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ASSESSMENT OF INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY
RATES IN FIVE SELECTED TOWNS IN LOWLAND
CAVITE FROM 2001 TO 2005

SPECIAL PROBLEM

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April 2007

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CAVITE FROM 2001 TO 2005

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ABSTRACT

LANDICHO, JONNA SORIANO, MONTON, JHELYN UMPOC AND RAMOS, DENNISE GREPO. “Assessment of Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates in Five Selected Towns in Lowland Cavite from 2001 to 2005”. An undergraduate thesis, Bachelor of Science in Nursing, College of Nursing, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite, April 2007. Adviser: Dr. Yolanda A. Ilagan

The study was conducted to assess the infant and maternal mortality rates in five selected towns in lowland Cavite from the year 2001 to 2005. Specifically, the study aimed to: (1) determine the infant and maternal mortality rates in selected towns of lowland Cavite from the year 2001 to 2005, (2) compare the difference and relationship per year of infant and maternal mortality rates per municipality, and (3) assess the leading causes of infant and maternal mortality rates in five selected towns in lowland Cavite from the year 2001 to 2005.

Five towns were selected, namely: General Trias, Rosario, Tanza, Naic and Noveleta. The research used secondary data comprising all the municipal health records of each town from the year 2001 to 2005 provided by the Rural Health Unit of each municipality. This covers the maternal and infant health along with the mortality rates in male and female population.

In terms of relationship between infant and maternal mortality rate from 2001 to 2005, the result showed no significant relationship for years 2001 to 2004. An increase in the infant mortality rate does not directly affect the maternal mortality rate. Meanwhile, there is a significant relationship between infant and maternal mortality rates for year 2005. infant mortality rate increases as the maternal mortality rate

increases.

Based on the results, the study revealed that Noveleta had the highest infant and maternal mortality rates among the five selected towns in lowland Cavite in the year 2001 to 2005 while Rosario had the lowest rate. Per year, Noveleta had the highest average infant death while Rosario had the least. For maternal mortality rate, General Trias had the lowest rate. The top three leading causes of infant mortality in all municipalities were the following: General Trias (lung, cardiovascular, and neurological diseases), Naic (congenital heart diseases, septicemia and prematurity), Rosario (pneumonia, prematurity, and septicemia), Tanza (septicemia, prematurity, and aspiration), and Noveleta (prematurity, congenital anomalies and septicemia). For maternal mortality, the leading causes in all municipalities were eclampsia (Naic and Rosario), uterine atony (Tanza) and pending histopathology (Noveleta).

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ASSESSMENT OF INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES IN FIVE SELECTED TOWNS IN LOWLAND CAVITE FROM 2001 TO 2005

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INTRODUCTION

Birth is usually a short and natural process that results in a healthy newborn. However, this is not always so. Birth can be long and complicated, or a medical emergency during the birth process which may sometimes result in a lifelong handicap for the newborn. The possible physical and psychological consequences of birth complications can be important factors in development (Stright, 2000).

Maternal death, or maternal mortality, also "obstetric death" is the death of a woman in relation to a pregnancy. However, most of these deaths have been medically preventable for decades, because treatments to avoid such deaths have been well known since the 1950s. Generally there is a distinction between a direct maternal death that is the result of a complication of the pregnancy, delivery, or their management, and an indirect maternal death that is a pregnancy-related death in a patient with a preexisting or