MATERNAL MORTALITY: a global tragedy

EVERY DAY AROUND 830 WOMEN DIE FROM PREVENTABLE CAUSES RELATED TO PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH.\(^a\)

For every woman who dies, an estimated 20 women survive but go on to experience the consequences of related morbidities which can have long-term effects on their health, both mentally and physically.\(^{c,d}\)

MARGINALIZED, POOR, AND VULNERABLE WOMEN IN LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES ARE THOSE MOST IMPACTED BY DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS.\(^f\)

Maternal mortality and morbidity can devastate the livelihoods, quality of life, and survival chances of the woman’s family, and leave intergenerational and community-wide consequences.\(^e\)

INTERVENTIONS WHICH REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY FROM HEMORRHAGE INCLUDE\(^f\):

- Institutional delivery/skilled care before, during, and after childbirth
- Use of Active Management of Third Stage of Labor (AMTSL)
- Use of uterotonics (including oxytocin and misoprostol)
- Use of manual methods to manage or provide temporising measures for PPH*\(^f\)
- Functional referral system providing access to comprehensive emergency obstetric care when needed
- Accurate estimation of blood loss/use of shock index to trigger action


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