred from other health facilities and 164 women attended ANC and delivered at PMH.