

General review about maternal mortality in Saudi Arabia

Ibtesam A Hazzazi, Abdulhameed G Albeshr * and Yazeed A Alhabdan

King Abdulaziz Medical City for National Guard, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Magna Scientia Advanced Research and Reviews, 2021, 02(01), 014–015

Publication history: Received on 26 February 2021; revised on 29 March 2021; accepted on 01 April 2021

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30574/msarr.2021.2.1.0030>

Abstract

Reducing number of maternal mortality in Saudi Arabia is one of the main goals for the health authorities in the country. The government efforts through the ministry of health and its partners need to be continue to ensure providing access to medical facilities to all pregnant females and thus preventing the occurrence of such deaths.

Keywords: Maternal mortality; Saudi Arabia health services; Women health; Maternal mortality in Saudi Arabia; Albeshr, Alhabdan, Hazzazi

1. Introduction

Maternal mortality defined as world health organization (WHO) the deaths of woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy [1]. The global trend according to the United Nations International Children's Emergency (UNICEF) [2] data shows there has been a decrease in the maternal mortality ratio by about 38 percent from 342 to 211 deaths in every 100,000 live births, which mean 2.9 percent decrease per year. This achievement due to the various development and measures taken by countries in the health sectors to ensure the maternal mortality ratio is low.

Currently, the trends of maternal mortality continue to decrease in Saudi Arabia according to the reports by ministry of health which indicates that there is a decline of maternal deaths recorded in various hospitals across the country. The main causes of maternal mortality in Saudi Arabia are hemorrhage, unsafe abortion, sepsis, obstructed labor, and eclampsia. These factors account for about two-thirds of maternal deaths in Saudi Arabia. The other indirect causes of maternal deaths are preexisting medical conditions such as viral hepatitis and malaria alongside the social-economic status of underprivileged females and access to education [3].

Therefore, the government efforts through the ministry of health and its partners should continue ensuring that maternal mortality is reduced by providing access to medical facilities to all pregnant females and thus preventing the occurrence of such deaths.

2. Conclusion

Improvement in the medical services in Saudi Arabia in last years lead to reduce the number of maternal mortalities. Main causes of maternal mortality like hemorrhage, unsafe abortion, sepsis need to observed and reported. This study provides brief idea about current situation, new studies need to be conducted and present the collected data.

* Corresponding author: Abdulhameed G Albeshr
King Abdulaziz Medical City for National Guard, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Compliance with ethical standards

Acknowledgments

We appreciate the efforts and time of the people making the data available online for the researchers.

Disclosure of conflict of interest

All of the authors work equally, for improving medical services and provide information for researchers .

References

- [1] WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and The World Bank, Trends in Maternal Mortality: 2000 to 2017 WHO, Geneva, 2019
- [2] <https://data.unicef.org>
- [3] Subki AH, Algethami MR, Baabdullah WM, Alnefaie MN, Alzanbagi MA, Alsolami RM, Abduljabbar HS. Prevalence, risk factors, and fetal and maternal outcomes of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy: a retrospective study in Western Saudi Arabia. Oman medical journal. 2018 Sep; 33(5):409.