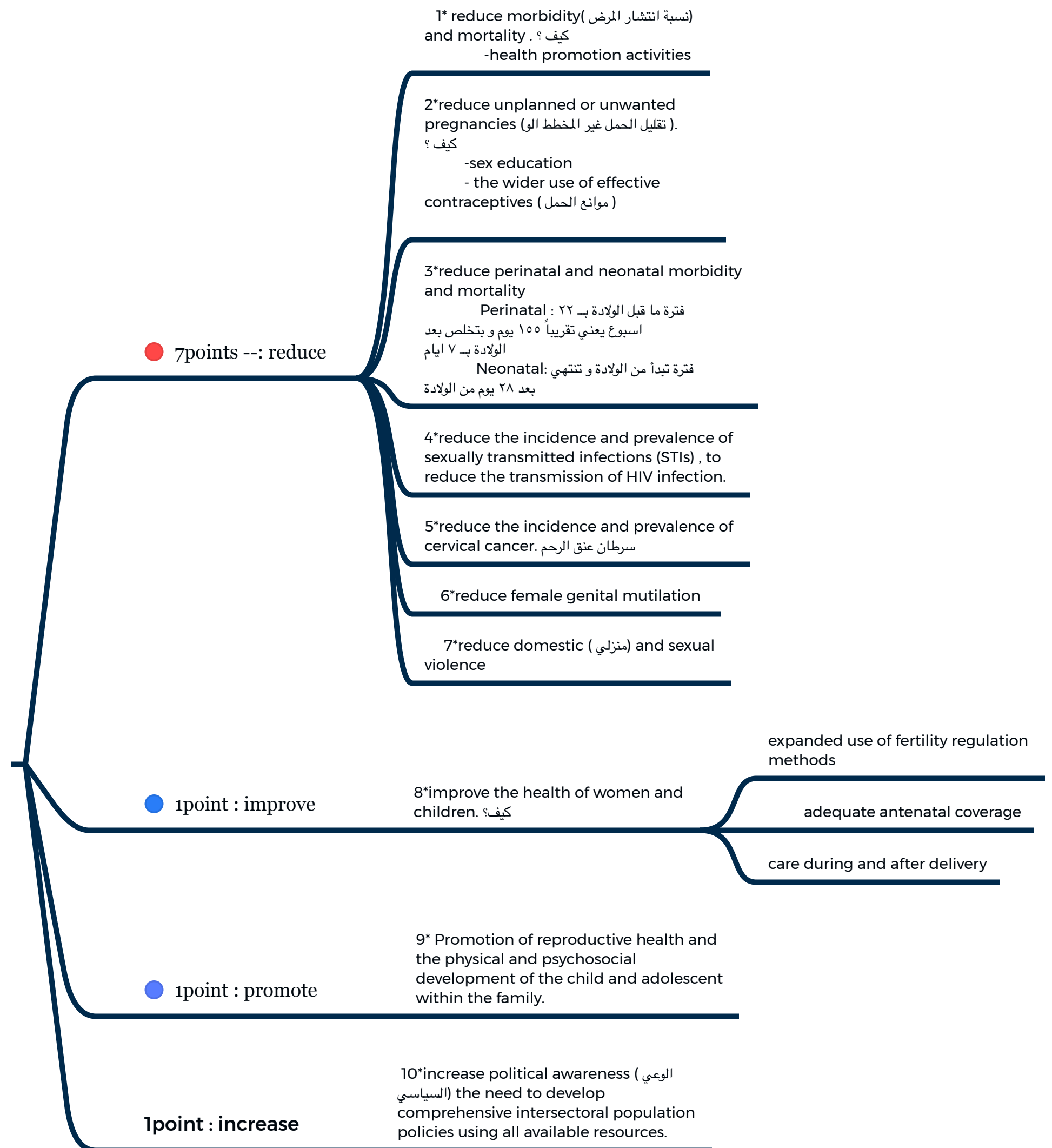


## Objectives and Targets of Maternal Child Health Services (10 points)



## Justifications (مبررات) for the provision of MCH Care

1\*Mothers and children make up over 1/2 of the whole population. Children < 15 :- 34.3%. Women in reproductive age (15 – 49):- 20%.

2\*Maternal mortality is an adverse outcome of many pregnancies.

3\*Miscarriage (الاجهاض) induced abortion, and other factors, are causes for over 40 percent of the pregnancies in developing countries to result in complications, illnesses, or permanent disability for the mother or child.

بالعربي أسهل 😊  
الاجهاض و خصوصاً الاجهاض التي عن قصد بسبب نسبة أكثر من ٤٠٪ من حالات الحمل الى الامراض و الاعاقات للأم او للطفل في الدول النامية

4\*About 80 percent of maternal deaths in developing countries are due to direct obstetric causes. (أسباب توليدية مباشرة) شو هي الاسباب؟  
obstetric complications of the pregnant state (pregnancy, labour, intervention, omissions, incorrect treatment, puerperium : فترة تستغرق حوالي ٦ اسابيع بعد الولادة بترجع فيها (اعضاء الأم الحامل لحالتها الطبيعية

5\*Most pregnant women in the developing world receive insufficient or no prenatal care and deliver without help from appropriately trained health care providers. More than 7 million newborn deaths are believed to result from maternal health problems and their mismanagement.

باختصار 😊  
اكثر الوفيات بتكون بسبب قلة الرعاية قبل الولادة و بفترة الولادة

6\*Poorly timed unwanted pregnancies carry high risks of morbidity and mortality, as well as social and economic costs, particularly to the adolescent and many unwanted pregnancies end in unsafe abortion.

الحمل الغير مرغوب فيه يعمل اخطار كبيرة غير التكاليف ، و اغلب الحالات بتكون نهايتها الاجهاض

7\* Poor maternal health hurts women's productivity, their families' welfare (رفاهية) , and socio-economic development.

😊 هاي النقطة بتوضّح أثر صحة الام

8\*Large number of women suffers severe chronic illnesses that can be exacerbated by pregnancy and the mother's weakened immune system and levels of these illnesses are extremely high.

تضاعف الامراض المزمنة و ضعف جهاز المناعة بسبب الحمل

9\*Many women suffer pregnancy-related disabilities like uterine prolapse long after delivery due to early marriage and childbearing and high fertility.

الاعاقات التي بتصير ما بعد الولادة

10\* Nutritional problems are severe among pregnant mothers and 60 to70 percent of pregnant women in developing countries are estimated to be anemic. Women with poor nutritional status are more likely to deliver a low-birth-weight infant.

سوء التغذية للنساء الحوامل ، حوالي ٧٠٪ منهن مصابات بفقر دم و نتيجته مجيء طفل بوزن منخفض

11\*Majority of perinatal deaths are associated with maternal complications, poor management techniques during labour and delivery, and maternal health and nutritional status before and during pregnancy.

😊😊 نفس النقاط التي قبل  
اغلب الوفيات بتكون بسبب قلة العناية بالام الحامل بالفترة ما قبل الولادة و بفترة الولادة

12\*The large majority of pregnancies that end in a maternal death also result in fetal or perinatal death. Among infants who survive the death of the mother, fewer than 10 percent live beyond their first birthday.

اغلب حالات الوفاة التي بتنتهي بوفاة الام تنتهي بوفاة الجنين للأسف

13\*Ante partum hemorrhage, eclampsia (تسمم الحمل) (high blood pressure results in seizures during pregnancy), and other complications are associated with large number of perinatal deaths each year in developing countries plus considerable suffering and poor growth and development for those infants who survive.

بعض النوبات التي بتصير اثناء الحمل تؤدي الى وفيات كبيرة في الفترة ما قبل الولادة

14\* Physiological changes that the mother and her child pass through.

التغيرات التي بتصير على الام و طفلها



*Medical conditions*

- Diabetes Mellitus
- Anemia
- Hypertension
- Urinary tract infection
- Heart disease
- Epilepsy الصرع
- problems related to drug usage and conditions treated.

*past obstetric history*

- History Of Operative Delivery.
- History Of A Stillbirth ( ولادة جنين ميت ) Or Neonatal Death ( وفاة حديثي الوفاة ).
- Previous ante-partum hemorrhages. (نزيف ما قبل الولادة)
- Previous post-partum hemorrhages. (نزيف ما بعد الولادة)
- History of low birth weight infant

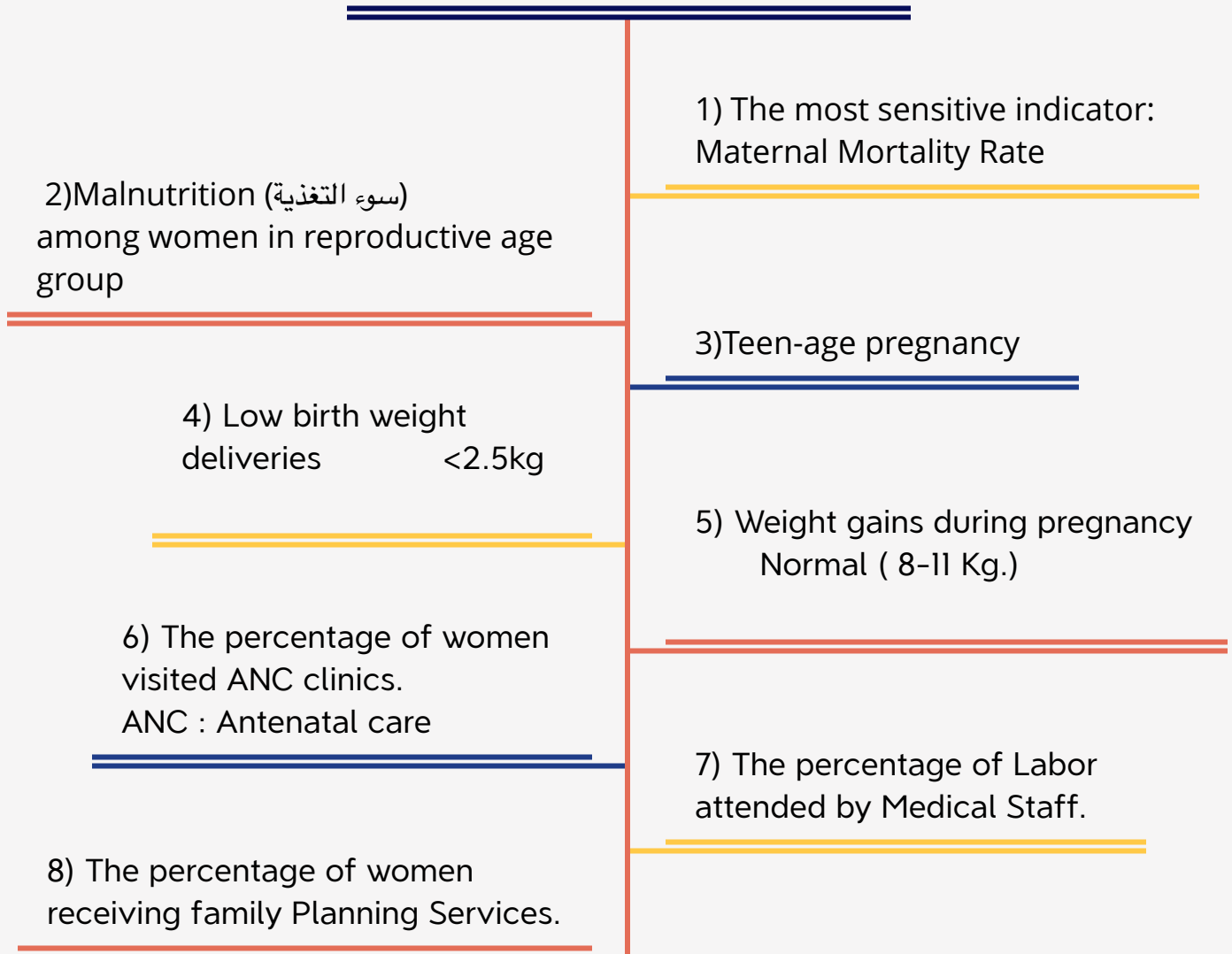
*Epidemiological risk factors*

- Maternal Age
- Social circumstances

*Complications arising in pregnancy*

- Hypertensive disorders اضطرابات ارتفاع ضغط الدم
- Ante-partum hemorrhage نزيف ما قبل الولادة
- Vaginal bleeding
- Pre-term labour.
- Pre-term rupture of membranes. تمزق الاغشية
- Intrauterine growth restriction.

# Indicators of health status of women



**Content of MCH Care Services and Priorities**

