



TITLE: Determinants of neonatal near miss among neonates delivered in public hospitals Shashemene, southern Ethiopia, 2021.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Neonatal near miss is an event that nearly died between 0-28 days but survived by chance or good quality of care. The number of neonates who survived morbidities was approximately 5 times greater than those who died. However, there is limited evidence that state the determinants of neonatal near miss in Ethiopia and particularly in Shashemane. So, this study attempted to identify determinants of Neonatal near-misses among neonates delivered in public Hospitals in Shashemene, Oromia, Ethiopia.

Methods: Facility-based unmatched case-control study conducted from March 22, 2021, to May 22, 2021. Structured and pretested questionnaires were used for data collection. 104 cases were selected consecutively and 208 controls were selected by systematic random sampling by 2nd k during the study period. For each near-miss case, two controls were selected. After data collection, data were checked for consistency, coded, and entered by using EPI

INFO 7 and exported to a statistical package for social science for analysis by using binary logistic regression based on Odds ratio, 95% CI, and p-value of less than 0.05. Variables with $p < 0.25$ in Bivariable analysis entered into a multivariable logistic regression model using the backward variable selection method.

Result: The result shows that the mother age group between 20-34 had 0.12 fewer odds to experience neonatal near-misses than the age group below 20 years old. [AOR=0.12, 95%(CI=0.02-0.76)]. Neonates who were delivered by spontaneous vaginal delivery had 0.38 fewer odds of experiencing neonatal near-misses than neonates delivered by instrumental assisted delivery and Cesarean section [AOR 0.38, 95% (CI= 0.22-0.68)]. Delivery followed by partograph had 0.25 fewer odds likely to develop neonatal near miss than those not followed by partograph [AOR=0.25 95% (CI,0.11-0.54)].

Conclusion; Age of the mother, gestational age, delivery mode, and delivery followed by partograph were determinants of the neonatal

near miss. So, for women who conceive at below 20 years of old, mothers that will not give birth by spontaneous vaginal delivery should be advised of the greater risk of neonatal near misses. Health workers in the delivery ward should use partograph for every delivery in both hospitals.

Keywords: Neonatal near miss, Neonate, Shashemene.

BIOGRAPHY

Henok Girma completed his Master of degree at the age of 28 years from Meda Wulabu University, Ethiopia. He is currently working in a health system in the country. He has publications that have been cited many times.

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