



Maternal and perinatal mortality in resource-limited settings

Authors' reply

We thank John Bolnga and colleagues for raising the question of whether we saw an effect of distance to a health facility on perinatal mortality. We are, unfortunately, not able to report on perinatal mortality as we did not record stillbirths. However, our data show some evidence of neonatal mortality rising with distance to a hospital. Neonatal mortality increased from 29.6 (95% CI 25.4–34.6) per 1000 livebirths for those living less than 5 km from a hospital to 39.7 (33.5–47.1) for those living more than 35 km from a hospital (crude odds ratio 1.31 [95% CI 0.98–1.76], $p=0.0139$ using a test for trend; figure). Others have also reported that distance to care is a determinant of neonatal mortality—although not in all settings.^{1,2}

Bolnga and colleagues rightly raise the question of whether maternal and perinatal mortality reduce in parallel. Without doubt, babies suffer severely and mortality rates are high if the mother faces complications during childbirth such as eclampsia or obstructed labour. But neonates

could more commonly be affected by complications such as premature birth or asphyxia, whereas the mother might not always be at risk. Consequently, the distance decay of maternal mortality and neonatal mortality could differ.

Importantly, it is not sufficient to focus on distance to facilities. We also need to consider the quality of care available, the type of complications, and whether the mother or the baby is affected. The second key message of our Article is that both pregnancy-related and maternal mortality rates are high even within a 5 km radius around the hospitals, despite the fact that 72% of women gave birth in a hospital and 8% had a caesarean section. This finding suggests that the quality of care in hospitals could be a key problem.³ Quality of care could also be a key factor contributing to neonatal mortality, which is also unacceptably high for those living within 5 km of a hospital at 29.6 per 1000 livebirths.

Policy makers in resource-poor settings might have to make difficult decisions about whether to prioritise accessibility or quality of care. We welcome the recent WHO initiative of prioritising the quality of intrapartum care⁴ and hope that this and other quality improvement initiatives in

resource-poor settings will target both the mother and her baby.

We declare no competing interests.

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*Claudia Hanson, Jonathan Cox, Godfrey Mbaruku, Fatuma Manzi, Sabine Gabrysch, David Schellenberg, Marcel Tanner, Carine Ronsmans, Joanna Schellenberg
claudia.hanson@ki.se

Department of Disease Control (CH, JC, DS, JS) and Department of Infectious Disease Epidemiology (CR), London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, UK; Department of Public Health Science (Global Health), Karolinska Institutet, 171 77 Stockholm, Sweden (CH); Ifakara Health Institute, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania (GM, FM); Institute of Public Health, Ruprecht-Karls-University, Heidelberg, Germany (SG); Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland (MT); and University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland (MT)

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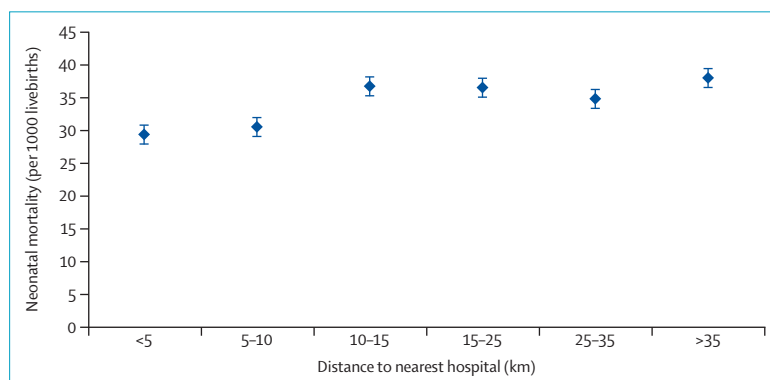


Figure: Neonatal mortality by distance to a hospital in southern Tanzania, mid-2004 to mid-2007. Data are mean and error bars are 95% CI.