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Reproductive health indicators in Monastir governorate (Tunisia)

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Background :

Good reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being in all aspects of the reproductive system. Different indicators are developed to evaluate the reproductive health. We aimed to describe the chronological trends of reproductive health indicators in Monastir.

Methods:

We conducted a cross-sectional study from 2015 to 2020 in Monastir governorate including women of reproductive age. Data were collected using annual reports of the national perinatal program in the governorate of Monastir. Reproductive health indicators presented by the United Nations in the Millennium Development Goals were calculated.

Results:

A total of 341738 women of reproductive age were included.

The maternal mortality rate per 100000 births increased from 11.75 in 2015 to 29.3 in 2020 (APC= +59% (Figure 1).

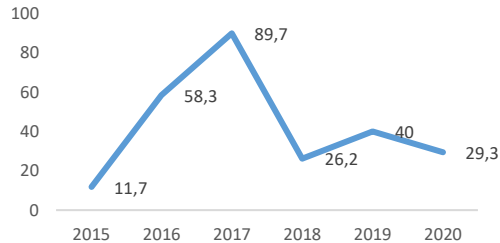


Figure 1: Evolution of the maternal mortality rate per 100000 births in the governorate of Monastir

The antenatal care coverage decreased from 100.58% in 2015 to 99.69% in 2020 (APC= -0.008%) % (Figure 2).

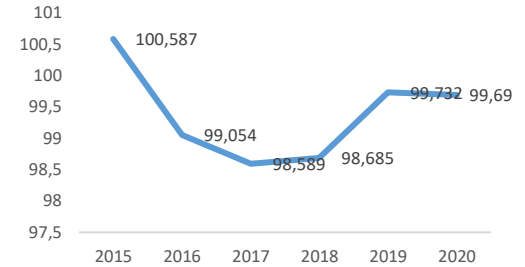


Figure 2: Evolution of the antenatal care coverage (%) in the governorate of Monastir

Births attended by skilled health personnel decreased from 101.05% in 2015 to 97% in 2020 (APC=-0.041%).

Availability of basic essential obstetric care (BEOC) was higher than the recommended minimum acceptable level (>4 BEOC facilities per 500 000 population) (4.46 in 2015 and 4.15 in 2020).

Availability of comprehensive essential obstetric care (CEOC) was also higher than the recommended minimum acceptable level (>1 CEOC facility per 500 000 population) (2.67 in 2015 and 2.49 in 2020).

Conclusion:

In Monastir, BEOC and CEOC were adequate. The other indicators of 2015 were better than those in 2020. More efforts should be focused on an appropriate application of the perinatal program to improve the reproductive health.