

The epidemiology of obstructed labor and postpartum hemorrhages among women 20-49 years in the municipalities of Goiânia and Goianésia do Estado de Goiás in the period 2015 to 2020

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1 INTRODUCTION

Labor may be hampered by two main reasons: abnormalities in the fetus or anatomical irregularities present in the mother. While, with regard to hemorrhage: it is defined as abnormal blood extravasation and occurs in various situations. In the case of postpartum hemorrhage corresponds to excessive loss of blood after childbirth whose main cause may be uterine tonia. This fact is conducive to the death of women, since postpartum hemorrhage is the main cause of maternal mortality worldwide (Khan et al., 2006; Purwosunu et al., 2016).

2 OBJECTIVE

To analyze the number of obstructed deliveries, postpartum hemorrhages and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth prevalent among women aged 20 to 49 years.

3 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study is an epidemiological, prevalence and descriptive research based on secondary data, acquired from the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), together with Health Information (TABNET) in the tab "Hospital morbidity of the SUS - by place of residence - obstructed labor, postpartum hemorrhage and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth", involving the state of Goiás, comparing the municipalities of Goiânia and Goianésia, from 2015 to 2020. The variables analyzed were according to age group and geographic location.

4 RESULTS

It was evidenced that between the months of 2015 and 2020, 19,774 cases of obstructed deliveries, postpartum hemorrhages and other complications of pregnancy and childbirth were confirmed and reported in the municipalities of Goiânia and Goianésia, Goiás, according to DATASUS – TABNET. Of those 19,774 cases, 402 were related to the notification of obstructed labor, of which 130 cases were in Goiânia, with a mean length of stay at admission of 4.1 days, and 272 cases in Goianésia, with 2 average days of hospitalization, prevalent in women aged 20 to 29 years. On postpartum hemorrhages, 64 cases were reported in Goiânia, 46 of women aged 20 to 29 years remaining on average 2.8 days under hospitalization, 14 women (30 to 39 years) remaining 4.1 days, 4 women (40 to 49 years) remaining 10.5 days, and there are no data about Goianésia. Therefore, 19,308 notifications were due to other complications of pregnancy and childbirth, of which 17,977 were in Goiânia, where 11,965 are women aged 20 to 29 years with an average hospital stay of 3.1 days, and 1,331 in Goianésia, where 920 are women of this age group, remaining hospitalized for 2.3 days.

5 CONCLUSION

From the results obtained, it is concluded that there is a high prevalence of other types of pregnancy complications in different age groups. Thus, it is emphasized the importance of pregnant women having regular prenatal care and performing the necessary tests. In addition, there is a high number of cases of obstructed deliveries and postpartum hemorrhages at ages between 20 and 29 years, showing a need to evaluate each case at the time of deciding the most appropriate delivery.

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