

Factor Associated With Abortion Among In Reproductive Age women At Sos Hospital Mogdisho-Somalia Hospital Based Study

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Abstract

Globally a large number of women die due to birth and pregnancy-related complications and of the total, nearly 99.0% of maternal death occurs in low- and middle-income countries.

This study aim to determine factors association with abortion in women reproductive age among attending in SOS hospital Mogadishu-Somalia,

Study design was descriptive cross-sectional study design, study area was SOS hospital, Target population of the study was women reproductive age (15-45) attending in SOS hospital, Data were collected using a structured Questionnaire and contains questions with a simple language that was easily to be understood by the respondents for starting the easier questions, data was analyzed by SPSS version 20.

The majority respondent 37% of respondent were between the age of 21-30 years ,followed by 27%were aged between 30-35 years and 25% were aged between 15-20 years and rest 9% were aged above 40years.As the study founded the majority 20(27%) illiterate matheres ,and 19(26%) there mather we visity MCH two time during pregnant. 18(25%) there mather we visity MCH one time during pregnant,9(12%) there visity MCH three time during pregnant and the rest

The study was conclude the majority respondent 27(37.5%) of respondent were between the age of 21-30 years.most of responden 31(43%) were illiterate .

Background

Abortion is one of the leading causes of maternal death. A recent study based on 115 countries in the period of 2003 to 2009 reported 7.9% of maternal deaths due to abortion. The number of deaths due to abortion may be even higher, but there is a chance of under-reporting. Among many factors, one of the most important contributing factor to maternal mortality in low- and middle-income countries is unsafe abortion. Globally a large number of women die due to birth and pregnancy-related complications and of the total, nearly 99.0% of maternal death occurs in low- and middle-income countries.(Yogi et al., 2018). The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that worldwide 210 million women become pregnant each year and that about two-thirds of them, or approximately 130 million, deliver live infants. Abortion rates in four of Asia's five sub-regions (Eastern, Southern, Southeastern and Western) are close to the overall regional rate; the rate in Central Asia is higher (42 per 1,000 women). The proportion of all pregnancies in Asia ending in abortion each year, estimated at 27% in 2010–2014, has remained roughly the same since 1990–1994; by sub-region, the proportion ranges from 22% in Western Asia to 33% in Eastern Asia. Abortion is an important cause of morbidity and mortality among mothers in reproductive age, especially in developing countries.

Objectives

To determine factors association with abortion in women reproductive age among attending in SOS hospital Mogadishu-Somalia

Methodology

Research design and area

Study design was deceptive cross-sectional study designing to identify factor association with abortion in women reproductive age attending in SOS hospital.

Study area and population

This study was conducted at SOS hospital and

Target population of the study

Target population of the study was women reproductive age (15-45) attending in SOS hospital

Sample size

The sample size was calculated based on the following formula (Slovene's formula)

Slovene's Formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where: n is sample size

N= total number population

E is a margin of error which is 5%

$$n = \frac{88}{1 + 88(0.05)^2}$$

Sample size (n) is 72

Sample procedure

The study was used purposive non probability sampling method to collect data from participants

Data collection methods and tools

Data were collected using a structured Questionnaire and contains questions with a simple language that was easily to be understood by the respondents for starting the easier questions. **Data analysis**

Statically analysis was carried out by using statistical package for the social science (SPSS) version 20 program

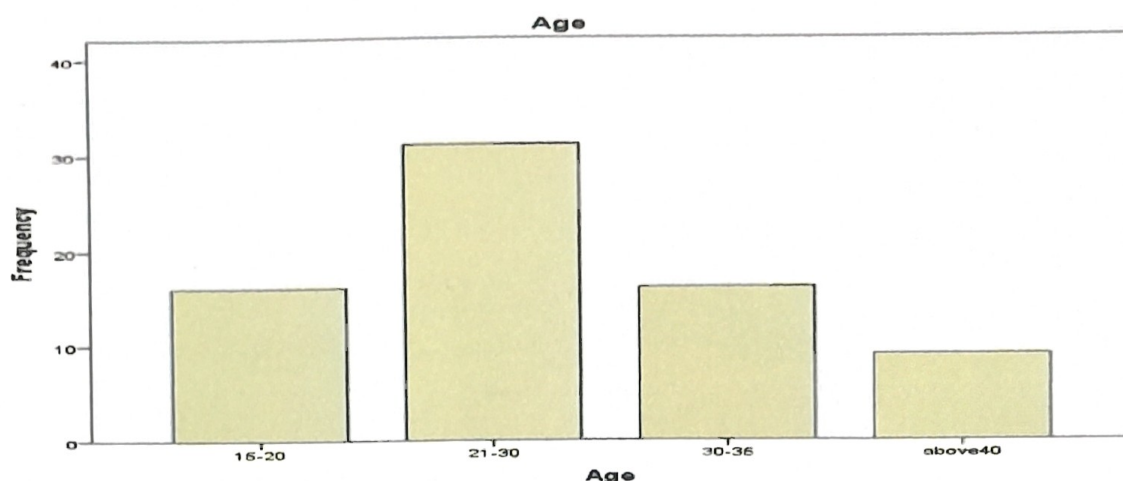
Ethical consideration

During the study period:

- ✚ The researcher explained the objective of the study to the participants and informed them to the study as voluntary, so this study has been carried on under the acceptance of the participants through confidentiality with of the names of the participants not to mark on the questionnaire.
- ✚ Good explanation of the questioner was given to the respondents before requesting to fill questioner

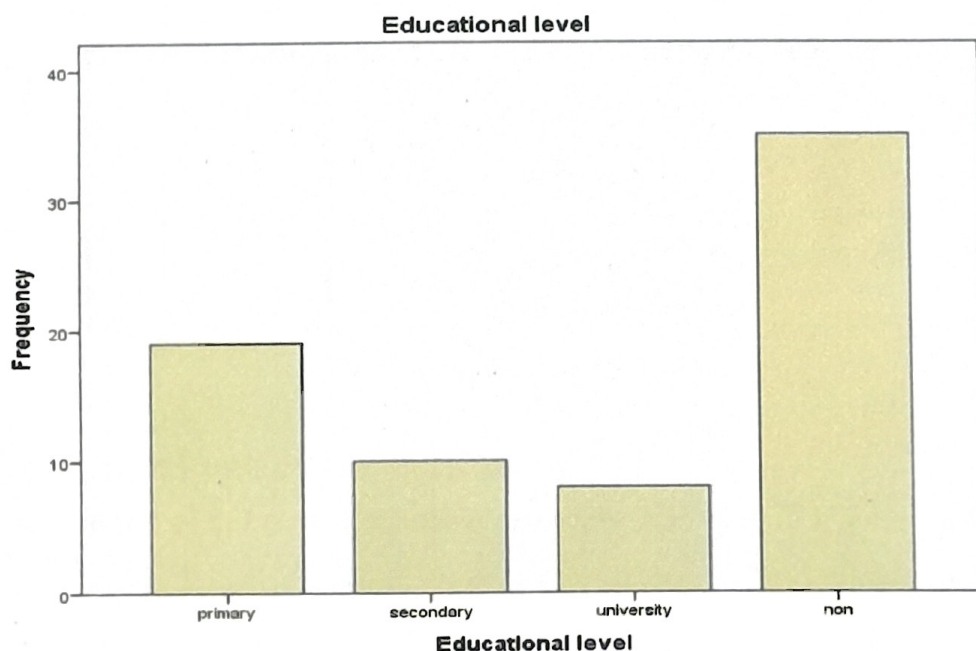
Results

Respondents by age



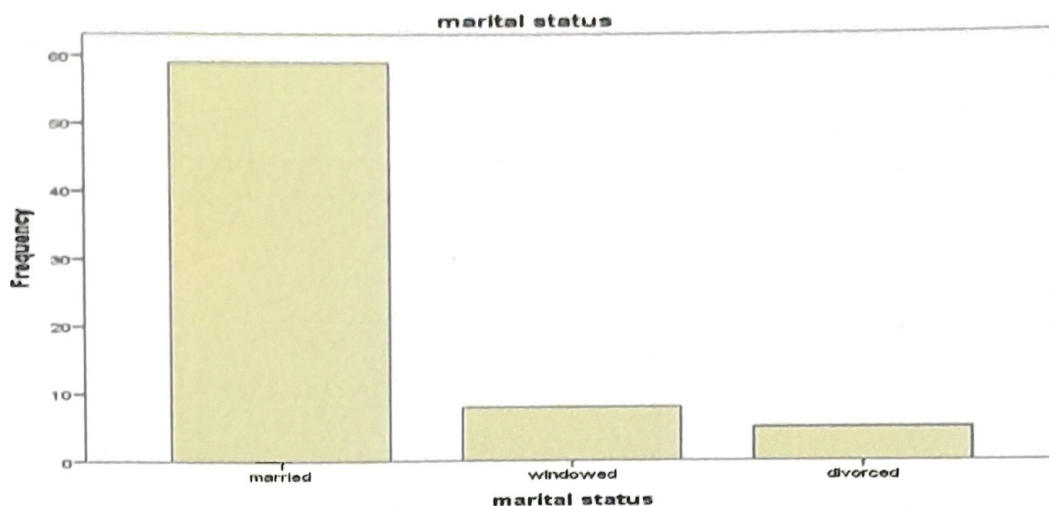
Education level of the respondent

Most of respondent of this study 31(43%) were illiterate and 18(25%) are primary level of education 12(16.7%) were secondary level and 11(15.3%) were university level of education.



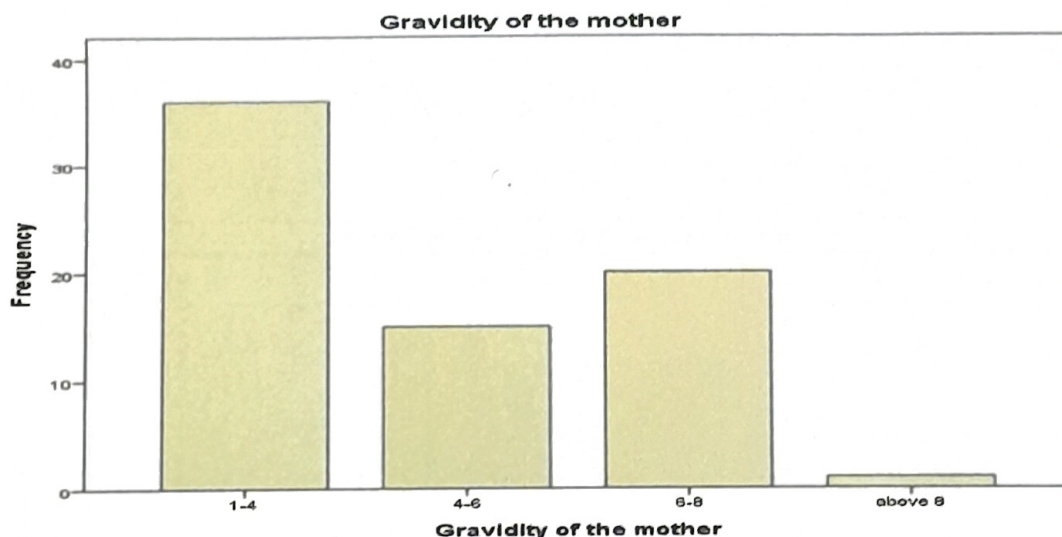
Marital status of the respondent

Most of the respondents of this study 56(77.8%) were married 10(13.9%) were windowed and rest 6(8.3%) are divorced.



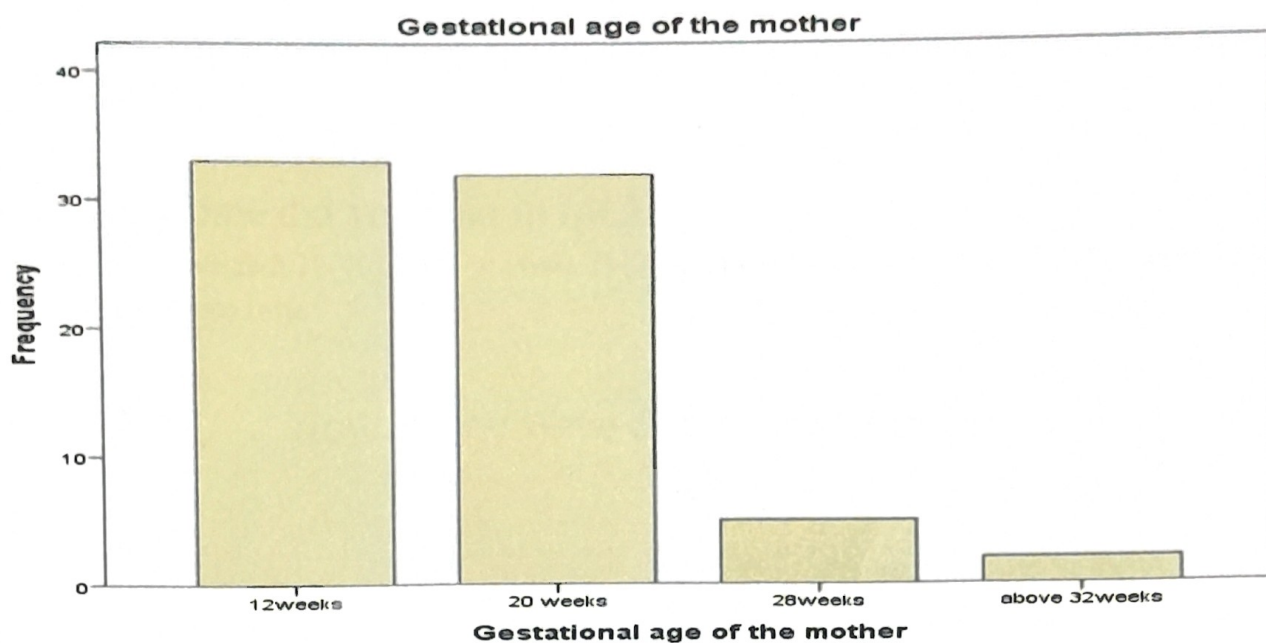
Gravidity of the mother

The majority of this study 35(48.6%) were 19 (26.4%) were 17(23.6%) and rest above 8 (1.4%)

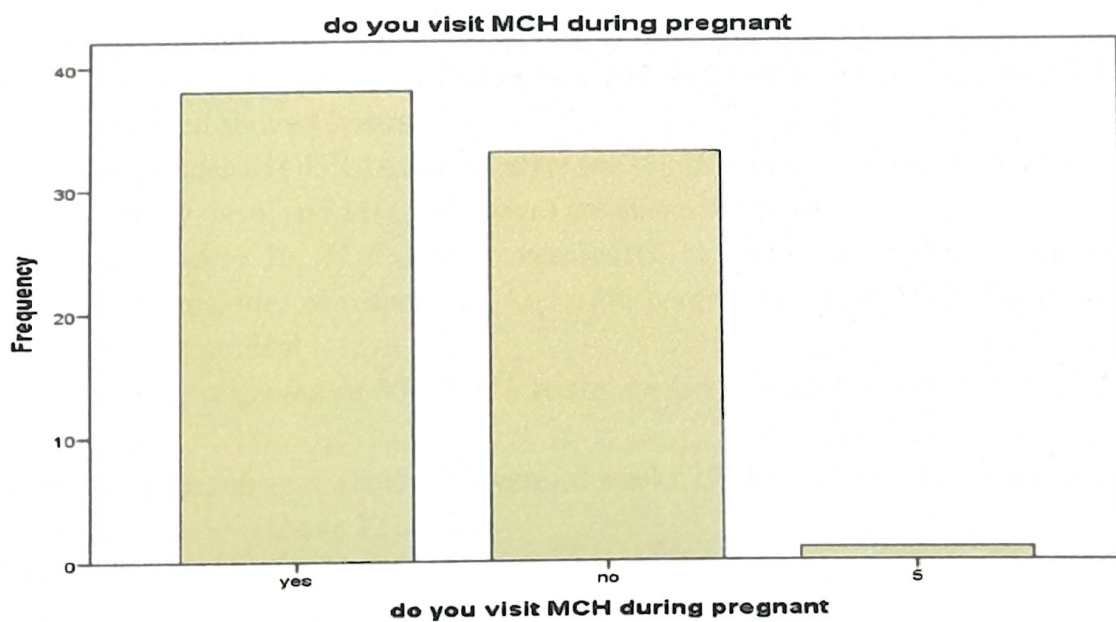


Gestational age of the mother

The majority of this respondent study are 35(48.7%) were 29 (40.3%) and 4 (5.5%) and the rest 4 (5.5%)



Do you visit MCH during pregnant



How many time did you visit in MCH

Majority of respondent 18(40%) were one time 11(24.4%) were more three time 9(20%) were three time 7(15.6%) were two time



Discussion

The majority respondent 27(37.5%) of respondent were between the age of 21-30 years ,followed by20(27.8%)were aged between 30-35 years and18(25%) were aged between 15-20 years and rest7(9.7%) were aged above 40years

most of responden 31(43%) were illiterate and18(25%) were primary level of education 12(16.7%) were secondary level and 11(15.3%) were are university level

most of respondent 56(77.8%) were married10(13.9%) were windowed and rest 6(8.3%) were divorced the majority of respondent 42(58.3%) were house wife 21(29.2%) were business wife 9(12.5%) other or student

the majority of responedent 35(48.6%) were are 1-4 ,19(26.4%) 6-8 ,and17(23.6%) 4-6, and the rest1(1.4%)

The mojourity respondents 35(48.7%) were 20 weeks,29(40.3%) were 12 weeks, and 4(5.5%) 28 weeks and the rest 4(5.5%) above 32 weeks

The mojourity of study 45(62.5%) were visit MCH during pregnant and the rest of the study 27(37.5%) were not visit MCH during pregnant

Conclusion

The majority respondent 27(37.5%) of respondent were between the age of 21-30 years.

most of responden 31(43%) were illiterate .The mojourity respondents 35(48.3%) were 20 weeks.

The majority of study 45(62.5%) were visit MCH during pregnant.The majority of study 68(94.4%)were feeling a painfull.The respondent of the s The most respondent of study 39(54.%)

were accepting in legal. The majority of respondent 65(90.3%) the mother believe can cause severe bleeding. The majority of respondent 63(87.5%) the mother accepting taken heavy objective can cause abortion.

References

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