

PREVALENCE AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH INDUCTION OF LABOUR AT MWANANYAMALA, TEMEKE AND AMANA REGIONAL REFERRAL HOSPITALS IN DAR ES SALAAM DECEMBER 2017 TO JUNE 2018

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To assess prevalence of induction of labour and its associated factors among expectant mothers in Dar Es Salaam Regional Referral Hospitals.

Design and Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted at Amana, Mwananyamala and Temeke hospitals in Dar Es Salaam between Dec 2017 and June 2018. All women who were admitted at the referral facilities during the study period were invited to participate. Quantitative based methods were applied during data analysis. Specifically, continuous data were summarised using median (with inter quartile range) while categorical data were summarised using frequency and proportion by percentage. Chi-square tests were used to assess association between variables. Data were analysed using Epi-Info statistical software version 7.2.2.2. Unless otherwise stated, an α -level of 5% was used as a limit to disprove the null hypothesis. All women participated had their verbal informed consent taken prior to inclusion into the study.

Results: The study recruited 301 expectant mothers from December 2017 to June 2018. The prevalence of labour induction was 7.3%. There were four (4) maternal death and six (6). Fresh Still birth, close to half (48.5%) of all women whose labour was induced had oxytocin. Post-term gestation ($n=91$, 30.2%) was the leading indication for induction of labour. There was an association between indication of induction of labour and fetal outcome (χ^2 -value = 29.3514, $df = 4$, $P < 0.0001$) Majority of newborns (91%) were discharged as normal babies.

Conclusion: The most frequent indication of induction of labour was post term pregnancy, the main induction method was oxytocin infusion and there was statistical association between indication of induction of labour and fetal outcome.

Recommendations: Analytical studies that address the causal patterns of maternal mortality among expectant mothers who were induced during labour are warranted.