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TO DETERMINE THE PREVALENCE OF PRETERM BIRTH AND ITS ASSOCIATED FACTOR IN JIMMA UNIVERSITY SPECIALIZED TEACHING AND REFERRAL HOSPITAL SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA, 2015

Israel Bekele

Jimma University, Ethiopia

Background: Being born before 37 weeks gestational age or before 259 days since the first day of a woman's last menstrual period is defined as preterm birth according to the WHO. Being born too early is now the leading cause of death in children around the world and is responsible for 1 million out of the 6.3 million deaths of children fewer than 5 in 2013. Greatest burden is felt in developing countries.

Objective: To determine the prevalence of preterm birth and its associated factor in Jimma University specialized teaching and referral hospital South West Ethiopia 2015.

Methodology: Institution based, cross sectional study was conducted to assess the prevalence of preterm birth and association factors among mothers who gave births in Jush from May' 25 to Jun' 25, 2015. The final sample size was being 220 mothers selected by systematic sampling technique were being employed to select study participants. Data was being collected through face to face interview using structured questionnaire. The collected data was being coded, sorted and processed using manual compilation and analyzed using descriptive parameters (SPSS version 16.0) and other electronic devices.

Result: The prevalence rate of preterm birth was 25.9%. Rural place of residency (OR=2.281, CI: (1.22-4.263), P=0.010), substance intake during pregnancy (OR=0.530 CI: (0.281-0.998), P=0.049), history of abortion (OR=0.282, CI: (0.14-0.565), P=<0.001), history of the still birth (OR=0.213, CI: (0.103-0.441), P=<0.001), history of preterm labor (OR=0.206, CI: (0.108-0.393), P=<0.001), pre-mature rupture of membrane (OR=0.255, CI: (0.134-0.483), P=<0.001), history of bleeding during pregnancy (OR=0.216, CI: (0.11-0.423), P=<0.001), UTI during pregnancy (OR=0.488, CI: (0.243-0.981), P=0.044), hypertension during pregnancy (P=0.003), history of twins delivery (OR=0.239, CI: (0.085-0.677), P=0.007), history of low birth weight (OR=0.085, CI: (0.04-0.18), P=<0.001), history of preterm birth including the current (OR=0.005, CI: (0.002-0.018), P=<0.001) were determined as significant risk factors for preterm birth.

Conclusion & Recommendation: Identifying pregnant women at the risk of preterm delivery and providing quality healthcare, further researches should be performed to find out other possible factors.

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1. Bekele I, Demeke T, Dugna K (2017) Prevalence of Preterm Birth and its Associated Factors among Mothers Delivered in Jimma University Specialized Teaching and Referral Hospital, Jimma Zone, Oromia Regional State, South West Ethiopia. *J Women's Health Care* 6: 356. doi:10.4172/2167-0420.1000356
2. Israel B, Kifle W, Tigist D, Fantahun W (2017) Organizational Commitment and its Predictors among Nurses Working in Jimma University Specialized Teaching Hospital, Southwest Ethiopia. *Prim Health Care* 7: 262. doi: 10.4172/2167-1079.1000262
3. Bekele I, Zewde W, Neme A. Assessment of Prevalence, Types and Factors Associated with Adolescent Sexual Abuse in High School in Limmu Gnet High School. *Health Sci J* 2017, 11: 3.
4. Mesfin Beharu, Israel Bekele, Zewdie Birhanu and Ibrahim Yimam, Cultural Sensitiveness in Health Care Delivery of Jimma University Specialized And Teaching Hospital, South West Ethiopia, 2016, *Quality in Primary Care* (2017) 25 (3): 109-128
5. Adherence to infection prevention and its factors among nurses in jimma university medical center manuscript accepted.

israel.bekele90@gmail.com