

Evaluation of Near-Miss Obstetric Events in a Tertiary Care Centre: An Observational Study

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Abstract: ***Background:** Maternal mortality remains a major public health concern, particularly in developing countries. Obstetric near-miss events—where women survive life-threatening complications—serve as valuable indicators for assessing maternal healthcare quality. **Objective:** To evaluate the incidence, causes, and contributing factors of obstetric near-miss events and maternal mortality. **Methods:** This prospective observational study was conducted over two years (2024–2026) using WHO near-miss guidelines (2014). **Results:** Most near-miss cases were preventable and associated with delayed referral, low socioeconomic status, and lack of antenatal care. **Conclusion:** Near-miss audits provide crucial insights into healthcare gaps and help reduce maternal mortality.*

Keywords: Maternal near miss, severe maternal outcome, maternal mortality

1. Introduction

Maternal mortality continues to pose a major public health challenge. Near-miss events offer an opportunity to assess healthcare quality without maternal death.

Aim

To evaluate near-miss obstetric events at a tertiary care center.

Objectives

- 1) To determine the incidence of obstetric near-miss events.
- 2) To analyze underlying causes.
- 3) To identify contributing factors.

2. Materials and Methods

- Study Design: Prospective observational study.
- Study Place: Saraswathi Institute of Medical Sciences, Hapur.
- Study Period: 2024–2026.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied as per WHO guidelines.

3. Results

Hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders, and sepsis were the leading causes of near-miss events.

4. Discussion

Most near-miss cases were preventable and linked to delays in care-seeking and referral.

5. Conclusion

Strengthening antenatal care and referral systems can significantly reduce severe maternal outcomes.

References

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