Obstetrics and Gynaecology service: An experience from Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRG).

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Objective: To report and analyse data from admission to Obstetric department of maternity teaching hospital at Kurdistan Region of Iraq at the time of instability and economic constraints. Following restructuring obstetrics service to provide care at lowest cost, we aim to share our experiences with international community.

Design: Prospective non randomised study looking at outcome of Obstetric referral to maternity teaching hospital in developing country

Method: Prospective non randomised study was performed between 2016 and 2017. Data was collected using Microsoft Excel and patient demography at the time of admission was gathered. Prospectively each patient were followed up from admission to discharge looking at the diagnosis, intervention and outcome for both patients and babies. Data analyses was perfomed using descriptive statistics.

Results: Of 55,993 attendees 22350 cases were admitted of which 7,493 required surgical procedure. Of 15,235 mothers who gave birth, 5.860 required caesarean section. Total number of born baby was 18573, of them 278 babies died (1.49%). Majority of dead babies were premature (207, 74.4%). 27% of mother were primigravida, the rest were multigravida. Of babies were born, male to female ratio was almost 1.06. overall, 1,098 neonates were admitted to Neonatal Care Unit, of them 241 died. There was two maternal mortality.Commonest indication for caesarean section was breech presentation followed by pre-eclampsia and ante-partum haemorrhage.

Conclusions: Obstetric services in developing countries presents a great challenge to doctors and health care professionals. There is little known about the situation of obstetric service at KRG of Iraq. With continued war with ISIS, KRG has faced an economic constraint to an extent the salary has become almost seasonal across all the institution in the country. With the good will of healthcare professional and re-organisation of the service, our result is better than most developing countries across the world.