

# **Determining the Causes and Risk Factors of Stillbirths at GPHC**

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## **Abstract**

### **Background**

Although a worldwide issue, the burden of stillbirths is mostly upon middle- and low-income countries.<sup>[1][2]</sup> SDG for stillbirths has a target of 12 or fewer stillbirths per 1000 total births in all countries. Guyana, a middle-income country at the brink of achieving the upper limit for UN's SDG for stillbirths, in the year 2030.<sup>[1][4][5]</sup> GPHC is the main tertiary, referral, specialist hospital in Guyana.

### **Objectives**

This study aimed to determine the stillbirth rate at GPHC during the period of January 1 to July 31, 2021. It also aimed to determine the number of stillbirth cases that were being managed as inpatients vs referral, the number of stillbirth cases that were fresh vs macerated and also the main risk factors and causes of stillbirths at GPHC during the period January 1 to July 31, 2021

### **Methodology**

A quantitative, retrospective, case control study was conducted. Cases included 37 stillbirths occurring at GPHC January 1 to July 31, 2021 that were 28 weeks gestation and older. Controls were 37 livebirths selected at random, meeting the same inclusion criteria as cases. Maternal medical records for cases and controls were reviewed and descriptive statistics were used to analyse data extracted from charts.

### **Results**

Stillbirth rate at GPHC from January 1 to July 31, 2021 was found to be 11.96 per 1000 births. More stillbirths were managed as referral (24 cases) vs inpatients (13 cases). Most stillbirths were macerated (68.57%) vs fresh (31.43%). Possible risk factors of stillbirth at GPHC include *male sex, referral management, HTN disease, DM disease, not having antenatal labs done,*

*having less than 8 ANC clinic visits, multiparity, preterm and post term gestation, advanced maternal age and being 35 and older.* Most common cause of stillbirths was placenta abruption. Most common maternal condition is complications of placenta cord and membrane. The most common antepartum cause is foetal death unspecified, while the most common intrapartum cause was is acute intrapartum event.

## **Conclusion**

This study shows that there is improvement of stillbirth rate at GPHC. However, before the results from this study can be extrapolated onto Guyana, other comparative studies should be done.

## **Introduction**

Stillbirths are an issue in all of the world.<sup>[1][2]</sup> In the year 2015 alone, the stillbirth rate was noted to be 18.4 per 1000 births.<sup>[4]</sup> Although, it is a global problem, the burden of stillbirths is experienced more in middle- and low-income countries.<sup>[2]</sup> What's even more appalling is, the majority of the causes of stillbirths are preventable.<sup>[2]</sup>

UNs Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), has set a target for 12 stillbirths or fewer per 1000 total births for every country by the year 2030.<sup>[4]</sup> Guyana, a middle-income country in South America, is at the precipice of the upper limit of SDG target for stillbirths, with a rate of 13.8 (per 1000 total births) in the year 2019.<sup>[1]</sup> The trend of the stillbirth rate in this country is also decreasing when compared to previous years.<sup>[1]</sup> In order for Guyana to achieve UN's SDG by the next 9 years, strategies need to be put in place to eliminate preventable causes of stillbirths. This would entail the regular assessment of country's stillbirth rate and an analysis of causes of stillbirths, that will help guide the implementation of new strategies in maternal and child healthcare (MCH).

Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation (GPHC) is the largest hospital in Guyana and serves as a regional hospital and main tertiary referral health care institution in the country. It is a specialist hospital, inclusive of an Obstetrics and Gynaecological (OB/GYN) department. The majority of deliveries in region four (which contains the largest population in Guyana) are done at GPHC. The hospital also manages maternal emergencies from other health care institutions in the country. The OB/GYN department at GPHC follows standardised protocols adopted from ACOG and other international bodies with the aim of reducing the number of maternal and child morbidity and mortality. The stillbirth rate for a 7 months period from January to July, 2019 was 15.8 (per 1000 total births), considerably higher than country's stillbirth rate in 2019, possibly attributed to high number of referral cases.<sup>[5]</sup>

This study aimed to determine the stillbirth rate at GPHC from the period of January to July, 2021 and to distinguish the stillbirth cases that were being managed as inpatients vs the referral

cases. It also aimed to highlight the main causes and risk factors identified for stillbirths at GPHC.

## Methodology

This was a retrospective, observational, case control study of all stillbirths and proportion of the livebirth cases occurring in the OB/GYN department at GPHC, from January 1 to July 31, 2021. Cases for this study were selected based on the following criteria: Delivery occurring from January 1 to July 31, 2021 and, gestational age at delivery 28 weeks and older. All stillbirth cases that met the following criteria were selected as the sample of cases. A random sample of live birth cases (having the same sample size as sample of cases) that met the following criteria were selected as sample of control. Maternal charts for each sample unit was perused and the following data was extracted: *Registration Number, Initial of First and Last Name, Date of Admission, Maternal Age, Date and Time of Delivery, Gender of Baby, Fate of Baby, Maturity of Pregnancy, Birth Weight, Inpatient vs Referral, GsPs, Maternal Morbidity, Toxic Habits, Trauma, Number of Antenatal Clinic Attendances, HTN and/or DM disease, Maternal Hb, Recent Obstetric Ultrasound Findings, Diagnosis on Admission, ROM >18hrs, Antenatal Labs Done, Type of Delivery (for stillbirth cases fate of delivery {fresh vs macerated} and cause of death* were also extracted). Data was inputted into an encrypted table with similar headings, that only the researchers had access to.

Data entry file was then converted to as SPSS data file where the frequencies were computed and tables and charts were created. The odds ratio using binary logistics regression and multinomial logistics regression at the 95% confidence interval for the following factors were attempted in SPSS: *Maternal Age, Date and Time of Delivery, Gender of Baby, Fate of Baby, Maturity of Pregnancy, Birth Weight, Inpatient vs Referral, GsPs, Maternal Morbidity, Toxic Habits, Trauma, Number of Antenatal Clinic Attendances, HTN and/or DM disease, Maternal Hb, Recent Obstetric Ultrasound Findings, Diagnosis on Admission, ROM >18hrs, Antenatal Labs Done, Type of Delivery, Fresh vs Macerated*. However, odds ratio could not be computed due to the number of missing data from data set, for the factors, and therefore was excluded from the study. Higher frequency percentages of a factor for *stillbirth cases*, when compared to livebirth cases was used instead to determine whether a likely risk factor existed (although it is a weak tool for showing association).

The *ICD-PM Classification of cause death* was then determined for each stillbirth case.

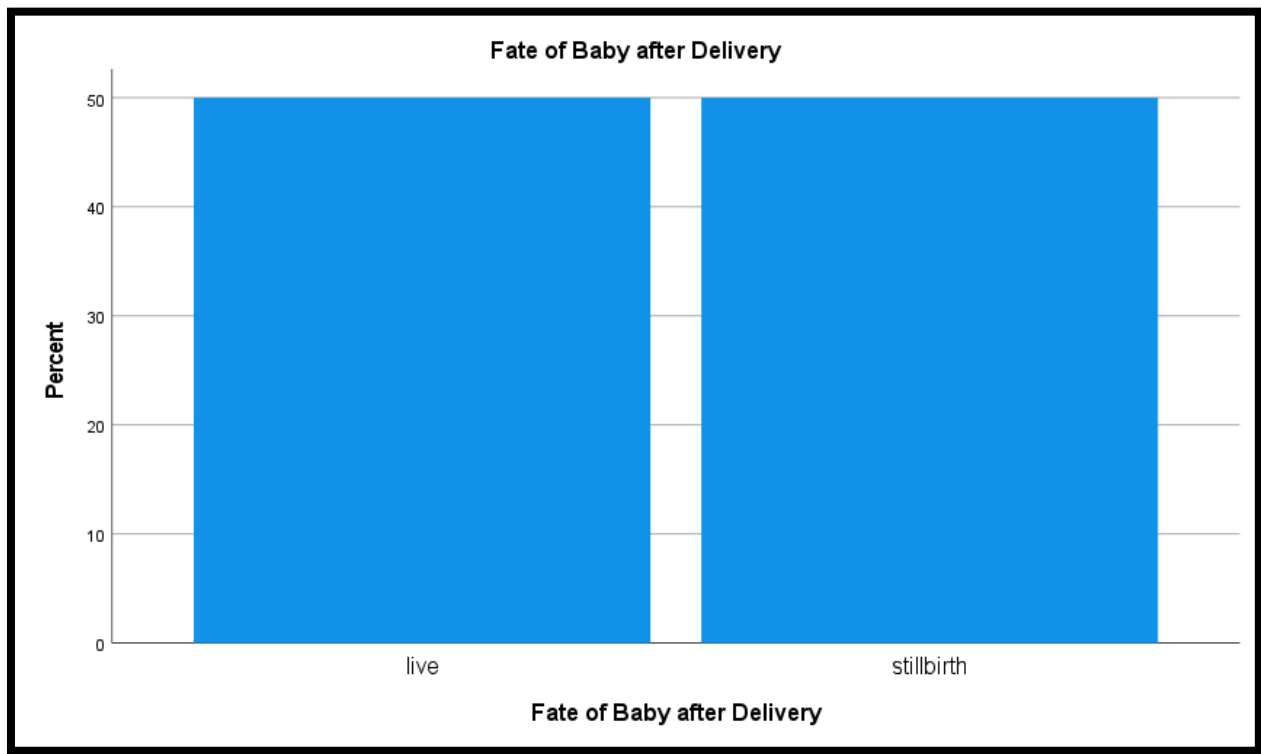
## **Ethical Considerations**

1. Permission was granted by GPHC to use the charts to obtain data for this study
2. Patient's personal data were excluded from data collection and instead were identified by registration number on chart and initial of first and last names.
3. Data collected was also placed in an encrypted file that only the researchers had access to.

## Results

Table 1:Fate of Baby after Delivery					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	live	37	50.0	50.0	50.0
	stillbirth	37	50.0	50.0	100.0
	Total	74	100.0	100.0	

**Figure 1: Fate of Baby after Delivery**



Sample for cases and controls consisted of 37 stillbirths and 37 livebirths respectively. The frequency table and bar chart in figures 1 and 2 depicts the aforementioned information.

### **Stillbirth Rate Calculation**

- *Total Number of Stillbirth recorded at GPHC from Jan 1, 2021 to Jul 31, 2021 = 42*
- *Total Number of Stillbirths whose medical records were located from Jan 1, 2021 to Jul 31, 2021 = 37*
- *Total Numbers of Births Occurring at GPHC from Jan 1, 2021 to Jul 31, 2021 = 3, 094*
- *Stillbirth Rate at GPHC from Jan 1, 2021 to Jul 31, 2021 = 13.57 per 1000 births*
- *Stillbirth Rate at GPHC from this study, from Jan 1, 2021 to Jul 31, 2021 = 11.96 per 1000 births*

**Table 2: Frequency Table**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Stillbirths N</b>	<b>Stillbirth %</b>	<b>Livebirths N</b>	<b>Livebirths %</b>
<b>Fate of Baby</b>	<b>Macerated</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
	<b>Fresh</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Sex of Baby</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>42.1</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>61.8</b>
<b>Management in Hospital</b>	<b>Inpatient</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>69.8</b>
	<b>Referral</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22.6</b>
<b>HTN Disease</b>	<b>HTN</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23.8</b>
	<b>No HTN</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>60.4</b>
<b>DM Disease</b>	<b>DM</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>
	<b>No DM</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>50.7</b>
<b>Maternal Hb</b>	<b>Anaemia</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>52.6</b>
	<b>Normal Hb</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Toxic Habits</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60</b>
	<b>no</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>51.5</b>
<b>Trauma</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

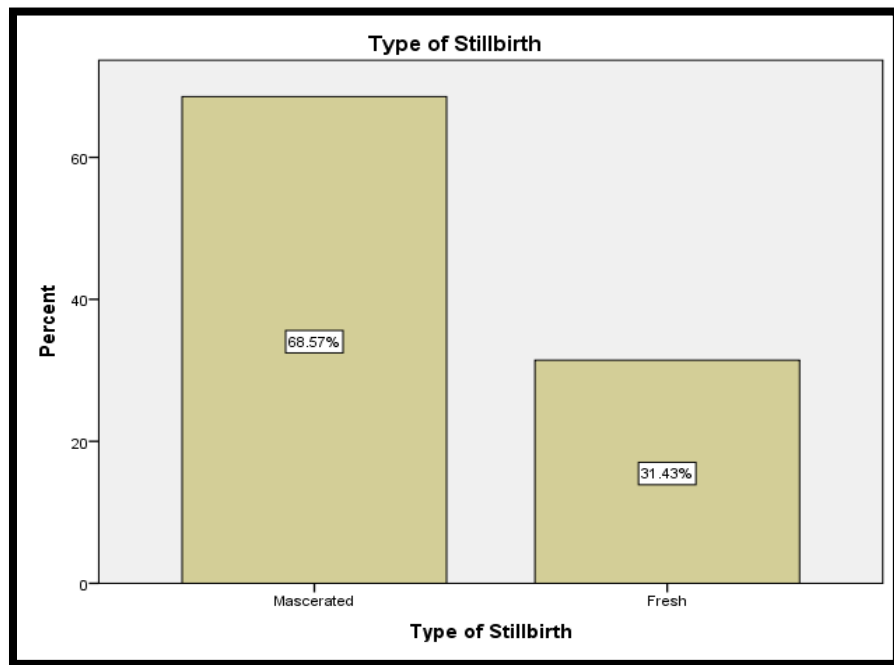


	no	28	<b>96.6</b>	36	<b>100</b>
Antenatal Labs Done	Yes	28	<b>43.8</b>	36	<b>56.3</b>
	No	6	<b>85.7</b>	1	<b>14.3</b>
Type of Delivery	SVD	28	<b>50.9</b>	27	<b>49.1</b>
	LSCS	9	<b>47.4</b>	10	<b>52.6</b>
ROM<18hrs	Yes	22	<b>37.9</b>	36	<b>62.1</b>
	No	2	<b>66.7</b>	1	<b>33.3</b>
Antenatal USG Done	Yes	30	<b>45.5</b>	36	<b>54.5</b>
	No	5	<b>83.3</b>	1	<b>16.7</b>
Number of ANC Attendance	Less than 8 visits	23	<b>51.1</b>	22	<b>48.9</b>
	8 visits and above	6	<b>28.6</b>	15	<b>71.4</b>
Parity	Nulliparity	11	<b>44</b>	14	<b>56</b>
	Primiparity	3	<b>23.1</b>	10	<b>76.9</b>
	Multiparity	20	<b>66.7</b>	10	<b>33.3</b>
	Grand-multi parity	3	<b>50</b>	3	<b>50</b>
Gestational Age	28+0 to 31+6	13	<b>36.1</b>	0	<b>0</b>
	32+0 to 33+6	5	<b>13.9</b>	0	<b>0</b>
	34+0 to 36+6	11	<b>30.6</b>	3	<b>9.7</b>
	37+0 to 38+6	5	<b>13.9</b>	10	<b>32.3</b>
	39+0 to 41+6	1	<b>2.8</b>	18	<b>58.1</b>
	>42+0	1	<b>2.8</b>	0	<b>0</b>
Birth Weight	<1000g	5	<b>14.3</b>	0	<b>0</b>

	1000g to 1499g	7	<b>20</b>	0	<b>0</b>
	1500g to 2499g	10	<b>28.6</b>	2	<b>5.4</b>
	2500g to 4000g	11	<b>31.4</b>	32	<b>86.5</b>
	>4000g	2	<b>5.7</b>	3	<b>8.1</b>
Age	19 years and less	1	<b>2.7</b>	6	<b>16.2</b>
	20years to 34years	28	<b>75.7</b>	27	<b>73</b>
	35years and older	8	<b>21.6</b>	4	<b>10.8</b>

Figure 2 is a frequency table depicting frequencies for the following variables for stillbirth and livebirth pregnancies that occurred at GPHC from January 1 to July 31, 2021: “*Sex of Baby, Management in Hospital, Hypertensive Disease, Diabetic Disease, Maternal Hb, Toxic Habits (alcohol use and smoking), Trauma, Antenatal Labs Done, Type of Delivery, ROM<18hrs, Ultrasound Done Antenatally, Maternal Age, Birth Weight of Baby, Number of ANC Attendances, Gestational Age, Parity*”. The table also includes the percentages of frequencies for each variable. For **Fate of baby (macerated vs fresh) – stillbirths:** 24 cases were macerated, 11 cases were fresh, and 2 cases had missing data. N.B: fate of the baby was not applicable for livebirths. For **Sex of the baby – stillbirths:** 22 were males and 13 were females, 2 cases had missing gender, while for **Sex of baby – livebirths:** 16 were males and 21 were females. For **Management in hospital – stillbirths:** 13 were inpatients, 24 were referrals, while for **Management in hospital – livebirths:** 30 were inpatients and 7 were referrals. For **HTN disease – stillbirths:** 16 had HTN and 21 had no HTN, while for **HTN disease – livebirths:** 5 had HTN and 32 had had no HTN. For **DM disease – stillbirths:** 3 had DM and 34 had no DM, while for **DM disease – livebirths:** 2 had DM and 35 had no DM. For **Maternal Hb – Stillbirths:** 9 had anaemia, 27 had no anaemia and 1 had missing Hb, while for **Maternal Hb – livebirths:** 10 had anaemia and 27 had no anaemia. For **Toxic habits – stillbirths:** 2 cases had a toxic habit, 32 cases had none, and 3 cases had missing data, while for **Toxic habits – livebirth:**

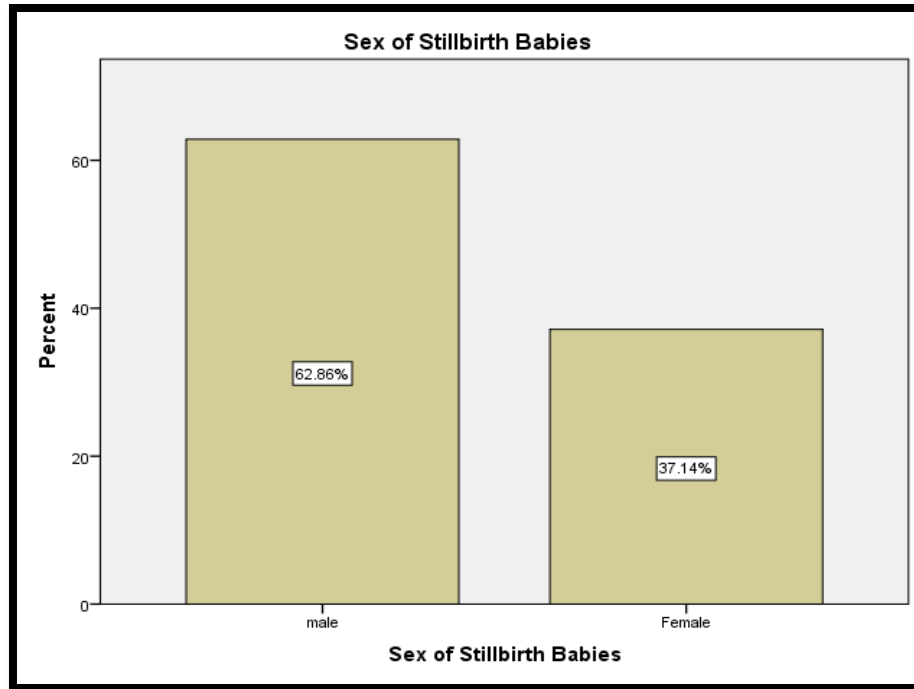
3 cases had a toxic habit and 34 cases had no toxic habit. **For Trauma – stillbirths** 1 case had reported trauma, 28 cases had no reported trauma and 8 cases had missing data, while for **Trauma – livebirths** 0 cases had trauma, 36 had no trauma reported, 1 case had missing data. For **Antenatal labs done – stillbirths** 28 cases had labs done, 6 cases had no labs done and 3 cases had missing data, while for **Antenatal labs done – livebirths** 36 had labs done, while 1 had no labs done. For **Type of delivery -stillbirths** 28 cases were SVD and 9 cases were LSCS, while for **Type of delivery – livebirths** 27 cases were SVD and 10 cases were LSCS. **For ROM<18hrs – stillbirths** 22 cases had ROM<18hrs and 2 cases had ROM>18hrs, 13 cases had missing data, while for **ROM<18hrs – livebirths** 36 cases had ROM<18hrs, while 1 case had ROM>18hrs. **USG done antenatally – stillbirths** 30 cases had USG done antenatally, 5 cases had no USG done antenatally, and 2 cases had missing data, while for **USG done antenatally – livebirths** 36 cases had USG done antenatally and 1 had no USG done antenatally. **For Number of ANC visit – stillbirths** 23 had less than 8 ANC visits, 6 had 8 and greater ANC visits, 8 cases had missing data, while for **Number of ANC visit – livebirths** 22 cases had less than 8 visits and 15 cases had 8 visits and greater. For **Parity – stillbirths** 11 cases were nulliparous, 3 cases were primiparous, 20 cases were multiparous and 3 cases were grand-multiparous, while for **Parity – livebirths** 14 cases were nulliparous, 10 cases were primiparous, 10 cases were multiparous and 3 cases were grand-multiparous. For **Gestational age – stillbirths** 13 cases had GA from 28+0 to 31+6, 5 cases from 32+0 to 33+6, 11 cases from 34+0 to 36+6, 5 cases from 37+0 to 38+6, 1 case from 39+0 to 41+6, 1 case from >42+0 and 1 case had missing data, while for **Gestational age – livebirths** 0 cases had GA from 28+0 to 31+6, 0 cases from 32+0 to 33+6, 3 cases from 34+0 to 36+6, 10 cases from 37+0 to 38+6, 18 case from 39+0 to 41+6 and 0 case from >42+0, 6 cases had missing data. For **Birth weight – stillbirths** 5 cases had <1000g, 7 cases had 1000g to 1499g, 10 cases had 1500g to 2499g, 11 cases had 2500g to 4000g, 2 cases had >4000g and 2 cases had missing data, while for **Birth weight – livebirth** cases 0 cases had <1000g, 0 cases had 1000g to 1499g, 2 cases had 1500g to 2499g, 32 cases had 2500g to 4000g, and 3 cases had >4000g. For Maternal Age – stillbirths 1 case was 19 years and less, 28 cases were ages 20 to 34 years, 8 cases were 35 years and older, while for Maternal ages – livebirths 6 cases were 19 years and less, 27 cases were ages 20 to 34 years, 4 cases were 35years and older.



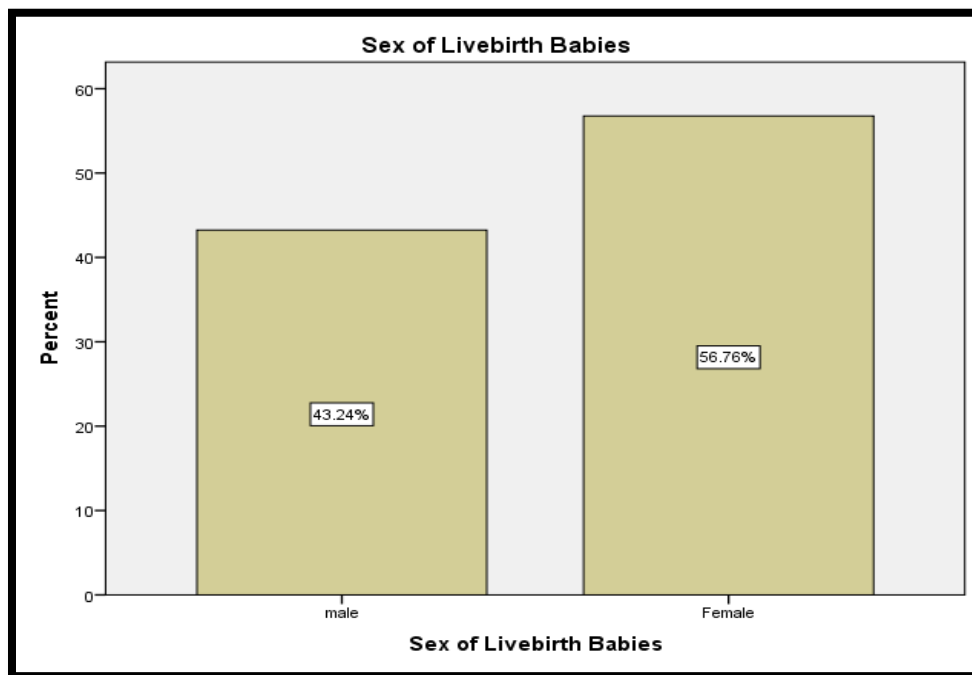
**Figure 2 Type of Stillbirth**

Figure 2 is a bar graph showing the % frequencies of types of stillbirths. % Macerated stillbirth 68.57% while % fresh stillbirths 31.43%.

**Sex of the Baby**



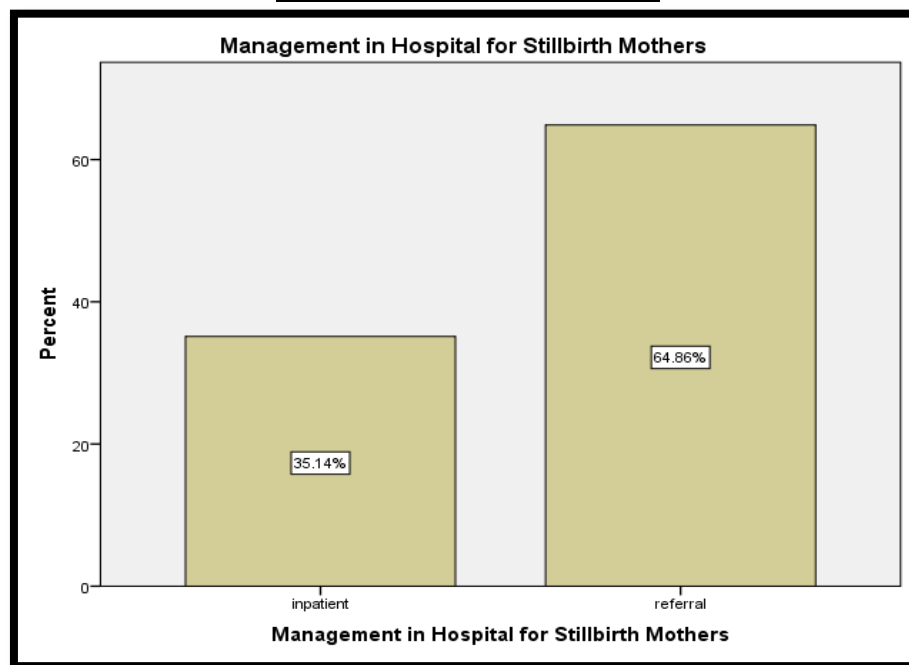
**Figure 3 Sex of the Baby**



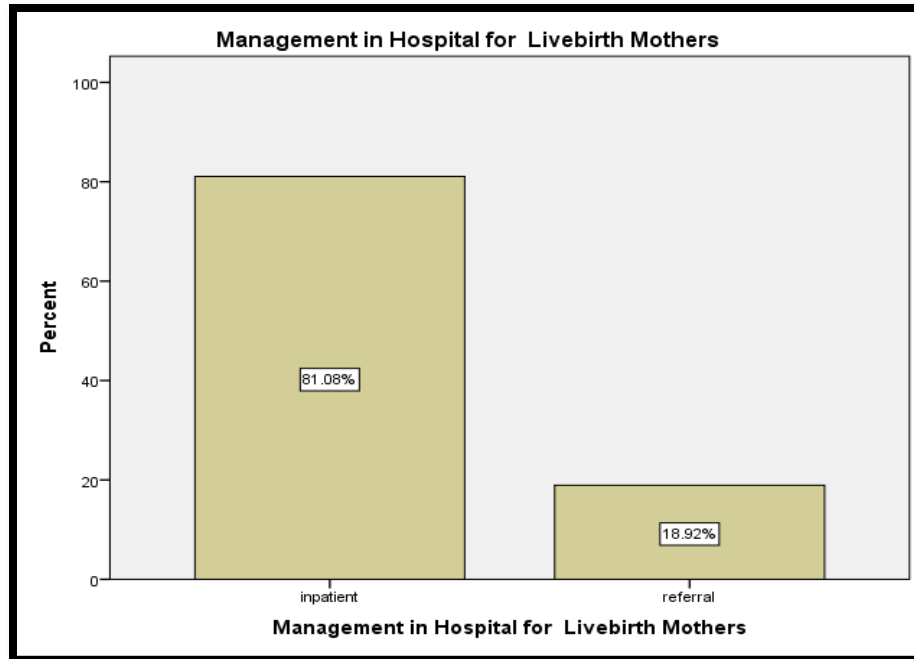
**Figure 4 Sex of livebirth Babies**

Figures 3 and 4 are bar graphs showing % frequencies of "sex" of stillbirth and livebirth babies respectively at GPHC from January 1 to July 31, 2021. For stillbirth babies 62.86% were male while 37.14% were females. While for livebirths, 43.24% were male and 56.76% were female.

***Management in Hospital***



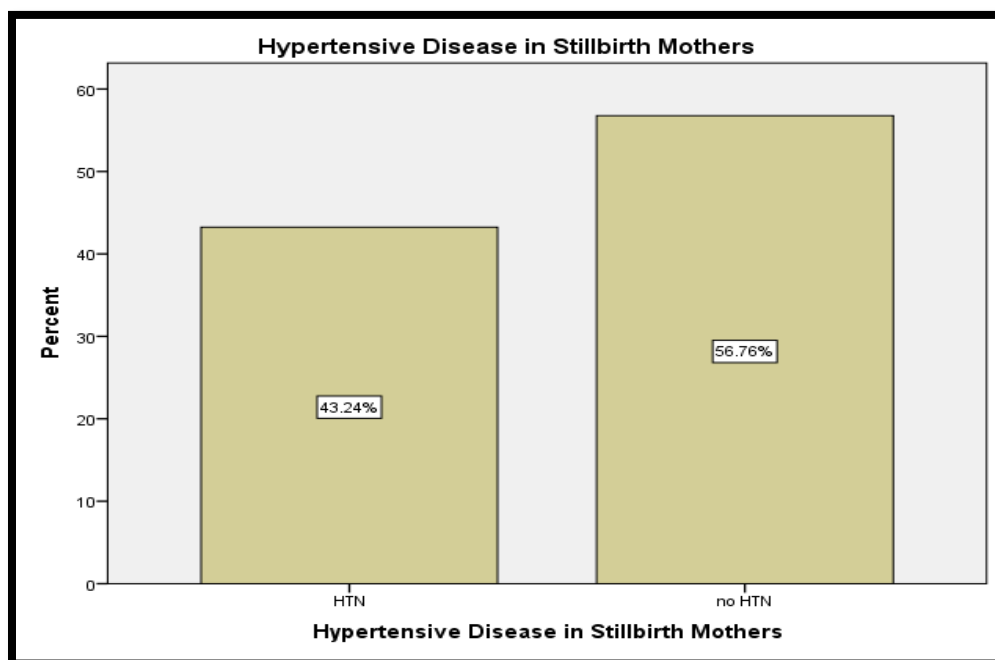
**Figure 5 Management in Hospital**



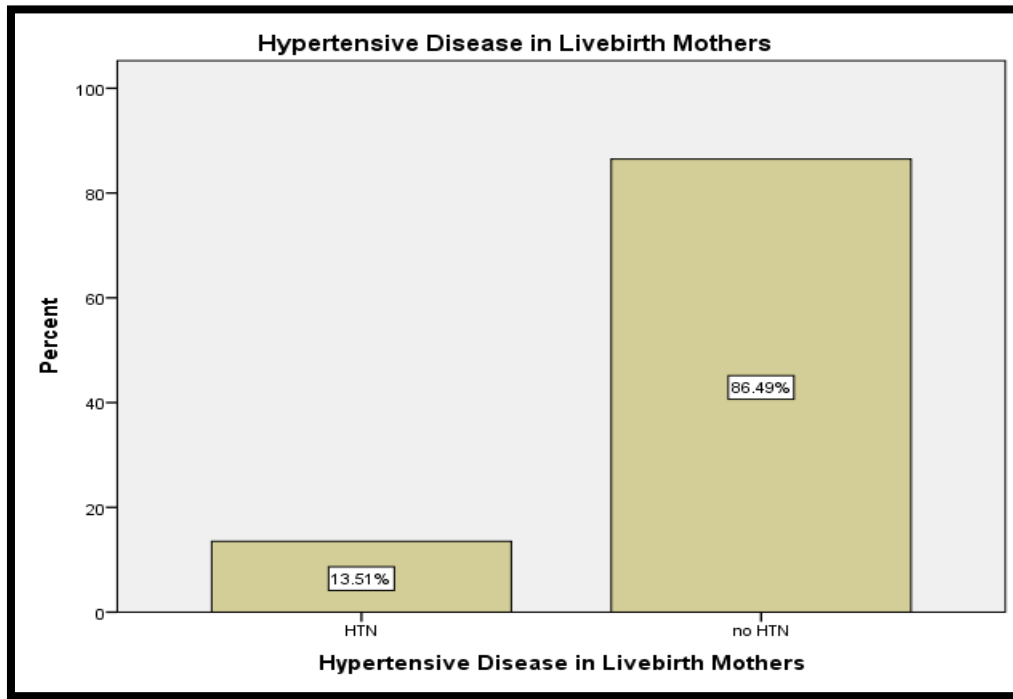
**Figure 6: Management In hospital for live birth Mothers**

Figures 5 and 6 are bar graphs showing % frequencies for “*Management of Stillbirth and Livebirth in Hospital*”, respectively, from January 1 to July 31, 2021 at GPHC. 35.14% of stillbirths were managed as inpatients, while 64.86% were referrals. For livebirths 81.08% were managed as inpatients while 18.92% were referrals.

### **Hypertensive Disease**



**Figure 7 Hypertensive Disease**

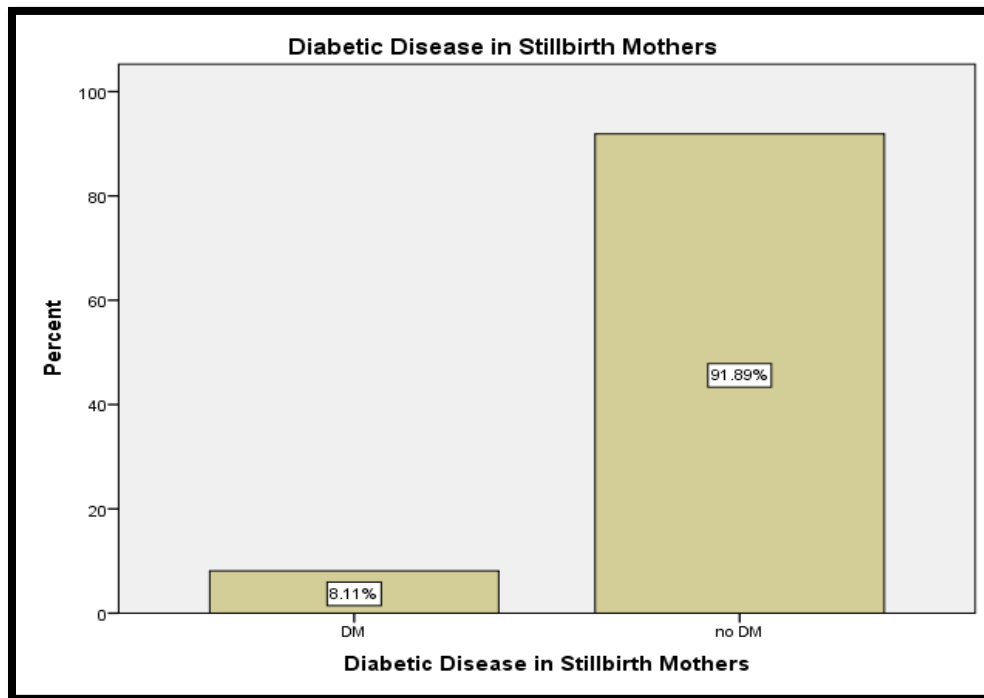


**Figure 8: Hypertensive Disease in Livebirth Mothers**

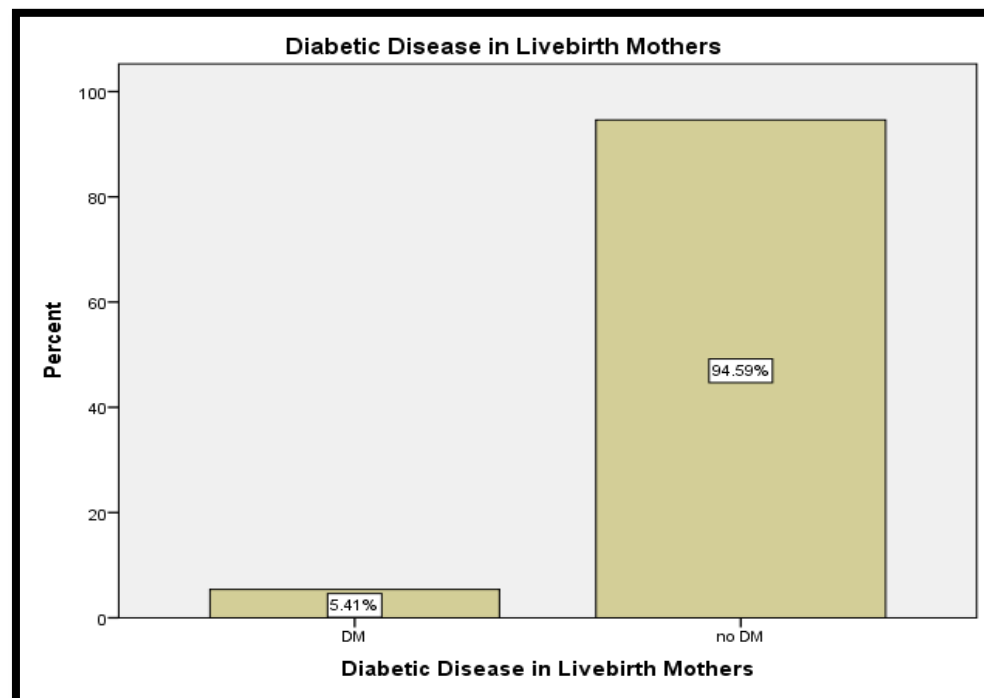
Figure 7 and 8 are bar graphs showing % frequencies for “HTN Disease” in Stillbirth and Livebirth pregnancies, respectively, from January 1 to July 31, 2021 at GPHC. 43.24% of stillbirth mothers had HTN while 56.76% of had no HTN. For livebirth cases 13.51% had HTN while 86.49% had no HTN.



### Diabetic Disease



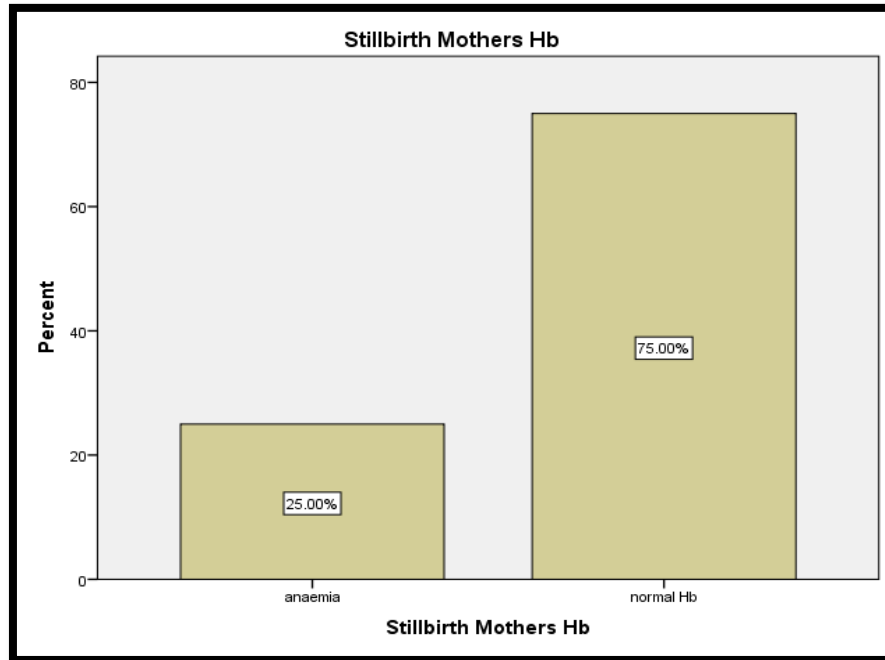
**Figure 9 Diabetic Disease**



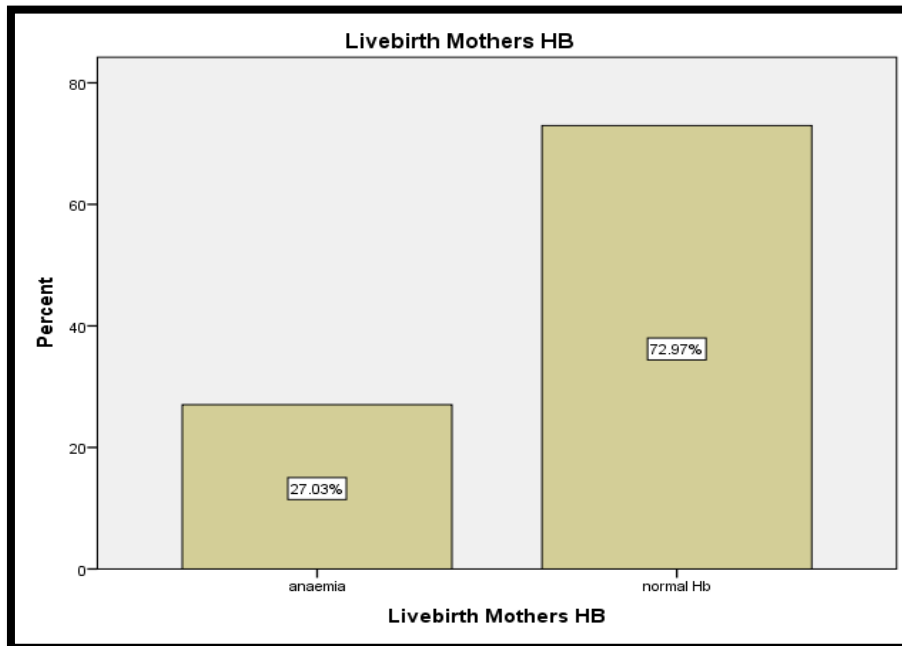
**Figure 10 Diabetic Disease in Livebirth mothers**

Figures 9 and 10 are bar graphs showing % frequencies of “DM Disease” in Stillbirth and Livebirth pregnancies from January 1 to July 31., 2021 at GPHC. 8.11% of stillbirth mothers had DM. While 91.89% had no DM. For livebirth mothers 5.41% had DM while 94.59% had no DM.

### *Maternal Hb*



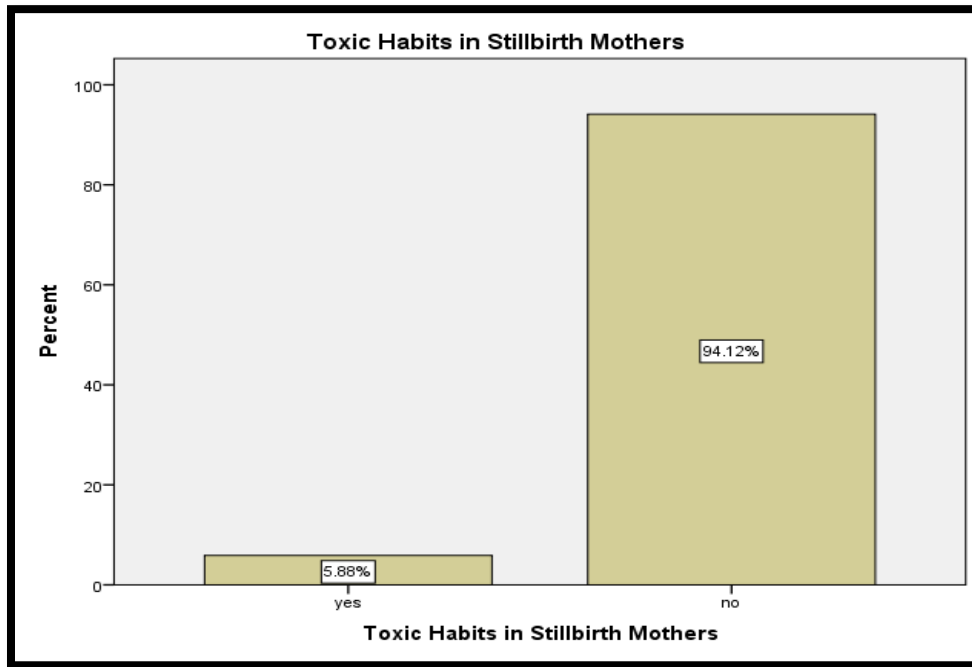
**Figure 11 Maternal Hb**



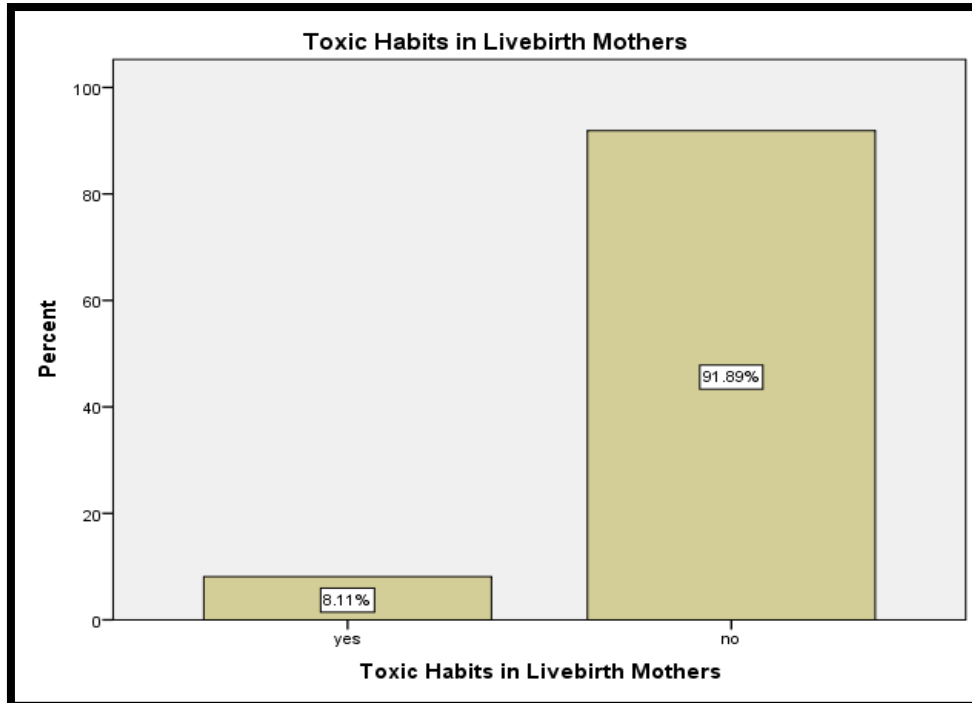
**Figure 12 Livebirth Maternal Hb**

Figures 11 and 12 are bar graphs showing % frequencies of "*Maternal Hb*" in Stillbirth and Livebirth pregnancies respectively, at GPHC from January 1 to July 31, 2021. For stillbirth mothers 25% had anaemia while 75% did not have anaemia. While for livebirth mothers 27.03% had anaemia while 72.97% had no anaemia.

### *Toxic Habits*



**Figure 13 Toxic Habits**

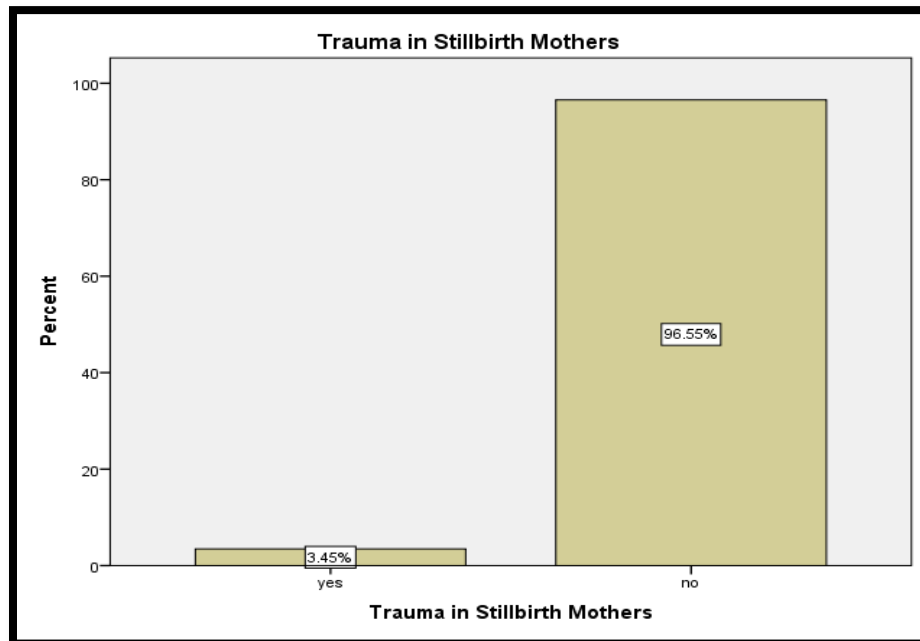


**Figure 14 Toxic Habits in livebirth mothers**

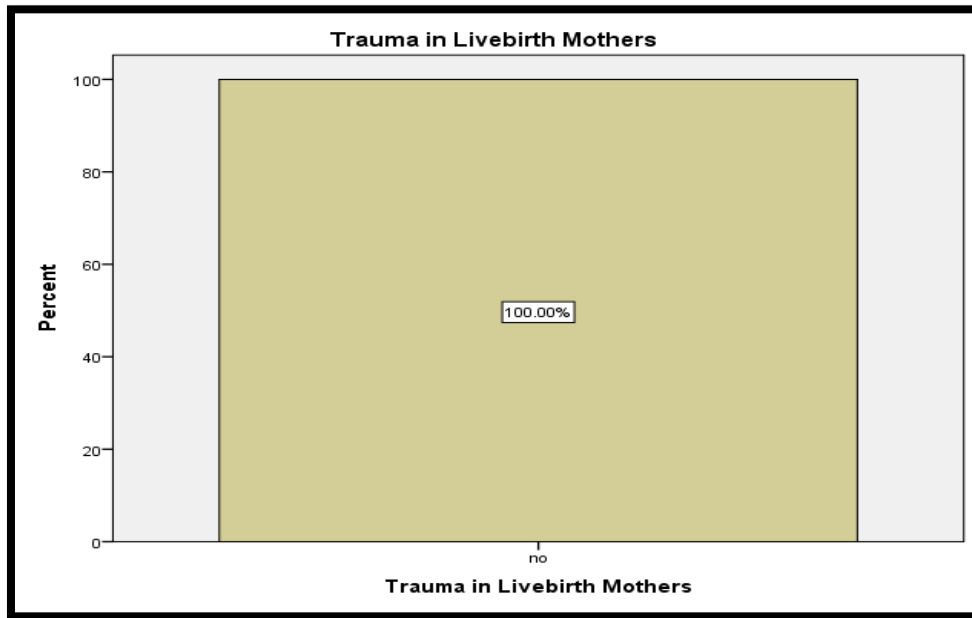
Figures 13 and 14 are bar graphs showing the % frequencies of *"Toxic Habits (alcohol use and smoking)"* in Stillbirth and Livebirth pregnancies, respectively, at GPHC from January 1 to July

31, 2021. For stillbirth mothers 5.88% had toxic habits, while 94.12% had no trauma. While for livebirths 8.11% had toxic habits while 91.89% had no toxic habits.

### **Trauma**



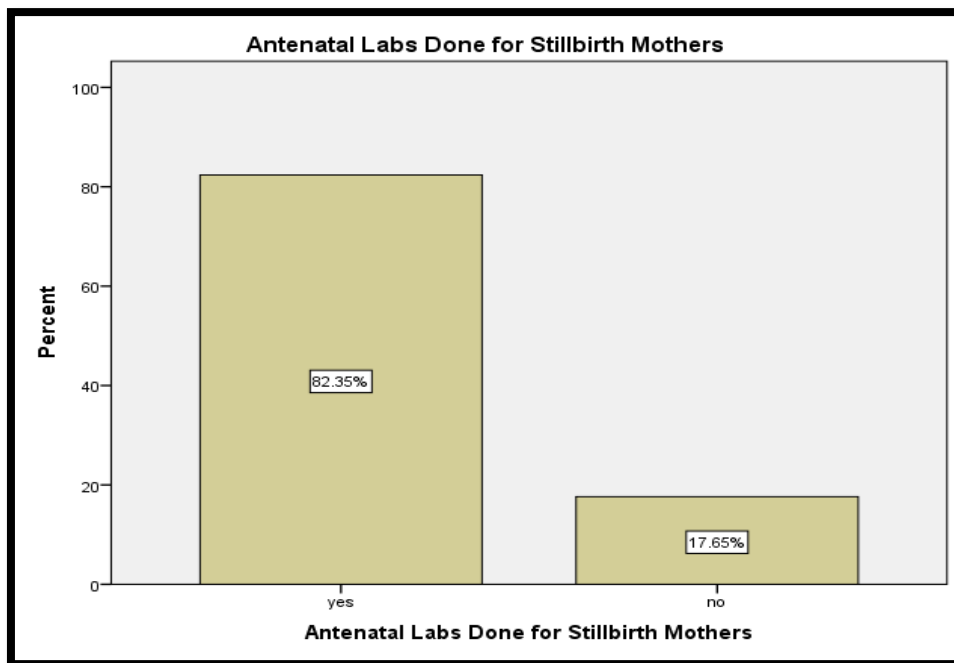
**Figure 15**



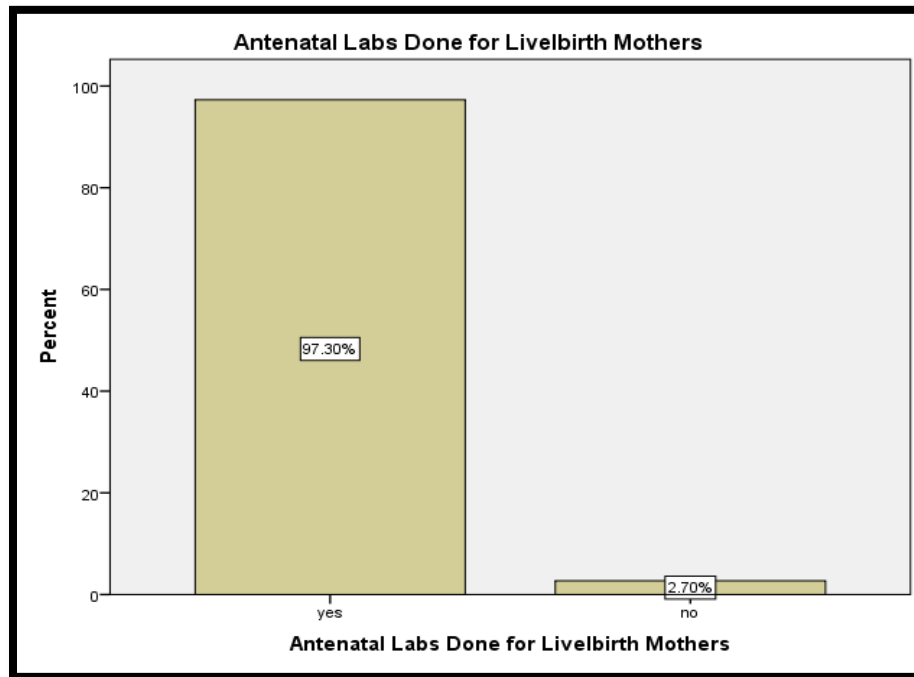
**Figure 16**

Figures 15 and 16 are bar graphs showing the % frequencies for “*Trauma*” in Stillbirth and Livebirth pregnancies, respectively, at GPHC from January 1 to July 31, 2021. 3.45% of stillbirth mothers had trauma while 96.55% had no trauma. 100% of livebirth mothers had no trauma.

**Antenatal Labs Done**



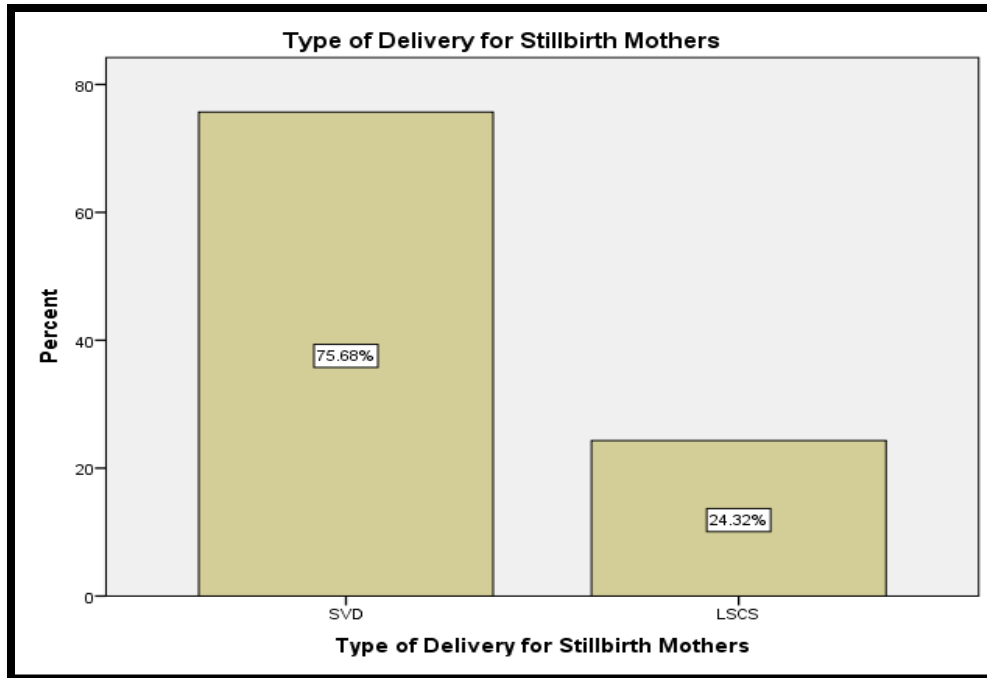
**Figure 17**



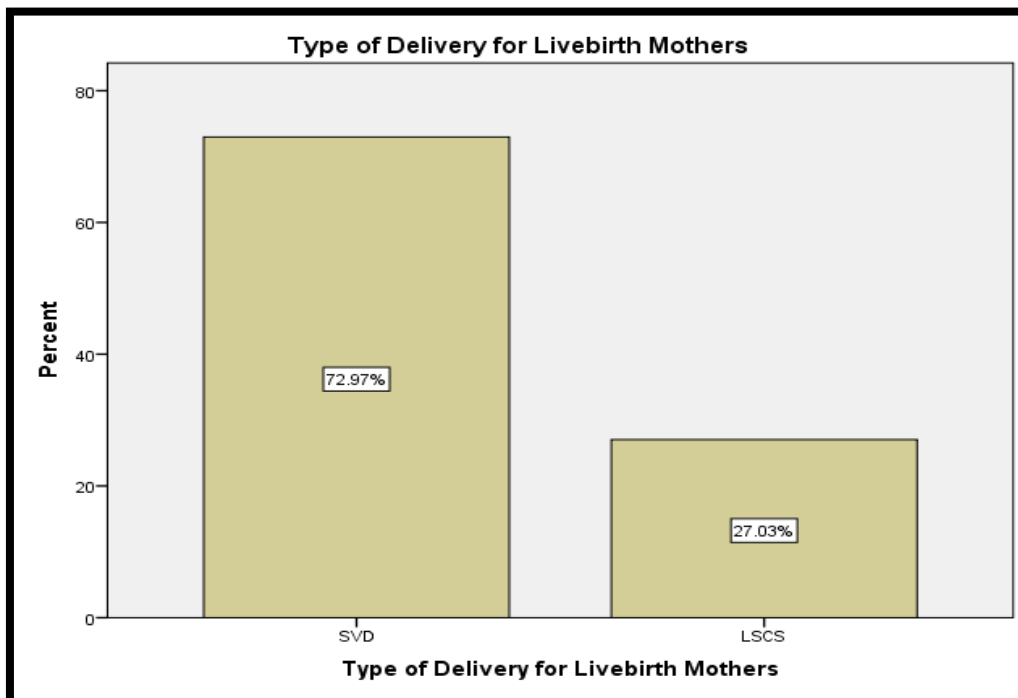
**Figure 18**

Figures 17 and 18 are bar graphs showing the % frequencies of “*Antenatal Lab Done*” for stillbirth and livebirth pregnancies, respectively, at GPHC from January 1 to July31, 2021. 82.35% of stillbirth mothers had antenatal labs done, while 17.65% had no labs done. For livebirth mother 97.30% had antenatal labs done while 2.70% had no labs done.

**Type of Delivery**



**Figure 19**

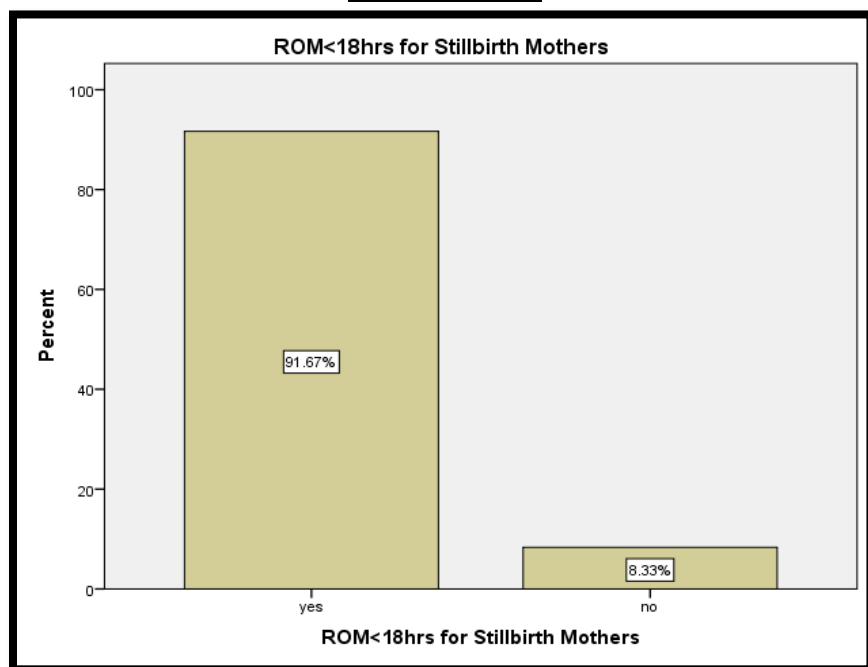


**Figure 20**

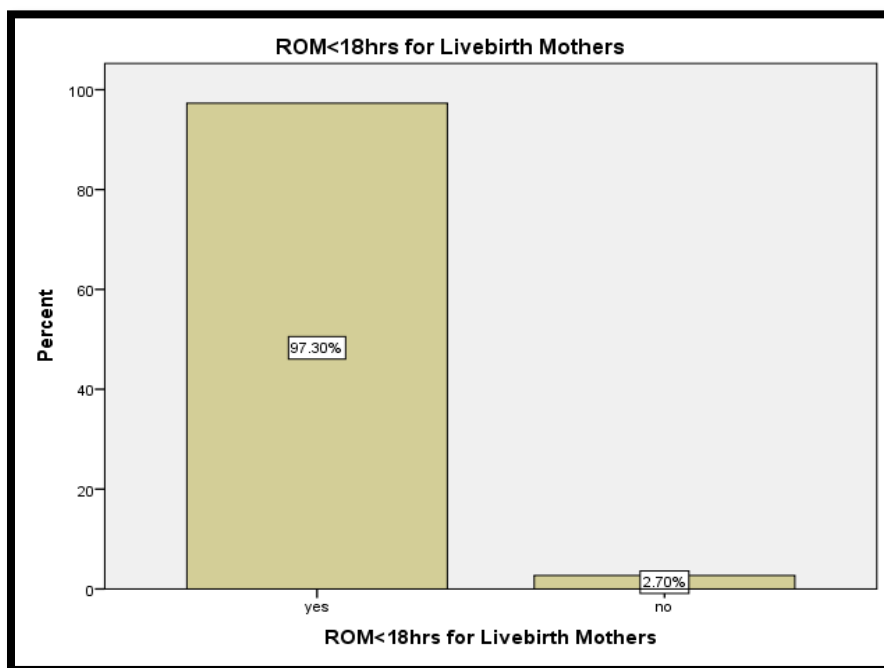
Figures 19 and 20 are bar graphs showing % frequencies of “*Type of Deliveries*” of Stillbirth and Livebirth pregnancies, respectively, at GPHC from January 1 to July 31, 2021. 75.68% of

stillbirth cases were delivered via SVD while 24.32% were delivered via LSCS. For livebirth cases 72.97% were delivered via SVD, while 27.03% were delivered via LSCS.

**ROM<18hrs**



**Figure 21**

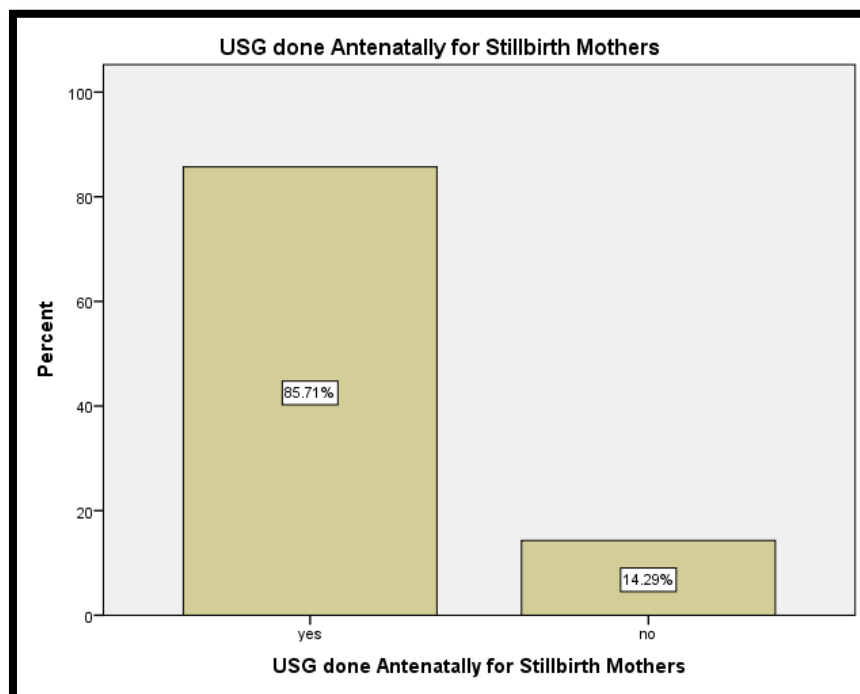


**Figure 22**

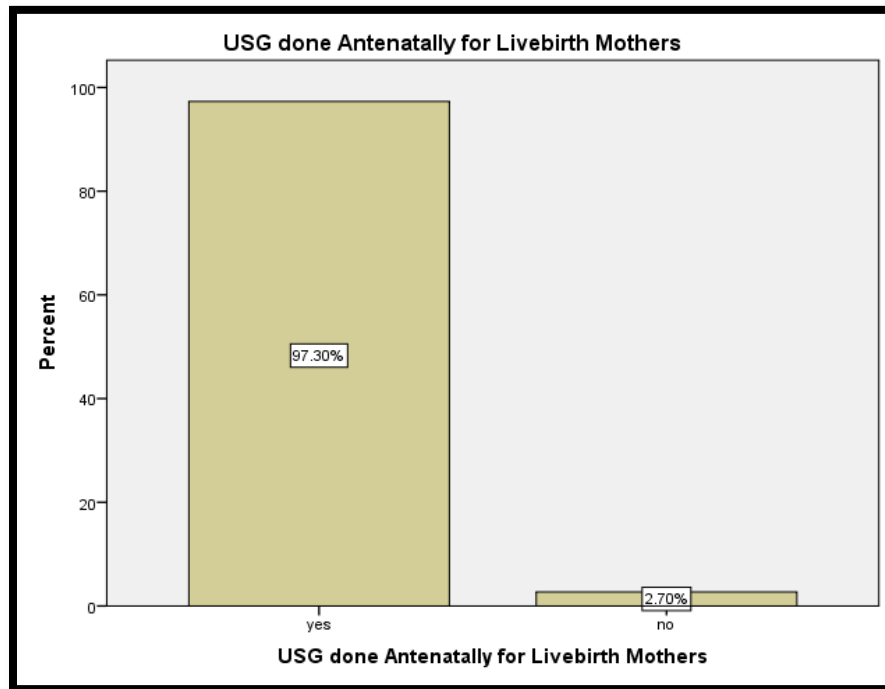


Figure 21 and 22 are bar graphs showing % frequencies for “ROM<18hrs” in stillbirth and livebirth pregnancies, respectively, at GPHC from January 1 to July 31, 2021. For stillbirth cases 91.67% had ROM<18hrs, while 8.33% had ROM>18hrs. While for livebirth cases 97.30% had ROM<18hrs while 2.70 had ROM>18hrs.

### **Ultrasound Done Antenatally**



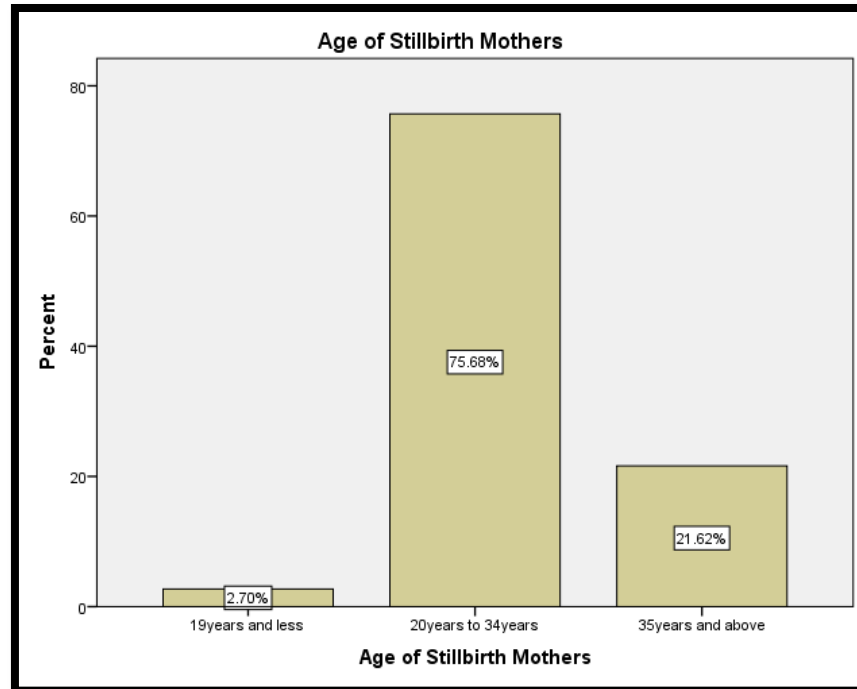
**Figure 23**



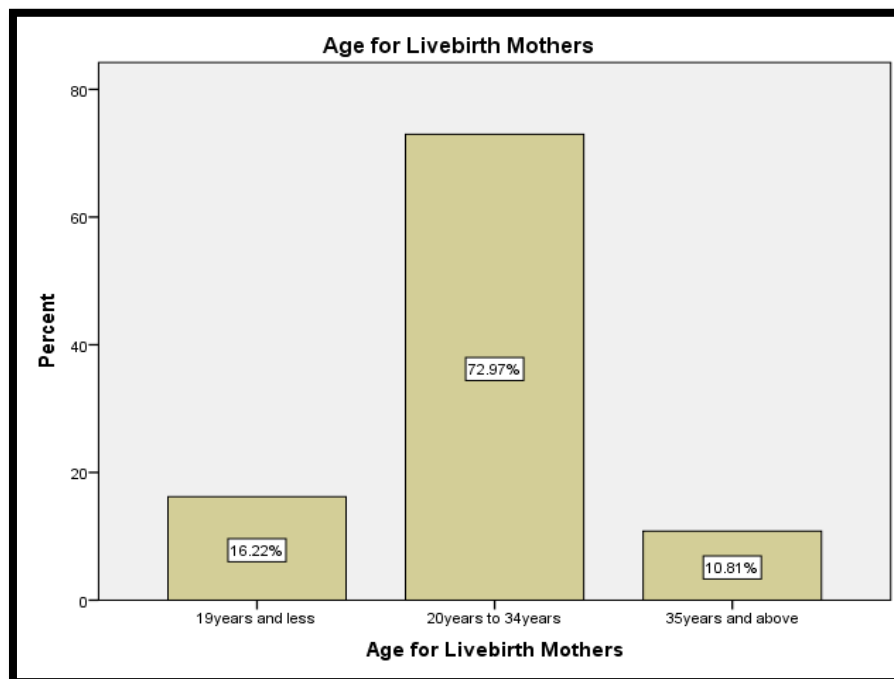
**Figure 24**

Figures 23 and 24 are bar graphs showing % frequencies for “*USG Done Antenatally*” for stillbirths and livebirths respectively, at GPHC from January 1 to July 31, 2021. For stillbirth cases 85.71% had USG done antenatally and 14.29% had no USG done antenatally. For livebirths 97.30% had USG done antenatally while 2.70% had no USG done.

**Maternal Age**



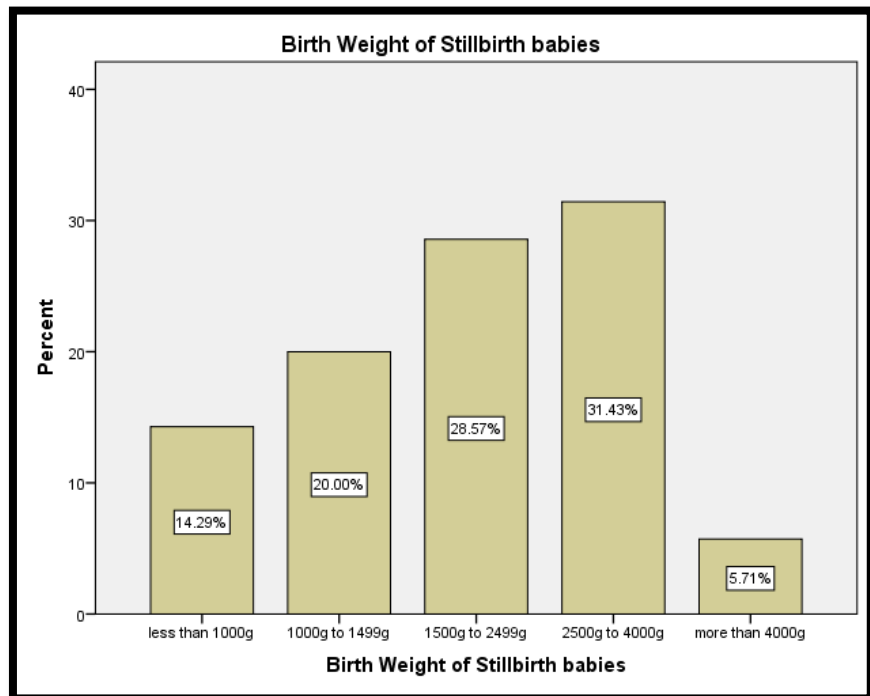
**Figure 25**



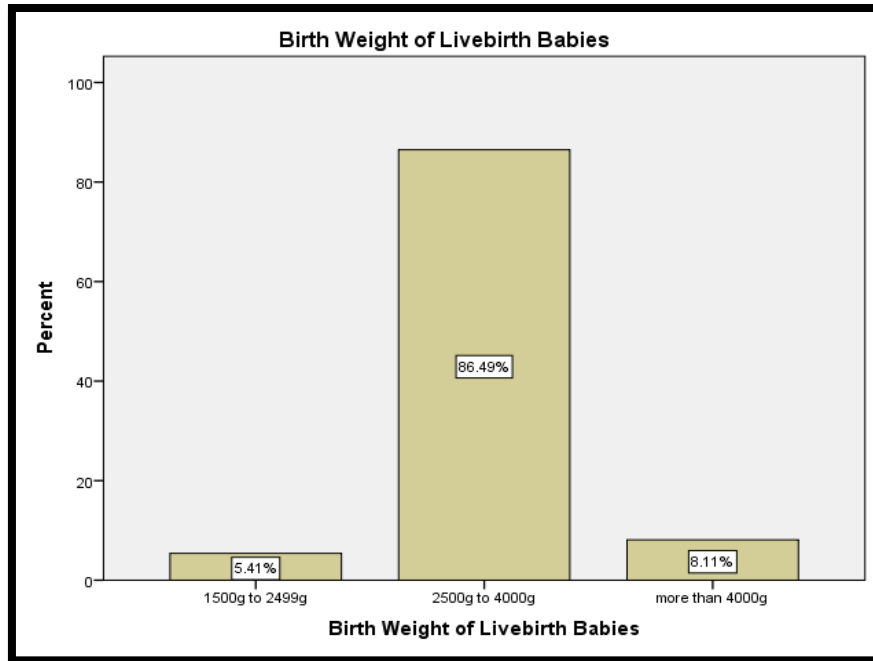
**Figure 26**

Figure 25 and 26 are bar graphs showing % frequencies for “*Ages of Stillbirth and Livebirth Mother*”, respectively, from January 1 to July 31, 2021 at GPHC. 2.70% of stillbirth mothers were 19 years and less, 75.68% were 20 to 34 years and 21.62% were 35 years and older. For livebirth mothers 16.22% were 19 years and less, 72.97% were 20 to 34 years and 10.81% were 35 years and older.

**Birth Weight of Baby**



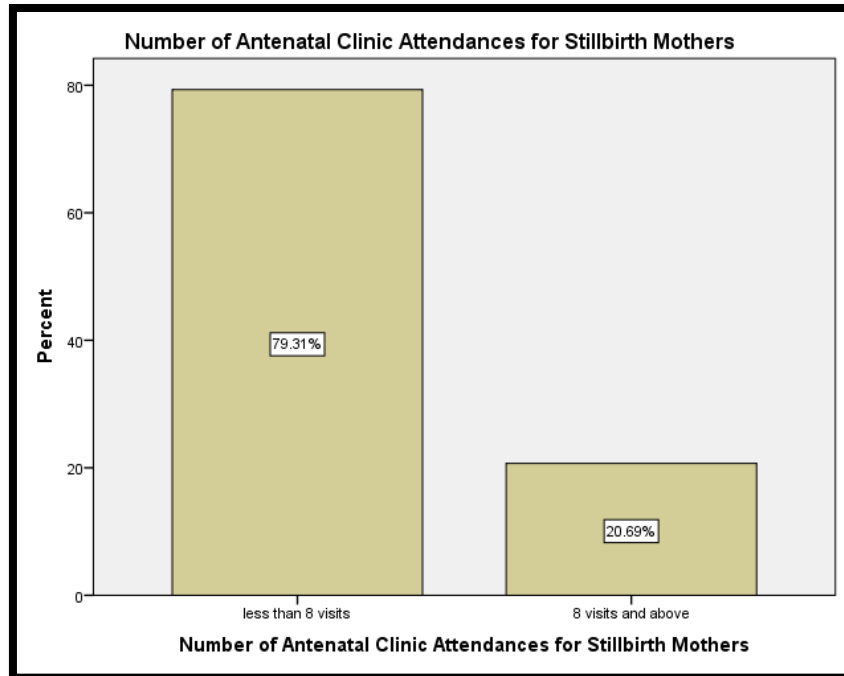
**Figure 27**



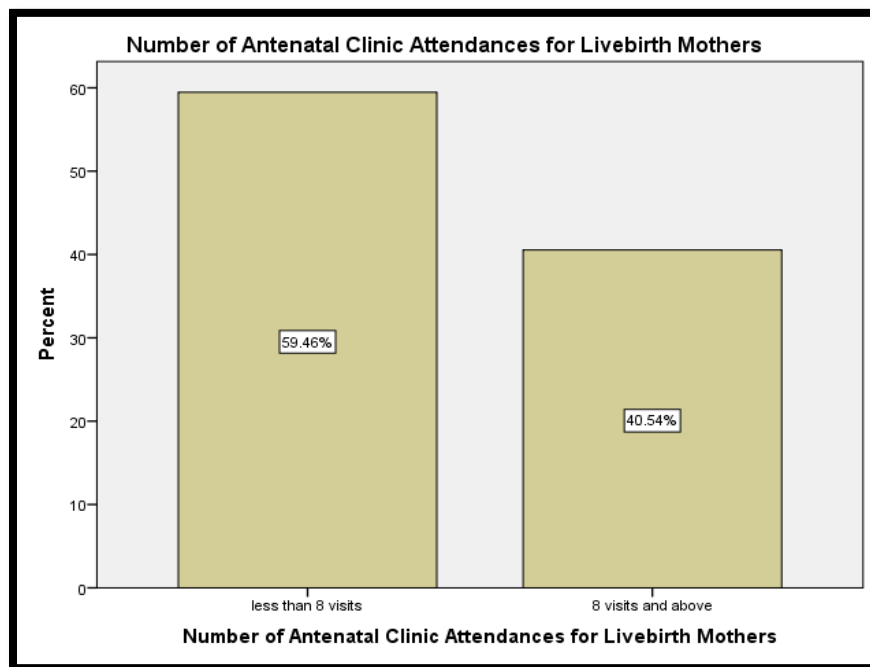
**Figure 28**

Figures 27 and 28 are bar graphs showing the % frequencies of “*Birth Weight of Babies*” from stillbirth and livebirth pregnancies respectively, in January 1 to July 31, 2021 at GPHC. For stillbirth cases 14.29% were less 1000g, 20% were 1000g to 1499g, 28.57% were 1500g to 2499g, 31.43% were 2500g to 4000g and 5.71% were more than 4000g. For livebirth cases 5.41% were 1500g to 2499g, 86.49% were 2500g to 4000g, while 8.11% were more than 4000g.

**Number of ANC Attendances**



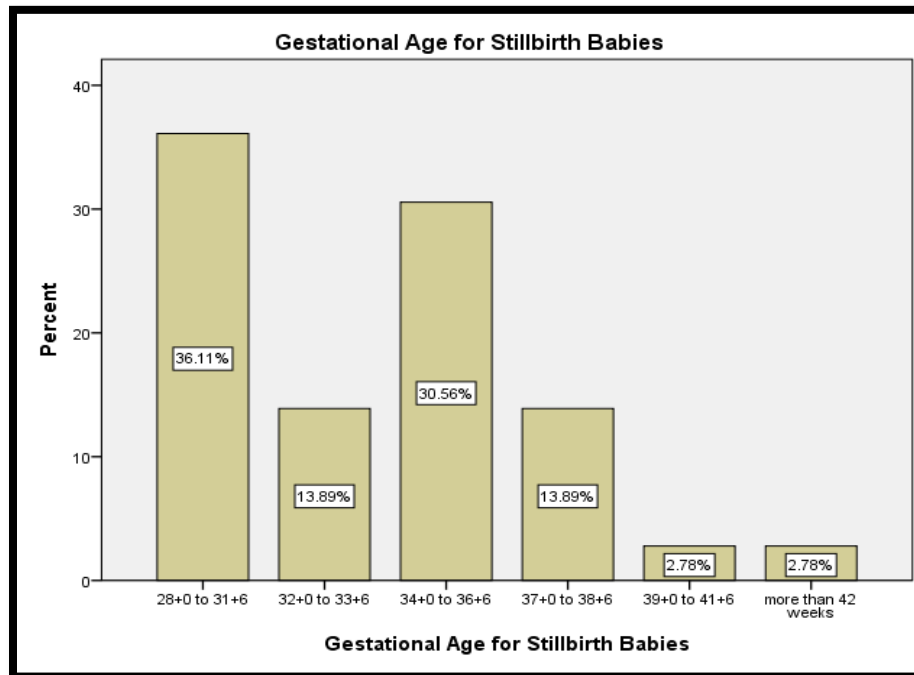
**Figure 29**



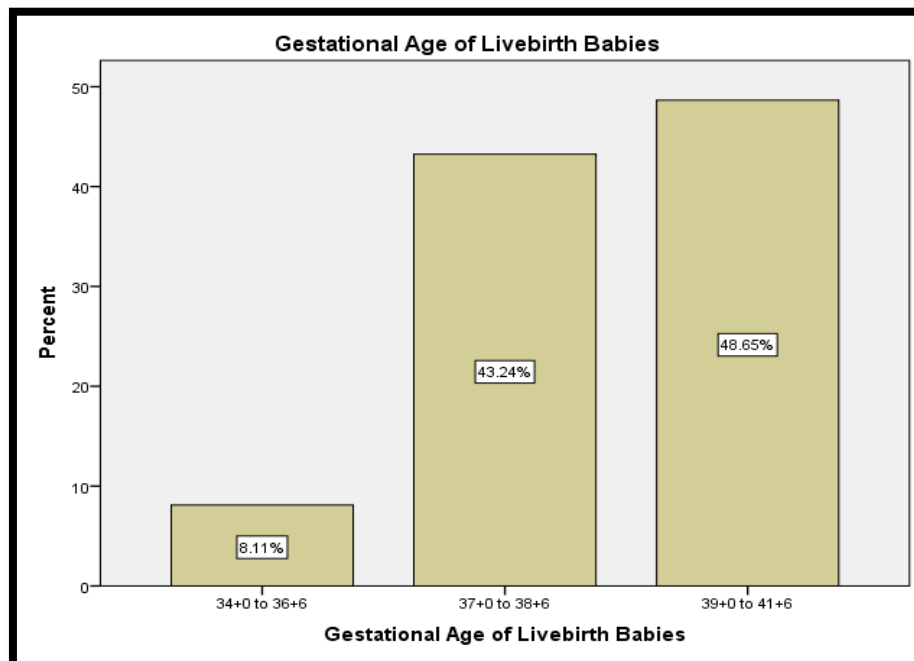
**Figure 30**

Figure 29 and 30 are bar graphs depicting the % frequencies of “ANC Attendances” for stillbirth and livebirth pregnancies, respectively, from January 1 to July 31, 2021 at GPHC. 79.31 % of stillbirth mothers had <8 ANC visits, while 20.69% had 8 and more ANC visits. For livebirth mothers 59.46% had <8 ANC visits, while 40.54% had 8 and more visits.

### *Gestational Age*



**Figure 31**



**Figure 32**

Figures 31 and 32 are bar graphs showing the % frequencies of “*Gestational Age*” of Stillbirth and Livebirth babies, respectively, from January 1 to July 31, 2021 at GPHC. For stillbirths 36.11% were 28+0 to 31+6, 13.89% were 32+0 to 33+6, 30.56% were 34+0 to 36+6, 13.89%

were 37+0 to 38+6, 2.78% were 39+0 to 41+6, 2.78 were >42. For livebirths 8.11% were 34+0 to 36+6, 43.24% were 37+0 to 38+6, while 48.65% were 39+0 to 41+6.

### Parity

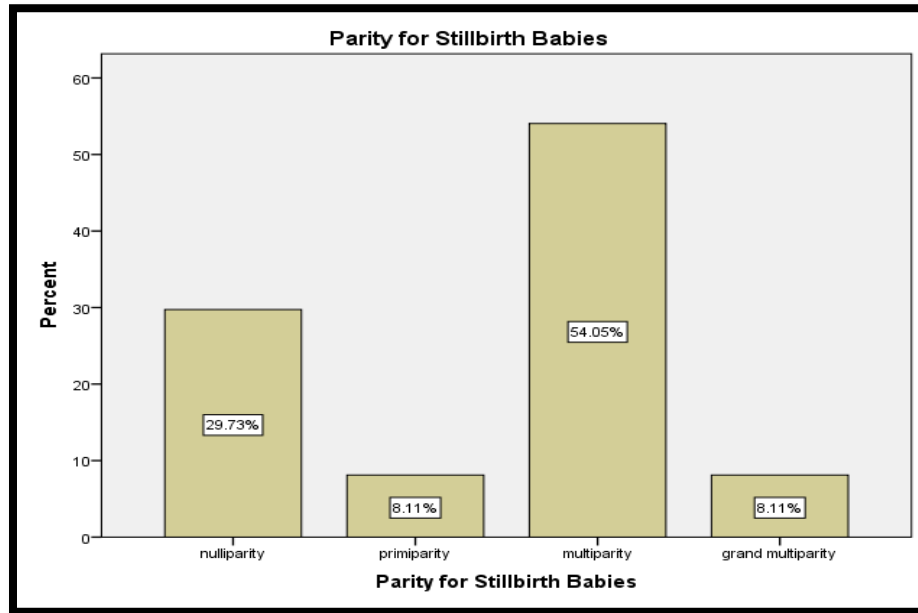


Figure 33

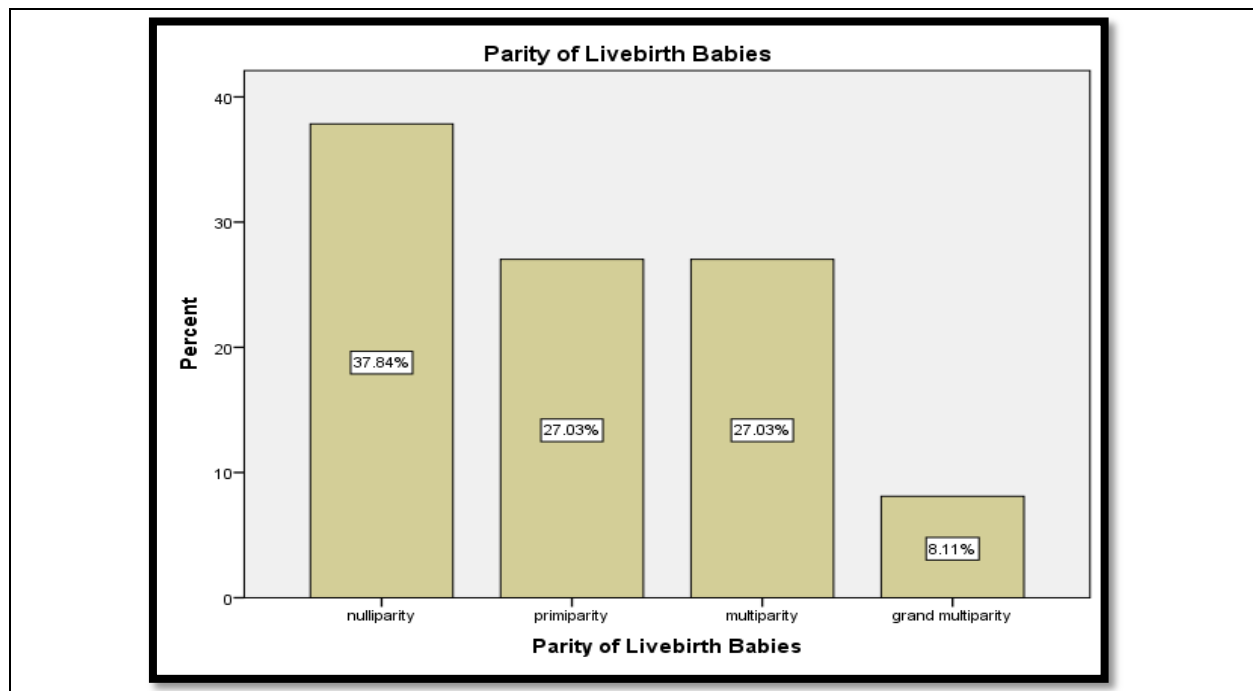


Figure 34



Figures 33 and 34 are bar graphs showing % frequencies of “*Parity*” of stillbirth and livebirth pregnancies, respectively, at GPHC from January 1 to July 31, 2021. For stillbirth mothers 29.73% were nulliparous, 8.11% were primiparous, 54.05% were multiparous, while 8.11% were grand multiparous. For livebirth mothers 37.84% were nulliparous, 27.03% were primiparous, 27.03% were multiparous and 8.11% were grand multiparous.

**Table 1 Showing ICD-PM Classification of Stillbirth Deaths at GPHC from January 1 to July 31, 2021**

<b>Maternal Conditions</b>	M1: Complications of placenta, cord and membranes	M2: Maternal complications of pregnancy	M3: Other complications of labour and delivery	M4: Maternal medical and surgical conditions	M5: No maternal condition identified	<b>Causes Total %</b>
<b>Antepartum Causes of Death</b>						
A1: Congenital malformations, deformities and		1				<b>1 (5.6)</b>

chromosomal abnormalities						
A2: Infection						<b>0 (0)</b>
A3: Antepartum Hypoxia						<b>0 (0)</b>
A4: Other specified antepartum disorder	1					<b>1 (5.6)</b>
A5: Disorder related to foetal growth	1					<b>1 (5.6)</b>
A6: Foetal death of unspecified cause	1			2	1	<b>4 (22.2)</b>
<b>Intrapartum Causes of Death</b>						
I1: Congenital malformations, deformities and chromosomal abnormalities						<b>0 (0)</b>
I2: Birth Trauma						<b>0 (0)</b>
I3: Acute Intrapartum Event	4		1			<b>5 (27.8)</b>
I4: Infection						<b>0 (0)</b>
I5: Other specified intrapartum disorder			1			<b>1 (5.6)</b>
I6: Disorder related to foetal growth	1				1	<b>2 (11.1)</b>
I7: Intrapartum death of unspecified cause				1	2	<b>3 (16.7)</b>
<b>Total Maternal Condition (%)</b>	<b>8 (44.4)</b>	<b>1 (5.6)</b>	<b>2 (11.1)</b>	<b>3 (16.7)</b>	<b>4 (22.2)</b>	<b>100</b>

This table displays the ICD-PM classification of stillbirth deaths at GPHC from January 1 to July 31, 2021. From the total of 37 stillbirths from this study only 18 had a stated cause of death. The most common cause of death was placental abruption secondary to HTN (6 cases), there were 2 cases of placental insufficiency, 3 cases of HTN+DM, 3 unknown causes, 1 post term dysmaturity syndrome, 1 asphyxia, 1 foetal hydrops secondary to Rh incompatibility, 1 meconium liquor.

## **Discussion**

The following study was retrospective, case control in nature and the first objective of this study was to determine the stillbirth rate at GPHC for the 7-month period of January 1 to July 31, 2021. The stillbirth rate was found to be 11.96 per 1000 births. This rate for the hospital is much lower than the stillbirth rate calculated from a prior study done by *R. Hardy* in 2019, for which the stillbirth rate was 15.8 per 1000 births.<sup>[5]</sup> This shows an improved stillbirth rate at GPHC over the past 3 years which infers that antenatal and obstetric care at the hospital is improving.

The records department at GPHC found 5 additional cases of stillbirths than this study for the same time period of January 1 to July 31, 2021, for which their stillbirth rate was calculated at 13.57 per 1000 total births. In the “*stillbirth book*”, which is a register of stillbirths occurring at GPHC, foetal demise <28 weeks gestation was also inputted into the register. It’s likely that these 5 additional cases were births that did not meet the inclusion criteria for this study and therefore were not included in the sample of cases (sample of stillbirths).

The second objective of this study was to determine the number of stillbirth cases that were inpatient vs referrals. This study identified a total of 37 stillbirths occurring over the 7-month period of January 1 to July 31, 2021 at GPHC. Out of those 37 stillbirth cases, 13 were being managed as inpatients while 24 were referral cases. The higher frequency of referral cases (~65% of cases) proves that the number of stillbirths at GPHC is greatly influenced by referral (*see figures 3 and 4*). This may be likely due to these referring facilities having limited resources to quickly recognize and deal with emergencies. Also, most of these referring facilities are located in outlying areas, which means patients would have to travel long distances from referring facilities to GPHC which increases the likelihood of antepartum and intrapartum demise. A study done by *Egbe et al* found similar findings relating to stillbirths and referrals. <sup>[19]</sup>

The third objective of this study was to determine the number of macerated vs fresh stillbirths. Macerated stillbirths are more commonly as a result of antepartum insults (issues arising before labour). While, fresh stillbirths are commonly as a result of intrapartum insults (problems with labour and delivery) and the obstetric care. From the total number of stillbirths identified in this study, it was noted that 24 were macerated stillbirths, while 11 were fresh stillbirths. The type of stillbirth was not stated for 2 cases. Macerated stillbirths had the higher proportion (68.57%), which suggest that majority of stillbirth are likely due to antepartum insults. Delay of referral cases may also precipitate these insults promoting intrauterine demise. On the other hand, fresh stillbirths had the lesser proportion (31.43%). This suggests that fewer stillbirths are caused by intrapartum complications and it may also suggest that there may be mild inadequacies in obstetric care and delivery at GPHC. *Mbachu et al* and *Mutihir et al* in their studies identified that macerated stillbirths were more prevalent than fresh stillbirths in middle-to-low-income countries.

The final objective of this study was to determine the risk factors and causes of stillbirths. From this study, the following variables were highlighted to be possible risk factors of stillbirths: *male sex, referral management, HTN disease, DM disease, not having antenatal labs done, having less than 8 ANC clinic visits, multiparity, preterm and post term gestation and advanced maternal age (being 35 and older)*. These frequencies of these variables were found to be higher for

stillbirths than livebirths. Contrary to this study's findings, *Nonterah et al* in their study showed that advanced maternal age was not a risk factor for stillbirths in Ghana.<sup>[6]</sup> However, *Mutihir et al* in their study findings showed that advanced maternal age and multiparity were risk factors of stillbirths.<sup>[22]</sup>

The most common cause of stillbirths highlighted in this study was placental abruption secondary to maternal comorbidities (HTN and DM). Other causes of stillbirths were maternal HTN and DM, unknown causes, post term dysmaturity syndrome, birth asphyxia, foetal hydrops secondary to Rh in compatibility and meconium liquor. Using the ICD-PM classification of causes of stillbirths the most common maternal condition noted to cause stillbirth was M1: complications of placenta cord and membrane. This was followed by no maternal condition identified, maternal medical and surgical conditions, other complications of labour and delivery and maternal complications of pregnancy, respectively. The most common antepartum cause was A6: foetal death unspecified, while the most common intrapartum cause was I3: Acute intrapartum event (placenta abruption being the most common identified in this study, followed by meconium liquor). Most studies identified *no known cause* as the popular cause of death.<sup>[7]</sup><sup>[20]</sup><sup>[21]</sup> This was different for this study possibly because of missing information on the cause of death for half of the cases.

### **Limitations of Studies**

Poor documentation and missing information from charts that were used for data collection are a major limitation of this study. For this reason, the odds ratio could not be computed to determine whether variable had any association with stillbirths. Frequency percentages were used instead as a measure to determine risk factors of stillbirth. This is a very weak measure of association.

### **Strengths of Study**

The total population of stillbirths was used for data analysis and sample of livebirths was selected using random sampling technique. Results from this study can be extrapolated to the

entire population of stillbirths and livebirths at GPHC. To extrapolate results from this study to general Guyanese population, further comparative studies should be conducted.

### **Conclusion**

1. Stillbirth rate at GPHC from January 1 to July 31, 2021 is 11.96 per 1000 births and has shown significant improvement over the past 3 years.
2. Referrals have a great influence on the number of stillbirths and can be considered a risk factor of stillbirths.
3. The most common type of stillbirth was identified to be macerated.
4. Other possible risk factors of stillbirth at GPHC include *male sex, referral management, HTN disease, DM disease, not having antenatal labs done, having less than 8 ANC clinic visits, multiparity, preterm and post term gestation, advanced maternal age (being 35 and older)*

5. Most common cause of stillbirths at GPHC from January 1 to July 31, 2021 was placenta abruption. Most common maternal condition was complications of placenta, cord and membrane. The most common antepartum cause was foetal death unspecified, while the most common intrapartum cause was acute intrapartum event (placental abruption and meconium liquor were identified from this study).

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