

Maternal near Miss- Is it just a Terminology?

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Abstract

Introduction: Although maternal mortality remains a public health issue, maternal death in actual number is less in community. As maternal death in itself is not sufficient to assess the level of health care concept of Near miss is introduced by WHO, though yet not widely adapted in reviews across our nation and being overcome by wide variety of high risk pregnancies. **Objective:** To determine frequency and nature of near miss events among pregnant women. 2. To compare nature of near miss pregnancies with high risk pregnancies. **Methodology:** A Case Control study of cases of near miss and high risk pregnancies which occurred over one year duration between 1st July 2018 to 30th June 2019 at Atal Bihari Vajpayee Govt. Medical College, Vidisha (M.P.). Near Miss definition was based on validated disease specific criteria comprising of diagnostic categories: haemorrhage, hypertensive disorder of pregnancy, anemia, sepsis, hepatic encephalopathy and other indirect causes. Near miss cases were determined for various disease processes and compared with high risk cases to assess the need for change in approaching these pregnancies. **Result:** There were 5993 deliveries and 7 maternal deaths. Significant difference was observed in characteristics of near miss and high risk pregnancies. **Conclusion:** Our review shows that beside the women who died due to pregnancy related complication, there were many additional women who received critical care during the same period and survived. Hospitals in India could benefit by including near miss investigations in their approach to all high risk pregnancies.

Keywords: Near- miss, maternal near-miss, maternal mortality, severe acute maternal morbidity, SAMM.

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INTRODUCTION

Although maternal mortality remains a public health issue, maternal death in actual number is less in community to assess and analyse the level of health care for which concept of Near miss was introduced by WHO[1]. It offers larger number of cases, greater acceptability as death has not occurred and opportunity of interaction with the women themselves.

INTERNATIONAL SCENARIO- In 2009, WHO established standard criteria for identification of women presenting pregnancy-related life-threatening conditions[2], with the goal to enable a common ground for identification across countries and to allow international comparison to be carried out.

INDIAN SCENARIO- WHO near miss criteria in Indian setting is yet not widely adapted in reviews across our nation and is being overcome by wide variety of high risk pregnancies.

High risk criteria instead of near miss criteria is the indicator which is being considered in calculating national data and making plans for improving maternal health care. High risk criteria lead to study of larger portion, often leading to difficulty in monitoring the actual trend of severe maternal morbidity.

Hence this study to try to see applicability of WHO Near miss tool in low-resource Indian setting and to find out in which cases High risk criteria is self-sufficient.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To determine frequency and nature of near-miss events among pregnant women.
- To compare nature of near-miss pregnancy with high risk pregnancy.

METHODS

Type of study-	Comparative study
Duration of study-	12 months
Time period-	1st July 2018 to 30th June 2019
Place of study-	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Medical College, Vidisha.

Near miss definition based on validated disease specific criteria comprised of diagnostic categories haemorrhage, hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, anaemia, sepsis, early pregnancy complications and others.

Near miss were determined for various disease process and compared with High risk cases to assess the need for change in approaching these pregnancy

Inclusion Criteria

- All women who were admitted for obstetric cause.
- Women who had no life threatening condition unrelated to pregnancy.

Exclusion Criteria

- Maternal death.
- Women lost to follow up.

Data Analysis

Data was entered in excel sheet and was calculated for frequency and percentage. Association between the variables was established using EPI info software using chi-square test.

P-value <0.05 was considered to be a significant difference and <0.005 was considered to be highly significant.

RESULTS

Out of 5993 admitted women, near miss was 6% (327 women) and High risk was 36.7% (1998 women).

Higher age group (>35 years) formed 20% (n= 40 women) of High risk cases, yet only 6.7% (n= 22 women) of Near miss cases belonged to this age group. This difference was significant (Chi sq. 40.05, p value < 0.05) (Table-1).

Majority of women in both the groups belonged to BG Prasad Scale IV or V with 76% (n= 249 women) and 70% (n=1399 women) of Near miss and High risk groups respectively. This difference was not significant (Chi sq. 12.79, p value- 0.12) (Table-2).

As the education level increased High risk cases decreased but Near miss cases decreased even further. 9.1% (n=30 women) and 21.4% (n=428 women) of Near miss cases and High risk cases had education level of 12th pass or above. (Chi sq. 38.39, p value <0.05) (Table-3).

67.88% (n=222 women) and 72.9% (n=1458 women) of Near miss and High risk cases respectively lived in rural area. This difference was not significant (Chi sq. 3.67, p value- 0.057). (Table-4).

68.19% (n=223 women) and 71.22% (n=1423 women) of Near miss and High risk cases respectively had parity of 2-3. This difference was not significant (Chi sq. 3.074, p value- 0.2150) (Table-5).

73.7% (n=241 women) and 64.1% (n=1279 women) of Near miss and High risk cases respectively were referred cases. This difference was not significant (Chi sq. 11.65, p value> 0.05) (Table-6).

Though only 14% (n= 280 women) of High risk cases were already booked, Near miss had just 3 % (n=10 women) Booking ratio i.e. booked High risk cases did fairly well. This difference was significant (Chi sq. 30.9, p value< 0.05) (Table-7).

Near miss cases due to Post-partum Haemorrhage, hypertensive disorder of pregnancy, early pregnancy complication and anaemia were 36.69% (n=120 women), 32.72 % (n= 107 women), 12.8% (n=42 women) and 21.71% (n=71 women) respectively compared to 25.57% (n=511 women), 24.20 % (n=484 women), 6.8% (n=136 women) and 35.98% (n=719 women) respectively of High risk cases. For all these major causes of maternal morbidity p value was <0.005 and difference was highly significant suggesting that High risk criteria stands not useful and fails as a helping tool (Table-8).

Near miss cases due to Ante partum Haemorrhage, Sepsis and other causes were 11.92% (n=39 women), 22.93 % (n= 75 women) and 11.92% (n=39 women) respectively compared to 13.31% (n=266 women), 26.97 % (n=539 women) and 12.56% (n=251 women) respectively of High risk cases. For all these major causes of maternal morbidity p value was >0.05 and difference was not significant suggesting that High risk criteria may remain useful as a preliminary step to select potentially severe cases mainly those related to APH, Sepsis and Other causes (Table-8).

Table-1: Distribution according to age

AGE (years)	NM (n)	%	HR (n)	%
<25	88	26.9	359	17.96
25-35	217	66.37	1238	61.96
>35	22	6.73	401	20.07
TOTAL	327		1998	

Table-2: Distribution according to SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS

BG PRASAD SCALE	NM (n)	%	HR (n)	%
I	10	3.05	41	2.05
II	29	8.86	159	7.9
III	39	11.9	399	19.97
IV	112	34.25	623	31.2
V	137	41.89	776	38.8
TOTAL	327		1998	

Table-3: Distribution according to education level

EDUCATION	NM	%	HR	%
Illiterate & <5 th	104	31.8	557	27.8
5 th to 12 th	193	59.02	1013	50.7
12 th pass	21	6.4	236	11.8
Graduate/ PG	9	2.7	192	9.6
TOTAL	327		1998	

Table-4: Distribution according to living area

	NM (n)	%	HR (n)	%
RURAL	222	67.88	1458	72.9
URBAN	105	32.12	540	27.02
total	327		1998	

Table-5: Distribution according to Parity

PARITY	NM (n)	%	HR (n)	%
PRIMI	65	19.8	332	16.61
2-3	223	68.19	1423	71.22
>=4	39	11.9	243	12.16
TOTAL	327		1998	

Table-6: Distribution according to referral status

	NM(n)	%	HR(n)	%
Referred	241	73.7	1279	64.01
Unreferred	86	26.3	719	35.99
TOTAL	327		1998	

Table-7: Distribution according to booking status

	NM(n)	%	HR(n)	%
UNBOOKED	317	96.94	1718	85.9
BOOKED	10	3.05	280	14.0
TOTAL	327		1998	

Table-8: Spectrum of morbidities

	NM(n)	%	HR (n)	%	Chi-Sq	p value
1. PPH	120	36.69	511	25.57	17.58	<0.000013
2. Hypertensive disorder of preg.	107	32.72	484	24.20	10.7	<0.00053
3. APH	39	11.92	266	13.31	0.474	<0.2455
4. Early pregnancy complication	42	12.8	136	6.80	14.99	<0.00007
5. Sepsis	75	22.93	539	26.97	0.87	<0.174
6. Anemia	71	21.71	719	35.98	25.52	<0.00081
7. Other	39	11.92	251	12.56	0.1041	<0.373

DISCUSSION

In a study by Roopa *et al.* Manipal amongst leading causes of near-miss were severe haemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and sepsis, which is similar to our study result with 36.69%, 32.27% and 22.93% respectively. They had taken WHO 2009 criteria for inclusion criteria of near-miss cases [3].

Similarly in the study by Saima Aziz Siddiqui *et al.* from Pakistan, they used disease-specific criteria by Waterstone *et al.* and haemorrhage was the leading cause, followed by hypertensive disorders as it is in our study with 36.69% followed by 32.27% respectively [4].

Similarly in the study by Wanchai Wianwiset M.D., in Thailand, he used WHO criteria of 2009 for near-miss cases. Amongst the causes of near-miss cases, hypertension (44.7 %) and obstetric haemorrhage were the leading causes, whereas hypertension, embolism, haemorrhage and infection were the leading causes of maternal death [5].

CONCLUSION

Following WHO guidelines of identifying near miss has resulted in detecting the truly severe cases and is a more efficient segregating tool than identifying high risk cases. Moreover high risk criteria may give a sense of false threat or false security in many.

LIMITATION

This is a Hospital Based Study so the results cannot be generalized among general population

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