

DANIELLY SCARANELLO NUNES SANTANA

Morbidade materna grave por aborto no Brasil

Dissertação de Mestrado

ORIENTADOR: Prof. Dr. JOSÉ GUILHERME CECATTI

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DANIELLY SCARANELLO NUNES SANTANA

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Dedico este trabalho...

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Símbolos, Siglas e Abreviaturas

- AGI** – The Alan Gutmacher Institute
CAISM – Centro de Atenção Integral à Saúde da Mulher
CEP – Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa
CPAV – Condição Potencialmente Ameaçadora à Vida
Decit – Departamento de Ciência e Tecnologia
DHS – *Demographic Health Survey*
FCM – Faculdade de Ciências Médicas
ICU – *Intensive Care Unit*
LB – *Live births*
MD – *Maternal Death*
MI – *Mortality Index*
MM – Morte Materna
MMR – *Maternal Mortality Ratio*
MNM – *Maternal Near Miss*
NMM – Near Miss Materno
OMS – Organização Mundial de Saúde
OR – *Odds Ratio*
PLTC – *Potentially Life Threatening Condition*
PNAD – Pesquisa Nacional por Amostragem de Domicílios
PNDS – Pesquisa Nacional de Demografia e Saúde
PR – *Prevalence Ratio*
RCOG – *Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists*
SE – *Standard Error*
SMOR – *Severe Maternal Outcome Ratio*
SUS – Sistema Único de Saúde
UTI – Unidade de Terapia Intensiva
UNICAMP – Universidade Estadual de Campinas
WHO – *World Health Organization*

Resumo

Introdução: O aborto ainda hoje se relaciona a altas taxas de morbidade e mortalidade materna. O *near miss* materno, que segundo a OMS (Organização Mundial da Saúde) corresponde aquela mulher que quase morreu, mas sobreviveu a complicações durante a gestação, parto ou até 42 dias após o término da gestação, é entendido atualmente como importante marcador de saúde. Porém pouco se sabe sobre a associação do *near miss* com o aborto.

Objetivos: avaliar a ocorrência do aborto espontâneo e induzido e da morbidade materna grave associada ao aborto, referida por mulheres em um inquérito populacional; avaliar a ocorrência de complicações maternas graves associadas ao aborto em um estudo de vigilância prospectiva de casos de complicações obstétricas graves em centros brasileiros de referência. **Métodos:**

Um primeiro estudo foi realizado através da análise secundária da PNDS (Pesquisa Nacional de Demografia e Saúde) do Brasil de 2006, com informações de entrevistas sobre a experiência do abortamento espontâneo e induzido, fatores associados e complicações decorrentes do parto e aborto. Avaliou-se a ocorrência de morbidade materna grave associada ao abortamento e realizou-se análise múltipla por regressão logística foi utilizada para identificar os fatores independentemente associados com os dois tipos de aborto. Um segundo estudo de corte transversal multicêntrico, com vigilância prospectiva dos casos de CPAV (condição potencialmente ameaçadora da vida), NMM (near miss materno) e MM (morte materna) avaliou as complicações obstétricas decorrentes do aborto, as características socio-demográficas e obstétricas das mulheres, as condições de segurança do aborto e procedimentos médicos utilizados. Estimou-se a razão de prevalência ajustada pelo efeito de cluster do desenho e seus respectivos IC95%; uma análise múltipla por regressão

logística foi utilizada para identificar os fatores independentemente associados à maior gravidade. **Resultados:** no inquérito epidemiológico obteve-se num total de 15542 mulheres uma prevalência de aborto espontâneo de 13,3% e de aborto induzido de 2,3% para todo o Brasil, estando ambos associados a um maior risco de morbidade materna grave. Os fatores relacionados ao maior risco de complicações foram a idade entre 40 e 49 anos, o número de filhos e de partos até um. As complicações mais comuns foram as hemorrágicas e infecciosas. No estudo multicêntrico, do total de 9555 mulheres, 2,5% apresentaram complicações secundárias ao aborto; dessas, 81,9% apresentaram CPAV, 15,2% NMM e 3% MM. A causa infecciosa foi a mais frequentemente associada ao aborto inseguro dentre os casos de CPAV. Os critérios de manejo foram mais importantes no aborto inseguro para os casos de NMM e MM. Na análise multivariada associaram-se à maior gravidade a presença de alguma demora e a ausência de companheiro. **Conclusão:** No Brasil o aborto é responsável por uma pequena porcentagem das complicações da gestação, porém as gestações terminadas em aborto apresentaram maior risco de complicações mais graves que aquelas terminadas em parto. Portanto há maior risco dessas complicações evoluírem desfavoravelmente para NMM ou MM.

Palavras-chave: Aborto; Morbidade materna; Gravidez; Mortalidade materna; Saúde da mulher; Saúde pública.

Summary

Introduction: Still today abortion is associated with high rates of maternal morbidity and mortality. The maternal *near miss*, according to WHO (World Health Organization) it corresponds that woman who almost died but survived a complication during pregnancy, delivery or until 42 days postpartum, is currently understood as an importante health indicator. However little is known on the association of *near miss* with abortion. **Objectives:** to evaluate the occurrence of spontaneous and induced abortion and its associated severe maternal morbidity, as referred by women in a population survey; to evaluate the occurrence of severe maternal complications associated with abortion in a study of prospective surveillance of cases of severe maternal morbidity in Brazilian referral centers. **Methods:** A first study was performed with a secondary analysis of data from the 2006 Brazilian DHS (Demographic Health Survey), with information from interviews on the experience of women on spontaneous and induced abortion, associated factors and complications corresponding of delivery and abortion. The occurrence of severe maternal morbidity associated with abortion was evaluated and a multiple analysis by logistic regression was used to identify the factors independently associated with both types of abortion. A second multicenter cross sectional study, with prospective surveillance of all cases of PLTC (potentially life threatening condition), MNM (maternal near miss) and MD (maternal death), evaluated the obstetric complications due to abortion, the socio-demographic characteristics of the women, safety for abortion and medical procedures used. The prevalence ratio adjusted by the cluster effect of the design was estimated together with their respective 95%CI, and a multiple analysis by logistic regression was used to identify the factors independently associated to higher severity. **Results:** in the epidemiological survey, from the

total 15542 women, the prevalence of spontaneous abortion was 13.3% and of induced abortion was 2.3% for Brazil, and both were associated with a higher risk of severe maternal morbidity. The factors associated with the higher risk of complications were maternal age between 40 and 49 year and the number of children and deliveries until one. The commonest complications were hemorrhage and infection. In the multicenter study, from the total 9555 women, 2.5% had complications due to abortion; among them, 81.9% had PLTC, 15.2% MNM and 3% MD. Infection was the most frequent cause of unsafe abortion among cases of PLTC. The management criteria were more important for unsafe abortion among cases of MNM and MD. In the multivariate analysis the presence of any delay and the absence of a partner were associated with the higher severity of maternal morbidity. **Conclusion:** In Brazil abortion is responsible for a small percentage of complications of pregnancy, however those finished in abortion represent a higher risk of complications more severe than those finished in delivery. Therefore there is a higher risk of these complications having an unfavorable evolution to MNM or MD.

Keywords: Abortion; Maternal morbidity; Pregnancy; Maternal mortality; Women's Health; Public health.

1. Introdução

O aborto ainda representa um problema de saúde pública no mundo e no Brasil, estando intimamente relacionado a altas taxas de morbidade e mortalidade materna, gerando gastos diretos e indiretos com a saúde. A quinta meta de desenvolvimento do milênio das Nações Unidas recomenda uma redução de 75% na mortalidade materna até 2015, e a OMS julga que o aborto é a causa de morte materna mais facilmente evitável (Haddad & Nour, 2009).

Aborto corresponde à perda gestacional antes de 20 semanas completas ou perda de um produto concepcional com menos de 500 gramas (WHO, 1977). O aborto é classificado em relação ao tempo de gestação em aborto precoce, quando ocorre antes de 13 semanas, e em aborto tardio quando ocorre após essa idade gestacional (RCOG, 2010).

O aborto no mundo

A taxa global do aborto tem uma distribuição heterogênea nos diferentes países. Mundialmente, 58% de todas as mulheres que tem aborto vivem na Ásia, 17% na Europa, 11% na África, 9% na América Latina e Caribe, e 5% na Austrália, Canadá, Japão, Nova Zelândia e Estados Unidos (Singh et al., 1999).

Das 210 milhões de gestações que ocorrem anualmente no mundo, estima-se que mais de 46 milhões terminem em aborto induzido, o que corresponde a 35 abortos induzidos para cada 1.000 mulheres em idade fértil (15-44 anos) (Van Look & Cottingham, 2002, Singh et al., 1999). Essas estimativas para o aborto induzido pode corresponder a indução realizada de formas legal ou não.

Em relação à legalidade do aborto estima-se que 26 a 27 milhões de mulheres tem aborto de forma legal no mundo, ou seja, uma taxa de 20 abortos induzidos legalmente por 1.000 mulheres em idade fértil, enquanto 19 a 20 milhões de mulheres tem aborto ilegal, uma taxa de 15 abortos induzidos ilegalmente por 1.000 mulheres em idade fértil. Esses números podem ser estimativas incorretas, porque o número de aborto ilegal pode ser negligenciado em alguns países como na África e América Latina (Singh et al., 1999; Ahman & Shah, 2002; Fawcus, 2008).

O aborto legal, em países desenvolvidos, tem emergido como um dos procedimentos médicos mais seguros e com menor risco de morte materna. As taxas de mortalidade e morbidade são geralmente muito baixas, não ultrapassando mais de 1 morte para cada 100.000 procedimentos, taxa mais baixa do que o risco de morte como resultado da gestação e do parto de baixo risco que está entre 6 - 25 por 100.000 nascidos vivos (Singh et al., 1999; Grimes et al., 2006).

É importante esclarecer que legalidade não necessariamente relaciona-se com aborto seguro. Muitas vezes mesmo sendo legal, o aborto é realizado sob condições inseguras. O aborto inseguro é considerado uma pandemia, e

permanece como um dos principais problemas de saúde reprodutiva no mundo atualmente (Grimes et al., 2006). O aborto inseguro é definido pela OMS como um procedimento realizado por pessoas não habilitadas, com técnicas arriscadas ou em condições sanitárias não adequadas; com a finalidade de encerrar uma gestação não desejada (WHO, 1992).

A OMS estima que aproximadamente 20 milhões de abortos inseguros sejam realizados anualmente, destes 97% ocorrem em países em desenvolvimento (Singh et al., 1999; Grimes et al., 2006). A incidência do aborto inseguro varia de 2 por 1000 mulheres em países desenvolvidos a 16 por 1000 em países em desenvolvimento, e na América do Sul essa taxa chega a 34 por 1000 mulheres (Fawcus, 2008). Dados sugerem que as taxas globais de aborto têm declinado enquanto as taxas de aborto inseguro têm aumentado; especialmente em países em desenvolvimento onde, do total de abortos, 55% são inseguros. Esse fato se deve a que nestas regiões o aborto é altamente restrito ou proibido pela lei (Haddad & Nour, 2009; Grimes et al., 2006). As maiores incidências de aborto inseguro estão na América Latina, África e Sudeste Asiático, devido a restrições legais, religiosidade, costumes, baixa condição socio-econômica da população, problemas no fornecimento de contraceptivos e dificuldade de acesso a serviços de saúde (Haddad & Nour, 2009; Fawcus, 2008).

Mortalidade e Morbidade por aborto

Estimam-se aproximadamente 600.000 mortes relacionadas à gestação anualmente, segundo a OMS, e destas, 13% são relacionadas a complicações resultantes de aborto inseguro, o que corresponde a 67.000 mortes anualmente

(Van Look & Cottingham, 2002; Singh et al., 1999; Fawcus, 2008; Grimes, 2003). A razão de mortalidade materna é estimada em 50 por 100.000 nascidos vivos globalmente com variações; no Leste da África estimam-se 140 mortes por 100.000 nascidos vivos e na América Latina 30 por 100.000 (Fawcus, 2008). Na América Latina e no Caribe o aborto inseguro corresponde à quarta causa dos óbitos maternos, sendo responsável por 12% a 30% (a depender da região) da mortalidade materna e acredita-se que essa taxa de mortalidade possa ser ainda maior, já que os dados são provavelmente subestimados (Van Look & Cottingham, 2002; Cecatti et al., 2010). O aborto juntamente com as desordens hipertensivas são as principais causas de morte na América Latina (Van Look & Cottingham, 2002).

Através da modificação das leis restritivas e da discriminação do aborto, pode-se reduzir a razão de mortalidade materna, pois a OMS considera que o aborto é a causa mais facilmente evitável (Haddad & Nour, 2009). A redução do aborto inseguro e da mortalidade materna no caso do aborto extrapola os cuidados médicos e dois exemplos são a Romênia e a África do Sul.

Na Romênia até 1966 o aborto era permitido no país e observava-se uma taxa de mortalidade por aborto de 20 por 100.000 nascidos vivos; a partir de 1966 leis restritivas em relação ao aborto foram impostas e a mortalidade materna começou a aumentar chegando a 148 mortes por 100.000 nascidos vivos, sendo o aborto responsável por 87% dessas mortes. Quando em 1989 o aborto voltou a ser permitido no país, observou-se uma inversão nesta tendência e a mortalidade caiu mais da metade já no primeiro ano. Em 2002 a

razão de mortalidade por abortos inseguros era baixa, de 9 por 100.000 nascidos vivos (Grimes et al., 2006).

O mesmo observou-se na África do Sul a partir de 1997 com a adoção de leis mais permissivas ao aborto. Desde então, observou-se um aumento do acesso de mulheres ao controle de natalidade, aborto e serviços de cuidado de pós-aborto no país. As mortes relacionadas ao aborto caíram 91% entre 1994 e 1998 – 2001 (Grimes et al., 2006).

Se a mortalidade é uma consequência importante no aborto inseguro, a morbidade é talvez ainda mais importante porque acomete um número proporcionalmente maior de mulheres, com a possibilidade de seqüelas temporárias ou definitivas para a saúde geral, reprodutiva, social e psicológica. As principais complicações são hemorragia, sepse, peritonite, retenção de restos placentários, e trauma cervical, vaginal, uterino e de órgãos abdominais (Grimes et al., 2006; Hardy & Alves, 1992). E a principal causa de morte é sepse com ou sem hemorragia; outras causas importantes são trauma genital e necrose intestinal (Haddad & Nour, 2009; Fawcus, 2008). Além das complicações agudas, podem ocorrer complicações em longo prazo, como: dor pélvica crônica, infertilidade, aumento do risco de gravidez ectópica, incontinência urinária, ressecções intestinais, fístulas vesico-vaginais ou reto-vaginais, além de parto prematuro e abortos espontâneos em gestações subsequentes (Haddad & Nour, 2009; Grimes et al., 2006).

Uma forma de avaliar a morbidade por aborto é avaliar o número de internações por complicações do aborto, principalmente em países onde este procedimento é ilegal. Em 2005, no Brasil, ocorreram 250.000 internações no

SUS por abortamento, principalmente em mulheres na faixa etária entre 20 e 29 anos. A grande maioria das internações, 3 em cada 4, ocorreu nas regiões com maior população o Nordeste e o Sudeste. Estima-se que 20% das mulheres que induziram o aborto inseguro tenham sido hospitalizadas devido às complicações associadas (Monteiro & Adesse, 2006). Estudos nacionais mostram que as taxas de hospitalização variam de 3 por 1.000 a 15 por 1.000 mulheres por ano (IPAS, 2007).

O aborto inseguro relaciona-se diretamente a aumento de gastos públicos com internações para tratamento de complicações e eventuais sequelas pós-aborto (Menezes & Aquino, 2009). Um estudo realizado na Tanzânia encontrou que a média de gastos com uma paciente internada para tratamento de complicações relacionadas ao aborto é mais de sete vezes a renda per capita anual do orçamento para saúde (Van Look & Cottingham, 2002).

O aborto no Brasil

Na América Latina cerca de quatro milhões de abortos induzidos ocorrem anualmente. As características sociodemográficas das mulheres que sofrem aborto nessa região são as de mulheres com 20 anos ou mais, casadas e que já tem filhos, ao contrário do que ocorre em países desenvolvidos, em que essas mulheres geralmente são muito jovens, solteiras e sem filhos (AGI, 2010).

No Brasil o aborto é considerado crime, não sendo punido somente nos casos de violência sexual ou risco à vida da mulher. Em casos de malformações fetais e condições fetais incompatíveis com a vida o aborto tem

sido realizado após autorização judicial (Brasil, 2010; Cecatti et al., 2010). Estudar uma prática ilegal representa um desafio, porque há uma grande dificuldade de se obter dados fidedignos, principalmente em relação ao aborto induzido (Diniz et al., 2009).

Apesar das restrições legais, o aborto é amplamente praticado no país. Estima-se que em 2005 tenham ocorrido 1.054.242 abortos induzidos no Brasil, o que corresponde a 2,07 abortos por 100 mulheres entre 15 e 49 anos. (Monteiro & Adesse, 2006). Ainda em relação ao aborto induzido, um estudo populacional publicado em 2010 indicou uma prevalência de 24 abortos por 1.000 mulheres; esses valores, apesar de alarmantes, ainda podem estar subestimados (Cecatti et al., 2010).

A incidência do aborto é diferente segundo as regiões do país. O risco de aborto induzido por 100 mulheres em idade fértil é mais que o dobro nas Regiões Nordeste e Centro-Oeste, e esse fato provavelmente pode estar associado ao uso ou não de anticoncepcional, já que mais da metade das mulheres jovens adultas que vivem na Região Sul e Sudeste usavam algum método contraceptivo, enquanto na Região Nordeste aproximadamente 60% das mulheres não usavam método anticoncepcional na ocasião da gestação (Monteiro & Adesse, 2006; Diniz & Correa, 2009).

Em relação às características das mulheres que sofrem aborto no Brasil, observa-se que a maior concentração de abortos espontâneos ou induzidos ocorre em mulheres acima de 35 anos (Cecatti et al., 2010). A baixa escolaridade relacionou-se ao aborto induzido, pela dificuldade de acesso a métodos contraceptivos (Cecatti et al., 2010). A maioria das mulheres que

sofreram aborto afirma que vive uma relação conjugal estável, participa do mercado de trabalho e vive em zona urbana (Silva e Vieira, 2009; Cecatti et al., 2010). Em relação à paridade, o aborto é mais comum entre mulheres que já tem mais de um filho nascido vivo, sendo que apenas uma pequena porcentagem de mulheres que abortam não tem filhos (Cecatti et al., 2010; Diniz & Correa, 2009). Poucos estudos avaliam a relação da religião ou religiosidade com o aborto, apesar de ser um fator tão importante no país. Os resultados são contraditórios; em alguns estudos encontra-se uma associação entre ausência de religião e aborto induzido e em outros não se encontra qualquer associação entre eles (Cecatti et al., 2010; Diniz & Correa, 2009).

No Brasil um fato bastante interessante, mesmo que ilegal, é o uso disseminado do misoprostol como método para realizar indução do aborto, que teve seu uso disseminado a partir da década de 90. Até então, os principais métodos utilizados eram venenos, sondas, líquidos cáusticos ou injeções. Entre as mulheres que declaram ter induzido aborto, 50,4 a 84,6% afirmam ter utilizado misoprostol, principalmente no Nordeste e Sudeste. O uso do misoprostol trouxe mudanças radicais em relação às complicações do aborto induzido ao trazer menores riscos à saúde, com diminuição dos eventos hemorrágicos e infecciosos (Diniz & Correa, 2009; Menezes & Aquino, 2009).

Em relação à mortalidade, o uso do misoprostol também trouxe mudanças importantes. O aborto induzido manteve-se entre a terceira e quarta causa de mortalidade materna em várias capitais brasileiras, ocupando o primeiro e segundo lugares no grupo de causas isoladas de morte materna em algumas cidades como Recife e Salvador até a década de 1990. Entretanto,

entre os anos de 1990 e 2000 observou-se uma redução nos casos de morte materna secundária ao aborto (Diniz & Correa, 2009). De 2000 a 2004 ocorreram 697 óbitos em consequência de gravidez terminada em aborto, principalmente em mulheres jovens entre 20 e 29 anos (323 óbitos) (Grimes et al., 2006). As mortes por aborto atingem preferencialmente mulheres jovens, negras, de estratos sociais desfavorecidos e residentes de áreas periféricas (Menezes & Aquino, 2009).

Near miss e aborto

A morbidade materna grave, também denominada *near miss*, surgiu recentemente como um marcador de saúde em decorrência do declínio das razões de mortalidade materna (Say et al., 2009; Cecatti et al., 2009). O *near miss* materno é definido pela OMS como uma mulher que quase morreu, mas sobreviveu a complicações durante a gestação, parto ou até 42 dias após o término da gestação (Pattinson et al., 2009).

O *near miss* materno tornou-se oficialmente um marcador de cuidados obstétricos porque precede e compartilha muitas características com a mortalidade materna, apesar de ser menos raro que esta última. Pode ajudar com informações diretas sobre problemas nos cuidados de complicações obstétricas agudas e permite entender determinantes da mortalidade materna (Say et al., 2009, Souza et al., 2007; Ronsmans & Filippi, 2004; WHO, 2011).

A morte materna é o evento mais extremo de uma cadeia de eventos que podem ocorrer durante a gestação, como mostra a Figura 1. Nessa cadeia de eventos, a gestação pode ser não complicada ou complicada. Quando complicada, essa complicação pode ser não ameaçadora da vida materna ou

potencialmente ameaçadora da vida. No segundo caso, a mulher pode se recuperar, pode ter incapacidade temporária ou permanente ou pode morrer. O *near miss* representa um de dois resultados das condições ameaçadoras da vida materna, ou seja, corresponde ao grupo de mulheres que sobrevive (Ronsmans & Filippi, 2004).

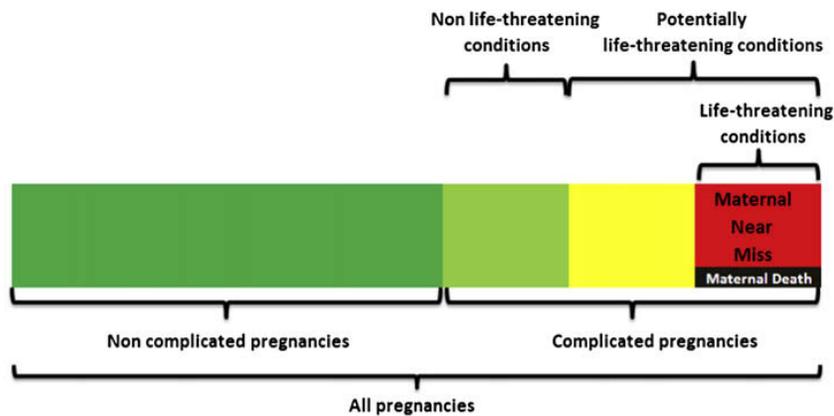


Figura 1. O espectro da morbidade materna. Fonte: Say et al., 2009.

Nesse contínuo descrito acima, que leva à morte materna, existe um grupo de mulheres que tem condições mórbidas potencialmente ameaçadoras da vida; são as que desenvolvem uma complicação grave que, se não diagnosticada ou tratada adequadamente, pode evoluir para o *near miss*. O diagnóstico de condições potencialmente ameaçadoras da vida poderia permitir a identificação precoce de mulheres com risco de evoluírem para *near miss*. São critérios diagnósticos para as condições potencialmente ameaçadoras da vida segundo a OMS (2009): placenta prévia, prenhez ectópica, hemorragia pós-parto, rotura uterina, pré-eclâmpsia grave, eclâmpsia, hipertensão grave, encefalopatia hipertensiva, HELLP síndrome, endometrite, edema pulmonar,

insuficiência respiratória, convulsão, sepse, choque, trombocitopenia < 100.000, crise tireotóxica, transfusão sanguínea, acesso venoso central, histerectomia, admissão em unidade de terapia intensiva (UTI), internação hospitalar por 7 dias ou mais, intubação não secundária a anestesia, retorno à sala cirúrgica e necessidade de intervenção cirúrgica (Say et al., 2009)

A definição dos critérios diagnósticos do *near miss* é variável e recomenda-se conhecer e avaliar esses critérios para que cada serviço de saúde estabeleça qual a melhor forma de identificar os casos. Inicialmente as definições foram baseadas: no manejo da pacientes, nos sinais e sintomas clínicos e na disfunção dos órgãos e sistemas (Ronsmans & Filippi, 2004; Luz et al., 2008)

A definição baseada no manejo das mulheres tem como vantagem a simplicidade na coleta dos dados e permitir que condições não obstétricas que podem levar ao *near miss* possam ser identificadas. Porém diferentes hospitais têm diferentes condições de acesso aos procedimentos, e esses critérios tornam-se muito variáveis. Além disso, os procedimentos de manejo podem não ser indicados criteriosamente ou o critério de aplicabilidade de cada um pode ser diferente em diferentes serviços de saúde; assim não há homogeneidade na identificação dos casos de *near miss*. O principal critério de manejo de *near miss* é a admissão em UTI, os outros critérios de manejo são histerectomia de emergência, hemotransfusão por anemia aguda ou distúrbios de coagulação, hospitalização por 4 dias ou mais e hipotensão severa associada a anestesia e falha na intubação orotraqueal (Say et al., 2009; Ronsmans & Filippi, 2004; Mantel et al., 1998).

A definição baseada em sinais e sintomas clínicos é simples porque utiliza condições clínicas muito conhecidas, tem fácil interpretação, permite avaliar a qualidade dos cuidados obstétricos fornecidos para as pacientes e permite calcular a taxa de complicações por uma determinada doença. Entretanto esses sinais e sintomas podem não constituir um consenso entre os clínicos, o que eventualmente pode ocorrer devido à diversidade nas experiências de cada médico. Os critérios clínicos de *near miss* são pré-eclâmpsia grave e eclâmpsia, HELLP síndrome, hemorragia grave (estimativa de perda maior que 1,5L), sepse grave e rotura uterina (Ronsmans & Filippi, 2004; Waterstone et al., 2001). Esses critérios clínicos acabam sendo mais adequados para a identificação de pacientes com potencial para desenvolver *near miss* do que diretamente para identificar casos de *near miss* (Say et al., 2009).

A definição baseada em disfunção dos órgãos e sistemas é a que mais se aproxima da verdadeira definição de condição potencialmente ameaçadora da vida materna porque geralmente complicações graves levam a disfunção dos órgãos e sistemas, porém o diagnóstico de falência dos órgãos não é exclusivamente clínico, dependendo também de exames complementares. Os critérios de disfunção orgânica são insuficiência renal, necessidade de intubação e ventilação por mais de 60 minutos não relacionada à anestesia, saturação de O₂ <90% por pelo menos 60 minutos, PaO₂/FiO₂ ≤ 3, parada cardíaca, edema agudo de pulmão, distúrbio de coagulação com necessidade de transfusão de plaquetas, hipovolemia grave, internação em UTI ou necessidade de histerectomia de emergência secundária a sepse, icterícia na

presença de pré-eclâmpsia, cetoacidose diabética, crise tireotóxica, coma por pelo menos 12 horas e acidente vascular cerebral (Ronsmans & Filippi, 2004; Mantel et al., 1998)

Em 2009 a OMS avaliou as vantagens e desvantagens das três definições acima e desenvolveu um novo conjunto de critérios para identificação dos casos de *near miss*. Essa nova definição é baseada na disfunção de órgãos ou sistemas e as complicações resultantes dessas disfunções. Foi desenvolvido um conciso e consistente grupo de critérios clínicos capazes de identificar casos graves usando essencialmente julgamento clínico sem necessidade de técnicas especiais ou exames laboratoriais são eles: cianose, gasping, frequência respiratória >40 ou <6 ipm, choque, oligúria não responsiva a fluidos ou diuréticos, distúrbio de coagulação, perda de consciência por pelo menos 12 horas ou perda de consciência e ausência de pulso, acidente vascular cerebral, paralisia, icterícia na presença de pré-eclâmpsia. Associados aos critérios clínicos foi ainda desenvolvido um grupo de critérios laboratoriais: saturação de oxigênio <90%, pH <7,1, PaO₂/FiO₂ < 200mmHg, Lactato >5, creatinina ≥ 3,5mg/dl, plaquetas <50.000, bilirrubina>6mg/dl e perda de consciência com presença de glicose ou cetoacidose na urina. Além dos critérios acima, ainda foram incluídos critérios de manejo: uso de drogas vasoativas, intubação e ventilação por mais de 60 minutos não relacionada a anestesia, histerectomia secundária a infecção ou hemorragia, diálise, transfusão de 5 ou mais unidades de concentrado de hemáceas e ressucitação cardiopulmonar (Say et al., 2009).

Segundo a OMS, em 2004, 20 milhões de mulheres apresentaram alguma complicação aguda da gestação, com um considerável número de

sequelas. A razão de *near miss* citada na literatura varia muito, desde 0,7 até 119.9 por mil partos (Souza et al., 2007; Luz et al., 2008). Em 2009 um estudo realizado em países desenvolvidos e em desenvolvimento revelou alguns fatos importantes. A prevalência do *near miss* nos países desenvolvidos varia de 3,8 a 12 por 1000 partos, e a hemorragia e a pré-eclâmpsia correspondem a mais da metade dos casos de *near miss*. Nessa população são fatores de risco para o desenvolvimento de *near miss*: a idade materna avançada, obesidade, primiparidade, mulheres com doenças pré-existentes, gestação múltipla e parto anterior por cesárea (Van Roosmalen & Zwart, 2009).

Já nos países em desenvolvimento não é fácil estimar os valores de *near miss*, estima-se que a prevalência de *near miss* para essa população seja de 14,2 por 1000 nascidos vivos, porém esses valores podem ser muito maiores a depender da situação socioeconômica. Assim, quanto mais pobre a população, maior a prevalência do *near miss* (Ronsmans, 2009). A principal causa de complicações e eventos adversos perinatais na América Latina é a hipertensão, porém na África e na Ásia a principal causa é a hemorragia (Khan et al., 2006). Acredita-se atualmente que essa diversidade na ocorrência de complicações maternas graves se deva muito mais à diversidade de critérios utilizados para sua identificação do que a uma diversidade real na ocorrência de complicações. Há já indícios de que a utilização de critérios padronizados e únicos para a identificação dos casos de *near miss* materno mostre resultados semelhantes para todos os níveis de desenvolvimento.

Vários estudos recentes discutem sobre o *near miss* materno, porém a literatura é escassa especificamente em relação à associação do aborto com o *near miss* materno. Se por um lado houve de fato uma diminuição na ocorrência de óbito materno devido ao aborto no Brasil nas últimas décadas, por outro pouco se conhece da morbidade materna grave e sequelas que as mulheres vivenciam devido ao aborto.

Uma recente revisão sistemática da literatura avaliou justamente essa associação entre aborto e *near miss* materno e encontrou uma proporção de 6,3% de abortos que evoluíram para *near miss* e 0,3% que evoluíram para morte. A razão anual de aborto que evoluiu para *near miss* foi de 18 por 100.000 mulheres em idade reprodutiva ou 237 por 100.000 nascidos vivos, porém quando se utilizaram critérios de *near miss* mais estritos, essa razão diminuiu para 136 por 100.000 nascidos vivos (Adler et al., 2011). Considerando-se a população brasileira, apenas um artigo avaliando os dados de um inquérito populacional identificou que o aborto esteve associado a um maior risco de morbidade materna grave (Camargo et al., 2011).

Se o aborto realmente constituir uma causa importante de *near miss*, fatores de risco para maior gravidade dos casos poderão ser identificados, permitindo o diagnóstico precoce e a avaliação de formas de atuação sobre esses fatores de risco e sobre os sinais mais precoces de condições ameaçadoras da vida materna. Isso inserido em um sistema de vigilância teoricamente poderá evitar que as mulheres evoluam do *near miss* para a morte.

2. Objetivos

2.1. Objetivo geral

Avaliar a ocorrência de complicações maternas graves atribuíveis ao aborto e seus fatores associados em mulheres brasileiras.

2.2. Objetivos específicos

- Avaliar ocorrência do aborto espontâneo e induzido e da morbidade materna grave associada ao aborto, referida por mulheres em um inquérito populacional.
- Avaliar a ocorrência de complicações maternas graves associadas ao aborto em um estudo de vigilância prospectiva de casos de complicações obstétricas graves em centros brasileiros de referência.

3. Publicações

Artigo 1. Camargo RS, Santana DS, Cecatti JG, Pacagnella RC, Tedesco RP, Melo Jr EF, Sousa MH. Severe maternal morbidity and factors associated with the occurrence of abortion in Brazil. *Int J Gynecol Obstet.* 2011; 112(2):88-92.

Artigo 2. Santana DS, Cecatti JG, Haddad SM, Parpinelli MA, Costa ML, Sousa MH, Souza JP, Camargo RS, Pacagnella RC, Surita FG, Pinto e Silva JL, for the Brazilian Network for Surveillance of Severe Maternal Morbidity Group. Severe maternal morbidity due to abortion prospectively identified in a network for surveillance in Brazil. *Int J Gynecol Obstet.* 2011 (submitted).

3.1. Artigo 1

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CLINICAL ARTICLE

Severe maternal morbidity and factors associated with the occurrence of abortion in Brazil

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate the reported occurrence of spontaneous and induced abortion, and abortion-associated severe maternal morbidity in Brazil. **Methods:** A secondary analysis of the 2006 Brazilian Demographic Health Survey was conducted. Interview data on women's experience of spontaneous/induced abortion and associated factors were analyzed overall and by geographic region. Multinomial logistic regression was performed to identify factors independently associated with abortion. The risk of associated severe maternal morbidity was estimated. **Results:** The reported lifetime rates of spontaneous and induced abortion were 13.3% and 2.3%, respectively, and were highest in the north (4.3%) and northeast (3.5%). The rate of spontaneous abortion was higher among women aged 40–49 years (odds ratio [OR] 1.15; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.03–1.30) and among those with 0 or 1 children or delivery (OR 1.97; 95% CI, 1.36–2.85 vs OR 1.98; 95% CI, 1.37–2.86). Induced abortion was not associated with sociodemographic factors. Abortion significantly increased the risk of complications (hemorrhage and infection). **Conclusion:** Spontaneous abortion was significantly associated with parity and maternal age. Abortion in general carried a higher risk of severe maternal complications.

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1. Introduction

In countries in which abortion is illegal, the incidence of unsafe abortions reported in demographic studies is believed to represent only a fraction of the real number of unsafe procedures [1]. The majority of unsafe abortions tend to occur in low-income countries and in countries where the legislation is restrictive [2]. Of the approximately 600 000 maternal deaths worldwide recorded annually, 1 in 8 is estimated to be abortion-related [3]. In countries in which abortion is legal, abortion-related maternal deaths are rare [3]. By contrast, in Latin America and the Caribbean, 4.1 million induced abortions are believed to have occurred in 2003 alone [2]. The estimated rate of unsafe abortion in the region in 2003 was 29 cases per 1000 women aged 15–44 years [2].

In Brazil, abortion is legal only in cases of rape and risk of maternal death. More than 1 million induced abortions were estimated to have occurred in the country in 2005 [4]. The introduction of misoprostol as a method of abortion induction in Brazil in the 1990s was associated with a significant reduction in morbidity [5]. It is generally believed that the legalization of abortion has reduced the incidence of maternal mortality [6]. This is a strong argument for more research, an

improvement of maternal medical care, and a review of the legal status of abortion [1,7–11]. However, maternal death represents only a fraction of the problem—maternal morbidity has become a strategic new indicator of maternal health conditions [12,13]. To date, however, few data are available on the association between severe maternal morbidity and abortion [14].

In this respect, the Brazilian 2006 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) [15] differed from previous surveys because it included information on severe maternal morbidity, based on a questionnaire specifically developed and validated for this purpose [16]. The aim of the present study was to evaluate the reported incidence of spontaneous and induced abortions in a sample of Brazilian women interviewed in the 2006 DHS and to investigate the incidence of severe maternal morbidity among pregnancies ending in abortion.

2. Materials and methods

The present study was a secondary analysis of data from the Brazilian 2006 DHS [15]. These data are currently in the public domain. The study was conducted in agreement with local ethical standards and was approved by the national review board.

The 2006 DHS comprised a probabilistic subsample of the 2005 National Household Survey, which was conducted in 5 regions of Brazil: south; southeast; midwest; northeast; and north. The sampling strategy involved 2 steps, with the census sectors comprising the

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primary sample units and individual households comprising secondary units. For stratification purposes, in the DHS, the census sectors were grouped according to their location (urban or rural area) within a given unit of the federal state. Because the 2005 Household Survey samples were not self-weighted, the DHS sampling strategy involved sample weighting.

The 2006 DHS [15] initially selected 13 056 households (9120 in urban areas and 3936 in rural areas). From these households, 17 411 eligible women aged 15–49 years were identified, 15 575 of whom were interviewed (11 062 from urban and 4513 from rural households). Losses to follow-up resulted mainly from refusal to participate (11% in urban areas and 9.4% in rural areas). The present study investigated the frequency of spontaneous and induced abortions during the lifetime of the interviewees and during the preceding 5 years (calculated from the date of the end of the pregnancy until the date of the interview). The analysis focusing on the preceding 5 years included 5500 pregnancies and 4340 women.

In the 2006 DHS, data on the experience of severe maternal morbidity were obtained via a previously validated questionnaire [16], with information on obstetric complications contributing to maternal deaths and selected indicator procedures serving as proxies of severe maternal morbidity [16]. Severe maternal morbidity was defined as the presence of a complication such as pre-eclampsia/eclampsia, hemorrhage, and infection, or the experience of any of the following: admission to an intensive care unit; blood transfusion; hysterectomy; transfer to a referral hospital; mechanical ventilation; or hospitalization for longer than 1 week.

The incidences of spontaneous and induced abortion were determined for Brazil as a whole and for each region. We then analyzed the correlation between sociodemographic factors and abortion status with bivariate and multivariate analysis. Multinomial logistic regression was performed to identify factors that were independently associated with spontaneous or induced abortion and to calculate the adjusted odds ratio (OR) and respective 95% confidence interval (CI). The dependent-variable categories chosen for the multinomial regression analysis were “no abortion,” “spontaneous abortion only,” and “induced abortion.” Eleven demographic factors—selected using backward elimination—were investigated as potential predictor variables. The results for each category of abortion are presented in relation to the reference category: “no abortion.”

Finally, the risk of severe maternal morbidity associated with abortion versus delivery was estimated by calculating the prevalence ratio and its 95% CI.

Throughout the statistical analysis, the characteristics (regional stratification, primary sampling unit, and sample weights) of the complex sampling plan of the DHS were taken into consideration. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS version 17.0 (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA) and Stata version 7.0 (StataCorp, College Station, TX, USA).

3. Results

In total, 2067 (13.3%) women declared having had a spontaneous abortion in their lifetime (Table 1), with the highest proportions occurring in the northeastern, northern, and midwestern regions: 497 (15.7%); 388 (15.0%); and 451 (14.3%), respectively. An induced abortion was reported by 358 (2.3%) women, with the highest proportion (111 [4.3%]) occurring in the north (Table 1). When only the women with at least 1 pregnancy in their lifetime were considered, 8393 (77.6%) had no abortions, 2067 (19.1%) had spontaneous abortions only, and 358 (3.3%) had induced abortions.

When the analysis was restricted to reproductive outcomes during the previous 5 years, the number of women who reported a spontaneous abortion was 437 (10.1%) (Table 1). The midwestern region had the highest rate, with 12.3% of cases. The percentage of induced abortions in the country as a whole was 1.8%; only the north and northeast had more than 2% of reported cases (Table 1).

Among the sociodemographic characteristics evaluated in the bivariate analysis, maternal age between 40 and 49 years was associated with a greater occurrence of spontaneous abortion (OR 1.15; 95% CI, 1.03–1.30) (Table 2). Women with no more than 1 living child (OR 1.97; 95% CI, 1.36–2.85) and those with a history of having delivered no more than 1 child (OR 1.98; 95% CI, 1.37–2.86) were also more likely to have had a spontaneous abortion. By contrast, the location of the household (rural or urban), education level, religion, skin color, marital status, the ideal number of children, employment, and income had no effect on the rate of spontaneous abortion. With regard to induced abortion, no statistically significant associations were found with any of these variables (Table 2).

In the multivariate analysis, parity, age, skin color, and religion were independently associated with spontaneous abortion (Table 3). None of the evaluated factors was independently associated with induced abortion.

Of the conditions that were considered to be indicative of severe maternal morbidity, only hemorrhage and infections were significantly more common in women whose pregnancies ended in abortion (either spontaneous or induced) than in women whose pregnancies ended in childbirth (Table 4). When all morbidity indicators were grouped together, the rate of severe maternal morbidity was also higher in the group of pregnancies that ended in abortion.

4. Discussion

The cumulative lifetime incidence of induced abortion in the present study was 23 per 1000 women interviewed, and 18 of 1000 women reported having had an induced abortion during the 5 years prior to the interview. For spontaneous abortion, there was a lifetime rate of 13.3% and a 5-year rate of 10.1%.

Table 1
Abortion status by region in Brazil.

Abortion status	Region					Total
	North	Northeast	Southeast	South	Midwest	
Lifetime status						
Number of women	2587	3163	3340	3298	3154	15 542
Never was pregnant, %	25.2	30.4	32.1	30.4	25.0	30.4
Never aborted, % ^a	55.5	50.4	53.8	57.7	59.2	54.0
Spontaneous abortion, % ^b	15.0	15.7	12.2	11.1	14.3	13.3
Induced abortion, %	4.3	3.5	1.8	0.8	1.5	2.3
Status during the past 5 years						
Number of women	877	818	865	862	904	4326
Never aborted, % ^a	87.9	88.8	87.6	89.4	86.4	88.1
Spontaneous abortion, % ^b	9.9	8.9	10.5	10.1	12.3	10.1
Induced abortion, %	2.3	2.2	1.8	0.5	1.4	1.8

^a Includes stillborn infants.

^b Includes tubal pregnancies.

Table 2
Association between sociodemographic characteristics and abortion status during the past 5 years (n = 4326).

Characteristic	Abortion status				Number of women for whom data were available	
	No abortion, % ^a	Spontaneous abortion, % ^b	OR (95% CI)	Induced abortion, %		OR (95% CI)
Age, y						
15–19	11.2	11.7	1.08 (0.59–1.97)	25.8	2.61 (0.59–11.6)	415
20–24	29.2	28.1	0.99 (0.57–1.72)	22.8	0.94 (0.43–2.05)	1176
25–29	25.9	19.0	0.76 (0.44–1.29)	19.9	0.93 (0.43–2.04)	1183
30–34	17.8	17.3	Ref.	15.8	Ref.	847
35–39	10.9	12.3	1.17 (0.62–2.19)	3.0	0.56 (0.23–1.34)	462
40–49	5.1	11.6	1.15 (1.03–1.30)	12.7	1.19 (0.87–1.62)	243
Household location						
Rural	18.2	17.1	Ref.	9.1	Ref.	1414
Urban	81.8	82.9	1.08 (0.70–1.65)	90.9	2.23 (0.81–6.17)	2912
Education						
None or primary	52.7	51.1	1.00 (0.70–1.43)	65.5	2.29 (0.83–6.35)	2443
High school	39.8	38.6	Ref.	21.6	Ref.	1506
University	7.5	10.4	1.09 (0.93–1.28)	12.9	1.33 (0.84–2.11)	298
Religion						
Catholic	61.1	58.8	0.57 (0.30–1.08)	68.7	0.72 (0.21–2.52)	2823
Evangelic	26.6	22.6	0.71 (0.49–1.02)	13.0	0.56 (0.28–1.12)	970
None	8.9	15.1	Ref.	13.8	Ref.	376
Other	3.4	3.5	0.99 (0.99–1.01)	4.6	1.00 (0.98–1.02)	154
Skin color						
White	35.8	29.8	Ref.	33.5	Ref.	1535
Other	64.2	70.2	1.31 (0.93–1.86)	66.5	1.11 (0.45–2.72)	2739
Number of living children						
≤1	45.6	62.3	1.97 (1.36–2.85)	59.4	1.74 (0.72–4.24)	1744
>1	54.4	37.7	Ref.	40.6	Ref.	2582
Number of deliveries						
≤1	45.5	62.2	1.98 (1.37–2.86)	59.4	1.75 (0.72–4.26)	1740
>1	54.5	37.8	Ref.	40.6	Ref.	2586
Marital status						
Married/stable relationship	85.0	85.4	0.97 (0.62–1.52)	73.0	2.10 (0.76–5.78)	3593
Other	15.0	14.6	Ref.	27.0	Ref.	729
Ideal number of children						
≤1	26.9	20.8	Ref.	32.8	Ref.	984
2	49.7	53.2	1.18 (0.95–1.46)	35.8	0.77 (0.45–1.31)	2179
>2	23.4	26.0	1.13 (0.96–1.32)	31.4	1.03 (0.70–1.53)	1116
Employment status						
Unemployed	62.2	59.7	Ref.	52.6	Ref.	2693
Employed	37.8	40.3	1.11 (0.77–1.60)	47.4	1.48 (0.61–3.58)	1631
Income						
None	5.8	5.4	1.00 (1.00–1.00)	7.8	1.00 (1.00–1.00)	255
≤R\$ 400	33.7	31.9	0.88 (0.57–1.38)	35.8	1.16 (0.36–3.74)	1314
R\$401–800	25.3	24.9	0.96 (0.76–1.21)	24.1	1.02 (0.57–1.82)	1020
>R\$800	35.2	37.8	Ref.	32.3	Ref.	1201
Total	3878	394		54		4326

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio.

^a Includes stillborn infants.

^b Includes tubal pregnancies.

Potential methods for investigating the incidence of induced abortion include population-based studies and household surveys, which can be used to sample women of reproductive age and obtain information about prior abortions [17]. However, some authors suggest that women might tend to omit information on the practice of abortion [18]. To reduce this bias, alternatives are being discussed to improve the performance of the instruments used [17–20]. Given these methodologic difficulties, the cumulative incidence of unsafe abortion in the present study was consistent with other data available. Indeed, estimates of the incidence of unsafe abortion range from 16 to 33 per 1000 women at reproductive age. The global estimate for low-income countries in 2000 was 16 unsafe abortions per 1000 women aged 15–44 years [10]. For Latin America and the Caribbean, the estimated incidence of unsafe abortions in 2003 was 31 abortions per 1000 women aged 15–44 years [2]. For South America, the annual incidence in 2003 was estimated to be 33 unsafe abortions per 1000 women aged 15–44 years [9].

When comparing data from the 1996 DHS with those from the 2006 DHS, it is clear that no marked change occurred in the overall reported cumulative lifetime incidence of abortion in Brazil over 10 years (14% spontaneous abortion in 1996 and 13.3% in 2006; 2.4% induced abortion in 1996 and 2.3% in 2006) [21]. However, the

numbers in the present study are believed to be well below the true figures, and the real incidence could be nearly twice as high [2].

In the north, the frequencies of both spontaneous and induced abortions increased, with the former rising from 12.7% in 1996 to 15.0%

Table 3
Variables associated with at least 1 experience of abortion in the past 5 years.^{a,b}

Predictive variables	Spontaneous abortion vs no abortion	Induced abortion vs no abortion
Number of deliveries (>1)	0.40 (0.27–0.59)	0.53 (0.17–1.64)
Age, y	1.06 (1.03–1.09)	0.98 (0.89–1.07)
Skin color (other vs white)	1.47 (1.03–2.08)	1.42 (0.54–3.72)
Religion (some vs none)	0.50 (0.26–0.98)	0.66 (0.20–2.22)

^a Values are given as adjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval).

^b Multiple analyses by multinomial logistic regression. The variables contained in the model were: age (years); region of residence (north, northeast, south, and midwest in relation to the southeast [reference]); location of residence (urban [1] vs rural [0]); education (high school or university [1] vs primary or less [0]); religion (some [1] vs none [0]); skin color (other [1] vs white [0]); number of live-born children (>1 vs ≤1); number of deliveries (>1 vs ≤1); marital status (married/in a stable relationship vs other); ideal number of children (>2 vs ≤2); employed (yes vs no); total number of women (4187).

Table 4
Association between severe maternal morbidity and pregnancy outcome.^a

	Pregnancy outcome, %		Prevalence ratio (95% confidence interval)
	Delivery ^c	Abortion ^d	
Complication			
Eclampsia	0.6 (n = 4945)	– (n = 477) ^e	–
Hemorrhage	9.2 (n = 4953)	23.5 (n = 484)	2.54 (1.85–3.49)
Infection	0.9 (n = 4938)	2.5 (n = 482)	2.89 (1.34–6.24)
Procedure			
Hysterectomy	0.1 (n = 4958)	0.6 (n = 482)	5.37 (0.83–34.93)
Admission to intensive care unit	0.6 (n = 4961)	0.4 (n = 481)	0.68 (0.16–2.96)
Blood transfusion	0.7 (n = 4951)	1.1 (n = 483)	1.69 (0.69–4.18)
Transfer between hospitals	2.4 (n = 4964)	3.1 (n = 482)	1.27 (0.50–3.27)
Mechanical ventilation	1.6 (n = 4962)	3.8 (n = 478)	2.40 (0.45–12.78)
Hospitalization > 1 week	3.8 (n = 4959)	4.5 (n = 481)	1.18 (0.60–2.33)
Any complication/procedure	13.9 (n = 4900)	32.0 (n = 475)	2.29 (1.73–3.04)

^a Total number of pregnancies = 5484.

^b Number of pregnancies with information in each category is given in brackets after percentage.

^c Includes stillborn infants.

^d Spontaneous and induced abortions, and tubal pregnancies.

^e Two women reported hypertension and convulsions; however, they were not classified as eclampsia because the pregnancy ended in an abortion prior to 20 weeks.

in 2006 and the latter rising from 2.3% to 4.3% [21]. Social changes in the region, such as increased urbanization and greater access to consumer items and education, may have led to women being more direct in reporting the occurrence of abortion of any type [2]. By contrast, the reported number of induced abortions in the southern region of the country decreased to less than half the rate in 1996—a situation similar to that reported in high-income countries [2]. This result may reflect greater access of the population to modern contraceptive methods.

When the women were asked about their abortion history during the past 5 years, 10.1% reported having had a spontaneous abortion, which is lower than previously reported figures [22,23]. It is believed that the reported 5-year abortion rate is more reliable than the reported lifetime rate. Recall of the past 5 years results in less memory bias and—considering the current fertility rate of Brazilian women and birth spacing—it is likely that a large proportion of the women interviewed completed their families within the 5-year study period.

High maternal age was associated with an increase in the risk of spontaneous abortion in the bivariate analysis. Multivariate analysis showed a similar association, which is consistent with studies indicating that advanced age might increase the risk of abortion—particularly spontaneous—during pregnancy [24].

The rate of spontaneous abortion was also higher among women with only 1 living child and among those who did not have any children. Likewise, the rate of spontaneous abortion was higher among women who had undergone no more than 1 delivery. The present data differ substantially from the findings of the 1996 DHS, in which a higher rate of induced abortion was reported among women with 2 or more living children, whereas the rate of spontaneous abortion among women with 1 or no living child was only 5.6% [21]. Other studies have also reported a correlation between induced abortion and multiparity [16], which may be explained by the occurrence of an unwanted pregnancy at a time when the family is already considered complete.

Given the relatively poor sensitivity of the available instruments for the investigation of induced abortion and the possibility that a number of women who reported a spontaneous abortion might actually have had an induced abortion, it is reasonable to speculate that the association between low parity and a higher frequency of abortion in the present study might indicate a change in the behavior of women with respect to establishing their desired family size. In the past, women sought a pregnancy termination after they had undergone more than 1 child/delivery, but they now tend to do so earlier. Indeed, a substantial reduction occurred in the fertility of women aged 15–49 years, decreasing from 2.5 children in 1996 to 1.8 in 2006 [21]. However, no

statistically significant association was found between the ideal number of children and the abortion rate.

The risk of mortality increases as a result of unsafe induced abortion, but little is known about the associated risk of severe maternal morbidity. It has been suggested that abortion might be associated with maternal complications (particularly hemorrhagic and infectious complications) [14]. The results of the present study corroborate this hypothesis because hemorrhage and infection occurred more than twice as often in pregnancies that ended in abortion.

In the present analysis of the link between severe maternal morbidity and abortion, spontaneous and induced abortions were grouped together. Given the potential response bias with respect to induced abortion, it is possible that the greater incidence of hemorrhagic and infectious morbidities in the present study could be explained by unsafe abortions. However, the finding could also be the result of another response bias. Data from the study that validated the questionnaire indicate that women who had an episode of severe maternal morbidity tended to have a better memory of the management procedures to which they were submitted than of the complications themselves [16].

Pregnancies ending in abortion were associated with a higher frequency of all complications combined, with the data indicating that the risk of severe morbidity doubled in such pregnancies. To date, few other data on abortion are available that encompass the new concept of using severe maternal morbidity as an indicator of maternal health.

The present study yielded information on the incidence of induced and spontaneous abortion in Brazil and on the relationship between abortion and severe maternal morbidity. In general, the data obtained from the 2006 DHS reveal a higher rate of severity indicators among pregnancies that ended in abortion than among those ending in childbirth. A strongpoint of the present study was the use of a questionnaire specifically developed and validated to evaluate severe maternal morbidity within a population-based context, taking into consideration the new concept that the study of severe maternal morbidity could serve as an alternative to the study of maternal mortality. The results might improve the current understanding of the problem and help to redefine policies and reorient public health programs, health services, and resources toward the promotion of maternal and perinatal health.

Conflict of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest.

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3.2. Artigo 2

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Severe maternal morbidity due to abortion prospectively identified in a surveillance network in Brazil

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Synopsis: Severe maternal morbidity due to abortion, although less common than other causes of morbidity, represents a higher risk of near miss and maternal death.

Abstract

Objective: To evaluate the occurrence of severe maternal complications associated with abortion in Brazil. **Methods:** A cross-sectional, multicenter study involving the prospective surveillance of cases of potentially life-threatening complications (PLTC), maternal near miss (MNM) and maternal death (MD). Obstetric complications resulting from abortion were evaluated among 9,555 women with complications, together with their sociodemographic and obstetric characteristics, safety conditions in which the abortion was performed and medical procedures used. Prevalence ratios adjusted for the cluster effect of the design were calculated, together with their 95% confidence intervals. Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to identify factors independently associated with greater severity. **Results:** Abortion resulted in severe complications in 237 women (2.5%). Of these, 81.9% developed PLTC, 15.2% MNM and 3% MD. When abortion was unsafe, infectious causes were more common in cases of PLTC, while management criteria were more important in cases of MNM and MD. In the multivariate analysis, the presence of any delay and lack of a partner were factors associated with greater severity. **Conclusion:** Abortion is responsible for only a small percentage of the complications associated with pregnancy; however, when present, the risk of this complication progressing unfavorably to MNM or MD is higher.

Introduction

Abortion is responsible for approximately 67,000 deaths annually worldwide in addition to incurring higher direct and indirect costs with healthcare [1-6]. Unsafe abortion is a procedure performed by untrained individuals using risky techniques or under inappropriate sanitary conditions for the purpose of terminating an unwanted pregnancy [7], with estimates of around 20 million unsafe abortions being performed annually worldwide [1,2].

In Brazil, abortion is permitted only for cases of rape or a higher risk to the woman's life. Nevertheless, although illegal, it is widely practiced. It is estimated that 2.07 abortions occurred per 100 women of reproductive age in the country in 2005 [8]. The popularization of the use of misoprostol in Brazil reduced the occurrence of complications resulting from induced abortion, reducing hemorrhage and infections, with a consequent decrease in maternal mortality and severe morbidity [9].

There is little information on the association of abortion with maternal near miss (MNM), a new marker of health and obstetric care, following the reduction in maternal mortality that has been registered over the past two decades [10]. MNM is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a woman who almost died but survived complications during pregnancy, childbirth or in the 42 days following the end of pregnancy [11]. Until this standardization, definitions, criteria and reported near miss ratios vary greatly [12]. By evaluating the association between abortion and MNM, it may be possible to identify early signs of maternal life-threatening complications through the use of an effective surveillance system. This may prevent women with this extreme condition from ultimately progressing to death.

The objective of the present paper was to evaluate the occurrence of severe maternal complications due to abortion in a group of women identified through a surveillance network for severe maternal morbidity implemented in Brazil [8]. A further objective was to determine the prevalence of abortion as a primary cause of these complications, to identify the sociodemographic and obstetric characteristics of the women associated with the occurrence of death or near-miss, and to determine the safety conditions under which the abortion was performed and the medical procedures required to deal with these cases.

Materials and Methods

A multicenter, cross-sectional study was implemented in 27 referral obstetrics units from all geographical regions of Brazil. Over a 12-month period between June 2009 and May 2010, prospective surveillance was conducted of cases of maternal potentially life-threatening conditions, maternal near miss and maternal death [10]. Therefore, all the women admitted to these centers, who had any of the diagnostic criteria for these conditions were included in the study, even if they were transferred to another healthcare service before the case was concluded.

All the patients' charts were reviewed daily, immediately following their discharge from hospital, their transfer to another healthcare facility or after the occurrence of maternal death. This procedure allowed cases to be identified using the identifiers defined by the WHO as those most commonly associated with organ failure and severe morbidity. Data initially unavailable were obtained from the healthcare team responsible for the patient or from other sources such as the hospital database, prenatal records and transfer documents. The charts of the cases identified were reviewed and the data were collected using a form

that was also used to record information on the appropriateness of the care received and the occurrence of delays in receiving care.

Following manual collection, the data were entered onto electronic forms on the project's website, located on the institutional page of the coordinating center of the study, and sent to a central database using a specific platform, OpenClinica®, version 3.0. Additional details of the study methods have been published elsewhere [8,13]. The study was previously approved by the institutional review board of each center and by the national research committee prior to initiation.

Before data collection, an operations manual was supplied and training was carried out with investigators and coordinators of each center. During data collection, each coordinator reviewed the forms, checked data input and searched for any data that were unavailable on the chart. After this initial quality control, the local investigator once again reviewed the data to check for any possible inconsistencies. Finally, the national coordinating center reviewed the database, identified any inconsistencies and sent data clarification forms to the participating centers for correction or completion [13].

Abortion was classified as spontaneous or induced and as safe or unsafe by the study coordinator at each center in accordance with the criteria defined for the study and described in its operations manual. The classification and criteria used for potentially life-threatening condition (PLTC), maternal near miss (MNM) and maternal death (MD) were those defined by the WHO [10,11,14]. Sample size was originally based on the estimate of around 75,000 deliveries that would have to be covered by surveillance to allow identification of cases of near miss using the new criteria established by the World Health Organization.

For the present evaluation, the cases were initially divided into two groups: one with cases with obstetric complications resulting from abortion and another with all the other causes. Prevalence ratios of PLTC, MNM and MD were calculated and compared between the two groups. Next, the health indicators related to maternal morbidity and mortality were calculated following the WHO recommendations, including the maternal near miss incidence ratio (MNMR), severe maternal outcome ratio (SMOR, MNM+MD), maternal near miss to maternal death ratio (MNM:MD ratio), mortality index and maternal mortality ratio (MMR) [10].

To evaluate factors possibly associated with greater severity, two groups were compared: one with cases of MNM and MD (greater severity) and other with cases that developed PLTC. The prevalence ratios and their 95% confidence intervals were then calculated and adjusted for the cluster effect of the design. Likewise, the association was compared between the ways in which abortion was initiated, the safety conditions under which the procedure was performed and the identification of any delay in receiving care and the severity of the complication. The procedures used to perform or to complete the abortion were then described comparatively in the two groups of severity, and the basic main causes and the diagnostic criteria used were compared between cases of safe and unsafe abortion. Finally, multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to identify the factors independently associated with a greater severity of complications resulting from abortion.

Results

Of a total of 9,555 women identified as having severe maternal morbidity, pregnancy terminated prior to 22 weeks of gestational age in 549 cases. In 312 cases (3.2%), pregnancy had ended due to an ectopic pregnancy, while in 237 women (2.5%) due to an

abortion. There were 9,318 women whose complications were due to other causes than abortion (Table 1). Among the 237 women who aborted, 81.9% developed PLTC, 15.2% MNM and 3% MD, whereas in the remaining 9,318 women, 90.7% developed PLTC, 7.9% MNM and 1.4% MD, the risk of the occurrence of MNM being higher for the cases of abortion. The MNMR was 0.4/1,000LB in the cases of abortion and 8.9/1,000 LB for the other causes. The SMOR was 0.5/1,000 LB in the cases of abortion and 10.6/1,000 LB for the other causes. The MNM:MD ratio was 5.1 in the cases of abortion compared to 5.5 for other causes. The mortality index was 16.3% for the cases of abortion and 15.3% for the other causes, while the MMR was 8.5/100,000 LB in the case of abortion and 161.9/100,000 LB for the other causes.

In the bivariate analysis, the risk of near miss or maternal death was not found to be significantly higher as a function of maternal age, ethnicity, education level or marital status (Table 2). Likewise, none of the obstetric conditions evaluated reflected any higher risk of progression to near miss or maternal death (Table 3). In the bivariate analysis, the form in which the abortion was initiated, the safety conditions and the existence of any delay in obtaining obstetric care were also not found to be associated with any increase in the severity of the obstetric complication (Table 4).

Although hemorrhagic causes and the application of management criteria to identify cases with PLTC were present in the majority of cases of abortion, infectious causes were more common in cases of unsafe abortion, while clinical/surgical causes were more common in cases of safe abortion. In cases with more severe complications, near miss and maternal death, the use of clinical and laboratory criteria of severity was similar for safe and unsafe abortions; however, management criteria were more common in cases of unsafe abortion (Table 5).

The procedures most commonly used to manage abortion-related complications of any degree of severity were uterine curettage, performed in 74.4% and 81.3% of women with PLTC and with MNM or MD, respectively, and the use of uterotonic drugs, misoprostol and/or oxytocin. Nevertheless, there were no statistically significant differences regarding the use of these procedures between the two groups evaluated (Table 6). Of the set of factors evaluated, the following were found to be independently associated with greater severity in the complications of abortion at the multivariate analysis (Table 7): the presence of any delay (which increased risk by around 2 ½-fold) and the absence of a companion (which reduced the risk by around 56%).

Discussion

The results of the present study refer to cases of abortion identified among all the cases of severe maternal morbidity prospectively identified using a multicenter surveillance system tested in Brazil. In this population, both morbidity and mortality resulting from abortion were found to be proportionally less frequent compared to rates reported internationally and to the rate reported for Latin America [15]. These data show that the risk of abortion complications progressing unfavorably to maternal near miss or death is greater than that found for other causes. Likewise, the risk increases if there is any delay in obtaining the necessary medical care and, surprisingly, if the woman has a partner.

Abortion still constitutes a significant cause of maternal death [15]. There are estimates that around 13% of the pregnancy-related deaths occurring annually worldwide, may result from unsafe abortion [2,3,5,6,15]. Furthermore, if MNM and MD are the most extreme events in a chain of complications that may occur during pregnancy, abortion is probably also an important cause of MNM [16]. Although abortion was responsible for only a small

percentage of the cases of PLTC, MNM and MD when compared to the other causes, when present it was associated with a greater number of severe complications such as MNM and MD. This result has never been reported before. To the best of our knowledge, the only study that formally evaluated the occurrence of severe maternal morbidity in a demographic health survey in the Brazilian population also identified abortion associated with this condition [17].

The MNMR and SMOR were originally described as representing an estimate of the complexity of care. The higher their values, the greater the extent to which women required high complexity care. The present study shows that of all the cases with severe complications of abortion, 4-5% progressed unfavorably to MNM or death, thus requiring more specific and more complex care. Nevertheless, since this is the first time that these indicators recommended by the WHO have been used to evaluate cases of abortion, no comparable results are available for other settings. The mortality index represents an estimate of performance, i.e. when this index is high (>20%), the quality of obstetric care provided for severe cases has probably been inadequate; however, this was not found in either of the study groups [10,14].

Many risk factors for MD and MNM have been described, including black women, extremes of reproductive age (adolescents and over 35-40 years of age), absence of a partner, multiparity and associated morbidities [16,17]. However, none of these factors was identified as increasing the risk of the severity of the condition. This may perhaps explain why the prevalence of severe complications due to abortion was small in the present sample, reducing the total number of cases in which these data were available and reducing the statistical power of the sample. Furthermore, the studies deal more frequently

with maternal death and MNM not specifically due to abortion, which limits the availability of data for comparison.

The unexpected result of the partner as a risk factor for MNM and MD implies a range of questions and possible explanations. Again, there are no similar data with which to compare this finding, with the only analogy found possibly being related to what was mentioned by Pemble et al. in a qualitative study. In that paper, the authors noted that family members, particularly husbands, participate directly in the woman's decision to seek medical care, but they act in delaying this process, at least in the African context in which this study was conducted [18]. This possible explanation actually makes sense when taking into consideration the fact that the only other variable associated with a greater risk of unfavorable progress was exactly the identification of a delay in obtaining medical assistance.

The most common causes identified as associated with mortality and morbidity resulting from abortion were hemorrhage and infection. Sepsis in fact has been identified as the main cause of death from abortion worldwide [5,16]. In the present study, infection was the most frequent cause of PLTC in cases of unsafe abortion. Infection leads to severe complications, mainly in countries in which the practice of abortion is restricted by law, as is the case in Brazil [1,2]. The incidence of infectious complications is known to have decreased in Brazil following the introduction of misoprostol, which is used as a method of inducing abortion [19].

Management criteria were more common in cases of unsafe abortion progressing to MNM and MD and were present in all of these cases. Since the majority of causes were infectious, the increased need for procedures such as hysterectomy, transfusion of blood products, use of vasoactive drugs, dialysis, orotracheal intubation and cardiac resuscitation

is to be expected. This finding is confirmed in the literature, since the criteria most commonly reported in cases of a diagnosis of MNM were management criteria (admission to an intensive care unit and transfusion of blood products) [20].

The clinical indications for performing evacuation of the uterus include persistent, excessive bleeding, hemodynamic instability, evidence of infection and a suspicion of trophoblastic disease. Considering that this study group consisted of complications resulting from abortion, the fact that the most commonly used procedure was uterine curettage is no surprise [21].

Delays in receiving care may be related to the healthcare service, to the patient herself or to the healthcare professionals caring for women suffering severe complications. Greater severity of maternal complications is known to be associated with three factors: the burden of disease, severity and poorer access to preventive care [16]. In the present study, a delay at any level of obstetric care was found to be associated with more severe complications of abortion. This also suggests that MNM can and should be used as a marker of obstetric care, since it provides direct information on problems involving the care of acute obstetric complications and provides greater understanding on the determinants of maternal mortality [10,12].

Although in the present study the percentage of cases of abortion as a complication of pregnancy was small, a finding that is probably due to the disseminated use of misoprostol leading to a reduction in hemorrhagic and infectious complications, when these complications do occur they are associated with poorer prognosis, leading to more cases of maternal near-miss and maternal death.

Conflict of interests

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interests.

Authors' contributions

The idea for the study arose in a group discussion among all the authors. After the end of data collection, DSS, JGC and MHS prepared a detailed plan of analysis, which was then performed by MHS. The first version of the manuscript was drafted by DSS, and then complemented with the suggestions of the others. JGC supervised the entire process. All authors contributed to the development of the study protocol and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Table 1: Abortion as the main cause of severe maternal morbidity and mortality and corresponding indicators

Morbidity/ mortality	Cause			PR _{adj} (95%CI) [@] for abortion
	Abortion + Ectopic Pregnancy	Abortion	Other causes	
Group *				
PLTC	480 (87.4)	194 (81.9)	8451 (90.7)	0.90 [0.80-1.02]
MNM	61 (11.1)	36 (15.2)	734 (7.9)	1.93 [1.12-3.31]
MD	8 (1.5)	7 (3.0)	133 (1.4)	2.07 [0.58-7.38]
Total	549	237	9318	
Health indicators				LB: 82.144
MNMR	0.7/1000LB	0.4/1000LB	8.9/1000LB	
SMOR	0.8/1000LB	0.5/1000LB	10.6/1000LB	
MNM:MD ratio	7.6:1	5.1:1	5.5:1	
Mortality index	11.6%	16.3%	15.3%	
MMR	9.7/100.000LB	8.5/100.000LB	161.9/100.000LB	

LB: live birth; MD: maternal death; MI: mortality index; MMR: maternal mortality ratio; MNM: maternal near miss; MNMR: maternal near miss ratio; PLTC: potentially life threatening complication; SMOR: severe maternal outcome ratio; @ PR: Each group x others, for 'Abortion' and 'other causes'; 95%CI for PR, adjusted for cluster effect

* p = **0.039** (Abortion x Other causes)

Table 2: The sociodemographic factors associated with increased severity (near miss plus maternal death) in women with complications resulting from abortion.

Characteristics	MNM and MD (%)		PLTC (%)		PR_{adj} (95%CI)[@]
Age (years)					
10-19	3	(7.0)	21	(10.8)	0.67 [0.24-1.87]
20-29	21	(48.8)	92	(47.4)	Ref
20-39	14	(32.6)	65	(33.5)	0.95 [0.54-1.70]
40 or more	5	(11.6)	16	(8.2)	1.28 [0.66-2.48]
Skin color^a					
White	16	(47.1)	80	(53.7)	Ref
Non-white	18	(52.9)	69	(46.3)	1.24 (0.59-2.59)
Schooling^b					
Primary	9	(37.5)	53	(44.5)	0.87 [0.11-7.15]
High school	14	(58.3)	61	(51.3)	1.12 [0.14-8.99]
University	1	(4.2)	5	(4.2)	Ref
Marital status^a					
Having a partner	24	(66.7)	63	(42.9)	Ref
Having no partner	12	(33.3)	84	(57.1)	0.45 [0.20-1.03]
Total	43		194		

MD: maternal death; MNM: maternal near miss; PLTC: potentially life threatening complication; PR: prevalence ratio

Missing values for a: 54 cases, b: 94 cases

@ 95%CI for PR, adjusted for cluster effect

Table 3. Obstetric factors associated with greater severity (near miss plus maternal death) in women with complications resulting from abortion

Characteristics	MNM and MD (%)		PLTC (%)		PR _{adj} (95%CI) [@]
Number of pregnancies^a					
1	9	(22.0)	43	(22.9)	Ref
2-3	15	(36.6)	80	(42.6)	0.91 [0.44-1.90]
4 or more	17	(41.5)	65	(34.6)	1.20 [0.48-2.96]
Number of previous abortions^b					
None	30	(73.2)	127	(67.9)	Ref
1 or more	11	(26.8)	60	(32.1)	0.81 [0.31-2.10]
Number of previous C-sections^c					
None	28	(77.8)	127	(72.2)	Ref
1	5	(13.9)	29	(16.5)	0.81 [0.35-1.90]
2 or more	3	(8.3)	20	(11.4)	0.72 [0.23-2.32]
Number of live births (LB) in relation to previous deliveries (PD)^d					
LB=PD	36	(94.7)	159	(93.5)	Ref
LB<PD	1	(2.6)	10	(5.9)	0.49 [0.06-3.87]
LB>PD	1	(2.6)	1	(0.6)	2.71 [1.51-4.87]
Years since last delivery^e					
0-2	3	(33.3)	24	(34.3)	Ref
3-5	2	(22.2)	18	(25.7)	0.90 [0.22-3.61]
More than 5	4	(44.4)	28	(40.0)	1.13 [0.28-4.56]
Previous uterine scar^f					
Yes	1	(2.9)	3	(2.1)	1.29 [0.24-6.80]
No	34	(97.1)	141	(97.9)	Ref
Gestational age at admission^g					
Up to 13 weeks	20	(62.5)	71	(50.7)	Ref
14-21 weeks	12	(37.5)	69	(49.3)	0.67 [0.35-1.29]
Risk prior to pregnancy^h					
Yes	15	(45.5)	60	(39.0)	1.24 [0.79-1.97]
No	18	(54.5)	94	(61.0)	Ref
Total	43		194		

LB: live births; MD: maternal death; MNM: maternal near miss; PD: number of previous deliveries; PLTC: potentially life threatening complication; PR: prevalence ratio.

Missing values in a: 8 cases, b: 9 cases, c: 25, d: 29, e: 158, f: 58, g: 65, h: 50 cases
 @ 95%CI for PR, adjusted for cluster effect

Table 4. How abortion was initiated, the safety of the procedure and the occurrence of any delay in receiving care and the association of these factors with greater severity (near miss plus maternal death) in women with complications due to abortion.

	MNM and MD (%)		PLTC (%)		PR _{adj} (95%CI) [@]
How abortion was initiated					
Spontaneous	20	(46.5)	112	(57.7)	Ref.
Induced	19	(44.2)	59	(30.4)	1.61 [0.85-3.05]
Data missing	4	(9.3)	23	(11.9)	0.98 [0.20-4.77]
Safety of abortion					
Safe	23	(53.5)	123	(63.4)	Ref
Unsafe	9	(20.9)	42	(21.6)	1.12 [0.44-2.87]
Data missing	11	(25.6)	29	(14.9)	1.75 [0.65-4.70]
Any delay +					
Yes	29	(76.3)	99	(56.2)	2.16 [0.97-4.81]
No	9	(23.7)	77	(43.8)	Ref
Total	43		194		

MD: maternal death; MNM: maternal near miss; PLTC: potentially life threatening complication; PR: prevalence ratio.

@ 95%CI for PR, adjusted for cluster effect

+ Missing values for 23 cases

Table 5. Main causes leading to a diagnosis of PLTC and the WHO criteria used to identify MNM and MD in women with complications resulting from abortion in accordance with whether or not the abortion was conducted under safe conditions.

	Safe abortion		Unsafe abortion		p-value @
Main causes for PLTC^a (n=194)					
Hemorrhagic	61	(49.6)	27	(64.3)	0.172
Infectious	4	(3.3)	18	(42.9)	<0.002
Clinical / surgical	116	(94.3)	24	(57.1)	0.002
Management	78	(63.4)	31	(73.8)	0.369
WHO criteria for MNM and MD^b (n=43)					
Clinical	14	(60.9)	7	(77.8)	0.294
Laboratory	13	(56.5)	7	(77.8)	0.284
Management	13	(56.5)	9	(100)	0.009

MD: maternal death; MNM: maternal near miss; PLTC: potentially life threatening complication

Missing values for a: 29 cases (in causes and safety), b: 11 cases (in criteria and safety)

@ Chi-square test adjusted for cluster effect

Table 6. Procedures used for the management of abortion among women with severe complications.

Procedures	MNM and MD (%)		PLTC (%)		p-value @
Curettage	32	(74.4)	156	(81.3)	0.510
Vacuum aspiration	3	(7.0)	14	(7.3)	0.928
Oxytocin	11	(25.6)	69	(35.9)	0.382
Prostaglandin	12	(27.9)	40	(20.8)	0.338
Other	4	(9.3)	7	(3.6)	0.138
None	1	(2.3)	8	(4.2)	0.580
Total	43		192 +		

MD: maternal death; MNM: maternal near-miss; PLTC: potentially life threatening complication

@ Chi-square test adjusted for cluster effect

+ Missing values for 2 cases

Table 7. Factors independently associated with higher severity (MD+MNM) in women with complications of pregnancy resulting from abortion (n=174).

Variables	Coefficient	SE coef.	p-value	PR _{adj} 95%CI
Marital status (having no partner)	-0.83	0.35	0.025	0.44 [0.21-0.89]
Any delay	0.93	0.43	0.041	2.53 [1.04-6.15]
Constant	-1.88	0.41	<0.001	

MD: maternal death; MNM: maternal near-miss;

PR_{adj}: prevalence ratio adjusted for cluster effect and the other significant predictive factors.

Multiple Poisson regression, controlled by: Age (years); Skin color; Schooling; Marital status; Number of pregnancies; Previous abortion; Previous C-sections; Previous uterine scar; Gestational age at admission; Risk previous to pregnancy; Safety of abortion; Any delay.

4. Discussão Geral

Embora muito se tenha estudado e escrito sobre aborto, mortalidade materna e complicações relacionadas ao aborto, a utilização dos novos conceitos e critérios para a definição dos diferentes níveis de gravidade destas complicações, culminando com a caracterização do near miss materno e do óbito materno especificamente por esta causa ainda é muito pouco frequente. Nesse sentido, os resultados apresentados nos dois artigos dessa dissertação são de fato inéditos.

No levantamento epidemiológico realizado pela Pesquisa Nacional sobre Demografia e Saúde (PNDS) no Brasil em 2006, através de uma sub-amostra probabilística da Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD) de 2005, obtiveram-se num total de 13.056 domicílios, 15.575 mulheres elegíveis, ou seja, entre 15 e 49 anos, que foram questionadas sobre a frequência de aborto espontâneo e induzido durante sua vida e nos últimos 5 anos, sobre suas características sociodemográficas e obstétricas e, adicionalmente, também sobre experiências de morbidade materna grave. Como já mostrado anteriormente (Souza et al., 2010b), esta pesquisa, pela primeira vez no Brasil, incluiu no questionário perguntas específicas sobre a ocorrência de morbidade

materna durante as gestações relatadas para o período de estudo e isso permitiu as análises como a apresentada no primeiro artigo.

Nesse inquérito epidemiológico as mulheres são questionadas sobre a ocorrência de fatos que elas saibam referir. Assim questiona-se sobre a presença de complicações como: pré-eclâmpsia/eclâmpsia, hemorragia, infecção, admissão em UTI, transfusão de hemoderivados, realização de histerectomia, transferência para hospital de referência, necessidade de ventilação mecânica e hospitalização por mais de sete dias.

Os resultados desse levantamento epidemiológico mostram perfil das mulheres brasileiras que sofreram aborto e referiram ter apresentado alguma complicação grave dele decorrente. Esse estudo é inédito, porque a pesquisa da PNDS nunca questionou sobre dados relacionados à morbidade materna grave em um contexto populacional.

Descreve-se mundialmente uma taxa de aborto de 22% distribuída heterogeneamente entre as diversas regiões do mundo, com uma estimativa para a América Latina de 9%. No estudo foi observado que a maioria das mulheres nunca tinha sofrido aborto anteriormente (54% em toda a vida e 88,1% nos últimos 5 anos), que 13,3% tiveram algum aborto espontâneo durante toda a vida e 10,1% relataram aborto nos últimos 5 anos, e também que 2,3% tiveram aborto induzido durante a vida e 1,8% nos últimos 5 anos. Essa proporção é inferior ao que é observado mundialmente, porém superior ao que é estimado para a América Latina. Esse fato poderia ser explicado pela dificuldade que existe na identificação dos casos de aborto em países com leis restritivas, de tal forma que os valores encontrados poderiam não representar a

realidade deste problema de saúde pública (Singh et al., 1999; Cecatti et al., 2010; Vieira, 2010). Outro fato que ainda deve ser ressaltado nesse contexto é que em países com leis restritivas existe uma dificuldade na identificação de casos de aborto provocado porque a paciente tem medo de revelar que realizou um ato ilegal, assim uma proporção dos abortos descritos como induzidos poderiam estar incluídos dentre os casos de aborto espontâneo (Cecatti et al., 2010).

Observou-se uma maior proporção de abortos espontâneos nas regiões Nordeste, Norte e Centro-Oeste, e de aborto induzido em qualquer momento da vida na região Norte. Esses dados são coincidentes com a literatura que mostram, em relação ao aborto espontâneo, um maior risco na região Norte. Em relação ao aborto induzido, porém, a literatura descreve um maior risco nas regiões Nordeste e Centro-Oeste (Cecatti et al., 2010; Monteiro & Adesse, 2006; Diniz & Correa, 2009). Essa diferença entre as regiões brasileiras se deve provavelmente a diferentes níveis de urbanização, questões culturais e acesso a educação e métodos contraceptivos (Sedgh et al., 2007).

Dentre os fatores sociodemográficos, associaram-se ao aborto espontâneo a idade materna entre 40 e 49 anos, porém a faixa etária entre 15 e 19 anos não se mostrou como de maior risco para a ocorrência de aborto, seja espontâneo ou induzido. É sabido que o aborto espontâneo é mais comum entre as mulheres em extremos de idade reprodutiva, porém muitos estudos têm descrito que o risco de ocorrência de aborto aumenta com o aumento da idade materna (Cecatti et al., 2010; Geller et al., 2006; De La Rochebrochard &

Thonneau, 2002). No presente estudo esse resultado foi observado tanto na análise bivariada quanto na multivariada.

Outro fator de risco sociodemográfico observado tanto na análise bivariada quanto na multivariada foi a paridade. As mulheres com um ou nenhum filho vivo apresentaram associação com maior risco de abortos espontâneos. O que tem se descrito é justamente uma associação direta entre aborto induzido e multiparidade, que se torna um método de evitar gestações indesejadas em famílias já constituídas (Diniz & Correa, 2009; Geller et al., 2006). Nesse estudo, não se encontrou associação do aborto induzido com a paridade e esse fato pode ser justificado pela menor sensibilidade do instrumento de coleta para a investigação de aborto provocado, sendo possível que uma parcela das mulheres que tiveram aborto induzido esteja incluída naquelas que relataram aborto espontâneo. Uma associação inversa entre menor paridade e aborto talvez indique uma mudança no comportamento das mulheres com relação ao estabelecimento da paridade desejada, assim as mulheres realizariam o aborto não mais com uma maior paridade (Silva e Vieira, 2009).

A cor da pele branca e a religiosidade foram fatores sociodemográficos de proteção para a ocorrência de aborto espontâneo, encontrados apenas na análise multivariada. A cor da pele negra tem sido descrita como fator de risco na ocorrência do aborto, seja ele espontâneo ou provocado (Geller et al., 2006). Porém a associação da religiosidade com o aborto espontâneo é controversa. Mesmo no Brasil, onde a religiosidade é culturalmente muito importante poucos estudos avaliam a relação da religiosidade com o aborto, e o que encontrou-se

foi uma relação entre a ausência de religião e a religião católica com o aborto induzido, mas nenhuma relação do aborto espontâneo com a religião (Cecatti et al., 2010; Diniz & Correa, 2009).

Analisando-se a morbidade materna grave nesse levantamento epidemiológico observou-se que hemorragia e infecção foram significativamente mais comuns entre as mulheres que tiveram a gestação terminada em aborto, seja ele espontâneo ou induzido. A hemorragia e infecção são causas já sabidamente associadas à mortalidade e morbidade por aborto no mundo (Fawcus, 2008; Geller et al., 2006; Singh, 2006).

Uma visão um pouco diferente, porém coincidente em muitos pontos, foi obtida no estudo de corte transversal multicêntrico realizado em 27 unidades obstétricas de referência nas diversas regiões geográficas do Brasil. Realizou-se uma vigilância prospectiva dos casos de complicações potencialmente ameaçadoras da vida materna, *near miss* materno e morte materna durante doze meses. Foram avaliadas a ocorrência das complicações maternas graves atribuíveis ao aborto, as características sócio-demográficas e obstétricas das mulheres associadas à evolução para óbito ou *near miss*, as condições de segurança e os procedimentos médicos necessários para o manejo destes casos.

Nesse estudo de vigilância prospectiva de casos de morbidade materna grave, os critérios de condições potencialmente ameaçadoras da vida materna e *near miss* materno estão definidos e são rotineiramente averiguados nos prontuários das mulheres, tornando menos provável a ocorrência de vieses de resposta, diferentemente do que pode acontecer num levantamento

epidemiológico. Além disso, os resultados referem-se à casuística de aborto entre todos os eventos de morbidade materna grave. Não existe inicialmente uma população hígida com o objetivo de se identificarem os casos de aborto e, destes, os que tiveram complicações graves. Mas identificam-se num grupo de complicações graves aquelas que foram decorrentes do aborto. Dessa forma, os dados coletados sobre a morbidade materna grave provavelmente estejam mais próximos das situações reais das complicações que as mulheres apresentaram.

Obteve-se que, apesar do aborto ainda ser uma importante causa de morte materna, tanto a morbidade quanto a mortalidade por aborto foram proporcionalmente menos frequentes na população estudada do que o relatado internacionalmente e para a América Latina (Khan et al., 2006). Esse fato pode ser explicado pelo uso disseminado do misoprostol como método de indução do aborto no Brasil, que gerou uma modificação nas complicações por aborto com menores riscos de complicações hemorrágicas e infecciosas (Diniz e Correa, 2009; Menezes & Aquino, 2009). E se o *near miss* materno e a morte materna são os eventos mais extremos de uma cadeia de complicações que podem ocorrer durante a gestação, o aborto provavelmente será também importante causa de *near miss* materno (Grimes, 2003).

Apesar de o aborto ter sido responsável por uma pequena porcentagem dos casos de CPAV, NMM e MM (2,5%), se comparado com as outras causas, quando presente foi responsável por um número maior de complicações graves como NMM e MM (18,2%), proporção maior do que a que foi descrita (6,9%). O único artigo que refere essas taxas é uma revisão sistemática da literatura na

qual a quase totalidade dos artigos revisados não utiliza os novos critérios de *near miss* descritos pela OMS em 2009 (Adler et al., 2011). Essa revisão não inclui nenhum artigo nacional. O único estudo brasileiro que refere o aborto como causa de complicações obstétricas de maior gravidade foi o que utiliza os dados do inquérito demográfico e de saúde (Camargo et al., 2011).

Os indicadores de saúde recomendados pela OMS foram calculados nesse estudo. O *maternal near miss incidence ratio* e o *severe maternal outcome ratio* (SMOR) são descritos como estimadores da complexidade dos cuidados. Quanto maiores seus valores, mais mulheres necessitariam de cuidados de alta complexidade. Este estudo mostrou que 4 a 5% de todos os casos que tiveram complicações graves evoluíram para *near miss* ou óbito materno, necessitando, portanto, de cuidados mais específicos e de maior complexidade. Como esta é a primeira vez que estes indicadores são estimados para os casos de aborto, não se dispõe de resultados comparáveis para outros contextos. O *MNM:MD ratio* representa qual a proporção de casos de *near miss* que evoluiu para morte materna. No estudo, para ambos os grupos (aborto e outras causas) esse índice foi semelhante. O *mortality index* representa uma estimativa de performance, ou seja, quando esse índice é alto (maior que 20%), a qualidade da promoção de cuidados obstétricos para os casos graves não foi adequada, o que não foi observado em nenhum dos grupos estudados (Say et al., 2009; WHO, 2011).

Muitos fatores de risco para morte materna e *near miss* materno têm sido descritos na literatura, incluindo a etnia negra, os extremos de idade reprodutiva (adolescentes e mulheres com mais de 35-40 anos), união estável,

multiparidade e presença de morbidades associadas (Geller et al., 2006). Porém nenhum desses fatores foi identificado como aumentando o risco da gravidade do quadro nesse estudo. Esse fato poderia ser explicado pela pequena prevalência de complicações graves por aborto na presente casuística, diminuindo o número total de casos para os quais estas informações estavam disponíveis e diminuindo o poder estatístico da amostra. Os estudos abordam mais frequentemente a morte materna e o *near miss* para a totalidade dos casos identificados e não especificamente para os de aborto, o que dificulta a disponibilidade de informação para comparações.

Ainda dentre os fatores sociodemográficos encontrou-se na análise multivariada um resultado surpreendente: união estável como fator de risco para NMM e MM. Esse resultado levanta muitos questionamentos e primeiramente devemos lembrar que não existem dados similares para comparação. A única analogia que encontramos poderia estar relacionada ao que foi citado por Pemble et al. em um estudo qualitativo realizado na Tanzânia, África. Apesar do contexto socio-econômico ser bem diferente na África, esse estudo observou que os familiares, principalmente os maridos, participam diretamente na decisão da mulher em procurar cuidados médicos, mas retardando essa busca (Pemble et al., 2008). Essa possível explicação até faz sentido se considerarmos que o único outro fator de risco associado à pior evolução, encontrado na análise multivariada, foi a identificação de demora na obtenção de atenção médica. Além disso, é conhecido que as mulheres em união discutem com seus companheiros a decisão de interromper uma gestação e que isso pode atrasar o processo decisório, da mesma forma que

poderia atrasar a procura por cuidados médicos quando uma complicação surge. De qualquer forma, é importante considerar ainda que a significação deste resultado não foi muito elevada, não se podendo descartar portanto uma participação considerável do acaso.

As causas mais comuns identificadas como associadas à mortalidade e morbidade por aborto são hemorragia e infecção. A sepse é identificada como a principal causa de morte por aborto no mundo. As causas infecciosas são muito comuns em países com leis restritivas à prática do aborto, como é o caso do Brasil, apesar de que a partir da década de 90 as complicações infecciosas diminuíram, devido à utilização do misoprostol como método de indução do aborto (Singh et al., 1999; Diniz et al., 2009; Fawcus, 2008; Grimes et al., 2006; Geller et al., 2006). No presente estudo encontramos, dentre os casos de CPAV, a causa infecciosa mais frequentemente relacionada aos casos de aborto inseguro.

Os critérios mais frequentemente relacionados ao diagnóstico de *near miss* materno foram critérios de manejo (admissão em UTI e transfusão de hemoderivados), e no presente estudo foi justamente isso que se observou: os critérios de manejo foram os mais utilizados nos casos de aborto inseguro que evoluíram para NMM e MM, sendo relatados em todos esses casos (Souza et al., 2010a). Como a maioria desses casos teve causa infecciosa, é compreensível a maior necessidade de se realizar procedimentos como histerectomia, transfusão de hemoderivados, uso de drogas vasoativas, diálise, intubação orotraqueal e ressuscitação cardíaca.

A evacuação uterina é o procedimento mais indicado para tratamento do aborto, sendo oferecido para mais de 88% das mulheres que sofrem aborto, podendo ser realizada através de curetagem uterina ou vácuo-aspiração uterina. As indicações clínicas para a realização de evacuação uterina incluem sangramento excessivo persistente, instabilidade hemodinâmica, evidência de restos infectados e suspeita de moléstia trofoblástica (RCOG, 2006). Considerando que o grupo estudado inclui basicamente complicações por aborto, a maior utilização de curetagem uterina não constituiu novidade.

Durante essa vigilância dos casos de complicações graves foi pesquisada a presença de demoras no atendimento relacionadas ao serviço de saúde, à paciente ou aos profissionais de saúde no atendimento das mulheres. É sabido que uma maior gravidade nas complicações da gestação relaciona-se a três fatores: carga da doença, gravidade e dificuldade de acesso aos cuidados preventivos (Geller et al., 2006). Observamos que a demora em qualquer nível de cuidado obstétrico relacionou-se à maior gravidade da complicação por aborto. Esse fato também indica que o *near miss* materno pode e deve ser usado como marcador de cuidados obstétricos porque informa diretamente sobre problemas no cuidado de complicações obstétricas agudas e permite entender melhor os determinantes da mortalidade materna (Say et al., 2009; Souza et al., 2007).

A mortalidade e a morbidade materna por aborto já são conhecidas, mas ainda pouco se sabe especificamente sobre a relação do *near miss* materno com o aborto. Os estudos aqui apresentados são inéditos, primeiramente

porque nunca uma pesquisa populacional questionou sobre morbidade materna grave, e segundo porque nenhum estudo de vigilância multicêntrico pesquisou as CPAV, os novos critérios da OMS para NMM e a MM em um grupo populacional tão grande. E o mais importante é que ambos os estudos, apesar de abordarem de forma diferente o aborto e a morbidade materna grave, obtiveram a mesma conclusão: o aborto no Brasil, ainda que atualmente responsável por uma proporção bem menor de todas as complicações maternas, relacionou-se diretamente a um maior risco de *near miss* materno e morte materna. Ao mesmo tempo os resultados desses estudos confirmam a necessidade de se utilizar conceitos e critérios padronizados para se determinar o grau de gravidade da morbidade materna e que a ocorrência de *near miss* materno pode ser usada como marcador de saúde e dos cuidados em saúde recebidos pelas mulheres.

5. Conclusões

- A ocorrência referida de aborto espontâneo ou induzido no Brasil foi menor que a esperada. O aborto esteve relacionado diretamente ao maior risco de complicações obstétricas ou morbidade materna grave. Este estudo, através de um questionário especificamente desenvolvido e validado, mostrou ser possível a identificação de casos de *near miss* materno retrospectivamente pela informação das mulheres.
- O aborto foi responsável por uma pequena porcentagem de todas as complicações da gravidez identificadas como morbidade materna grave em 27 centros brasileiros. Como provável consequência, uma redução na ocorrência de complicações hemorrágicas e infecciosas por aborto pode ter acontecido. Entretanto, quando as complicações obstétricas decorrentes do aborto acontecem, elas estão associadas com maior gravidade de evolução, levando a um número proporcionalmente maior de casos de *near miss* materno e morte materna que as demais causas.

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7. Anexos

7.1. Anexo 1. Carta de aprovação do CEP



FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS
COMITÊ DE ÉTICA EM PESQUISA

www.fcm.unicamp.br/pesquisa/etica/index.html

CEP, 05/03/09.
(Grupo III)

PARECER CEP: Nº 097/2009 (Este nº deve ser citado nas correspondências referente a este projeto)
CAAE: 0071.1.146.000-09

I - IDENTIFICAÇÃO:

PROJETO: “REDE NACIONAL DE VIGILÂNCIA DA MORBIDADE MATERNA GRAVE: A GRAVIDEZ NA ADOLESCÊNCIA E O ABORTO COMO FATORES DE AGRAVO À SAÚDE”.

PESQUISADOR RESPONSÁVEL: José Guilherme Cecatti.

INSTITUIÇÃO: CAISM/UNICAMP

APRESENTAÇÃO AO CEP: 06/02/2009

APRESENTAR RELATÓRIO EM: 05/03/10 (O formulário encontra-se no site acima)

II - OBJETIVOS

Desenvolver uma rede nacional de cooperação científica para vigilância da morbidade materna grave, com ênfase na adolescência e aborto.

III - SUMÁRIO

Estudo de corte transversal multicêntrico, a ser implementado com 25 unidades obstétricas de referência nas diversas regiões geográficas do Brasil. Durante um período de doze meses, os pesquisadores principais e os pesquisadores locais deverão realizar vigilância prospectiva de todas as mulheres internadas nessas unidades, para a identificação dos casos de near miss materno e morbidade materna grave não-near miss. Foi realizado cálculo do tamanho amostral, estimando-se que será necessária a vigilância de um total aproximado de 75.000 partos. Os dados serão coletados em ficha específica e enviados ao banco de dados central através de formulário eletrônico disponível no website do projeto. Análise de dados: A análise dos dados será feita por sub-grupos de acordo com a época da ocorrência do near miss ou morbidade materna grave (na adolescência e em outros momentos de sua vida reprodutiva) e causa determinante (aborto e outras causas), estimando-se as respectivas taxas, razões e riscos relativos para os respectivos preditores.

IV - COMENTÁRIOS DOS RELATORES

Após respostas às pendências, o projeto encontra-se adequadamente redigido e de acordo com a Resolução CNS/MS 196/96 e suas complementares, bem como a dispensa do Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido.

V - PARECER DO CEP

Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa - UNICAMP
Rua: Tessália Vieira de Camargo, 126
Caixa Postal 6111
13063-887 Campinas - SP

FONE (019) 3521-8936
FAX (019) 3521-7187
cep@fcm.unicamp.br



O Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa da Faculdade de Ciências Médicas da UNICAMP, após acatar os pareceres dos membros-relatores previamente designados para o presente caso e atendendo todos os dispositivos das Resoluções 196/96 e complementares, resolve aprovar sem restrições o Protocolo de Pesquisa, bem como ter aprovado a dispensa do Termo do Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido, assim como todos os anexos incluídos na Pesquisa supracitada.

O conteúdo e as conclusões aqui apresentados são de responsabilidade exclusiva do CEP/FCM/UNICAMP e não representam a opinião da Universidade Estadual de Campinas nem a comprometem.

VI - INFORMAÇÕES COMPLEMENTARES

O sujeito da pesquisa tem a liberdade de recusar-se a participar ou de retirar seu consentimento em qualquer fase da pesquisa, sem penalização alguma e sem prejuízo ao seu cuidado (Res. CNS 196/96 – Item IV.1.f) e deve receber uma cópia do Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido, na íntegra, por ele assinado (Item IV.2.d).

Pesquisador deve desenvolver a pesquisa conforme delineada no protocolo aprovado e descontinuar o estudo somente após análise das razões da descontinuidade pelo CEP que o aprovou (Res. CNS Item III.1.z), exceto quando perceber risco ou dano não previsto ao sujeito participante ou quando constatar a superioridade do regime oferecido a um dos grupos de pesquisa (Item V.3.).

O CEP deve ser informado de todos os efeitos adversos ou fatos relevantes que alterem o curso normal do estudo (Res. CNS Item V.4.). É papel do pesquisador assegurar medidas imediatas adequadas frente a evento adverso grave ocorrido (mesmo que tenha sido em outro centro) e enviar notificação ao CEP e à Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária – ANVISA – junto com seu posicionamento.

Eventuais modificações ou emendas ao protocolo devem ser apresentadas ao CEP de forma clara e sucinta, identificando a parte do protocolo a ser modificada e suas justificativas. Em caso de projeto do Grupo I ou II apresentados anteriormente à ANVISA, o pesquisador ou patrocinador deve enviá-las também à mesma junto com o parecer aprovatório do CEP, para serem juntadas ao protocolo inicial (Res. 251/97, Item III.2.e)

Relatórios parciais e final devem ser apresentados ao CEP, de acordo com os prazos estabelecidos na Resolução CNS-MS 196/96.

VII - DATA DA REUNIÃO

Homologado na II Reunião Ordinária do CEP/FCM, em 17 de fevereiro de 2009.


Prof. Dra. Carmen Silvia Bertuzzo
PRESIDENTE DO COMITÊ DE ÉTICA EM PESQUISA
FCM/UNICAMP

7.2. Anexo 2. Ficha para coleta de dados



Rede Nacional de Vigilância de Morbidade Materna Grave - FORMULÁRIO DE COLETA MANUAL

IDENTIFICAÇÃO	
1. Centro do Estado*:	<input type="text"/>
2. Subject ID*:	<input type="text"/>
3. Person ID*:	<input type="text"/>
Data de nascimento*:	<input type="text"/>
DADOS PESSOAIS	
4. Idade em anos completos*:	<input type="text"/>
5. Cor: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 negra <input type="checkbox"/> 2 branca <input type="checkbox"/> 3 indígena <input type="checkbox"/> 4 amarela <input type="checkbox"/> 5 outro <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
6. Escolaridade: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 analfabeta <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Fundamental incompleto <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Fundamental <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Médio incompleto <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Médio <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Superior incompleto <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Superior <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
7. Estado civil: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 casada/amasiada <input type="checkbox"/> 2 solteira <input type="checkbox"/> 3 separada/divorciada <input type="checkbox"/> 4 viúva <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
8. Peso em kg: <input type="text"/>	
9. Altura em m: <input type="text"/>	
10. Data da internação no centro*:	<input type="text"/>
11. A paciente fazia pré-natal no serviço*? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 sim <input type="checkbox"/> 2 não <input type="checkbox"/> 3 sem pré-natal <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
12. Como foi o acesso da mulher ao centro*? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 procura espontânea <input type="checkbox"/> 6 encaminhamento da própria instituição <input type="checkbox"/> 2 transferência por serviço de resgate/emergência <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta <input type="checkbox"/> 3 transferência inter hospitalar programada <input type="checkbox"/> 4 transferência inter hospitalar não programada <input type="checkbox"/> 5 encaminhamento de outro serviço	
13. Qual cobertura financeira majoritária do pré-natal? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 público <input type="checkbox"/> 2 privado <input type="checkbox"/> 3 seguro saúde/convênio <input type="checkbox"/> 4 sem pré-natal <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
14. Qual cobertura financeira majoritária da internação*? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 público <input type="checkbox"/> 2 privado <input type="checkbox"/> 3 seguro saúde/convênio <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
DADOS OBSTÉTRICOS	
15. Número de gestações*:	<input type="text"/>
16. Número de partos*:	<input type="text"/>
17. Número de abortos*:	<input type="text"/>
18. Número de cesáreas prévias*:	<input type="text"/>
19. Número de nascidos vivos*:	<input type="text"/>
20. Anos desde o último parto:	<input type="text"/>
21. A mulher possui cirurgia uterina prévia? (excluindo cesárea seg. transv) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 sim <input type="checkbox"/> 2 não <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
22. Número de consultas de pré-natal*:	<input type="text"/>
23. A mulher estava grávida quando foi admitida*? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 sim <input type="checkbox"/> 2 não <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
24. Idade gestacional na internação*:	<input type="text"/>
25. Forma de início do trabalho de parto*: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 espontâneo <input type="checkbox"/> 2 induzido <input type="checkbox"/> 3 sem trabalho de parto <input type="checkbox"/> 4 aborto <input type="checkbox"/> 5 continua grávida <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
26. Data da resolução da gestação:	<input type="text"/>
27. Idade gestacional na resolução*:	<input type="text"/>
28. Como foi ultimada a gestação? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 parto vaginal <input type="checkbox"/> 5 aborto <input type="checkbox"/> 2 parto vaginal operatório <input type="checkbox"/> 6 prenhez ectópica <input type="checkbox"/> 3 parto cesárea antes do início do trabalho de parto <input type="checkbox"/> 7 continua grávida <input type="checkbox"/> 4 parto cesárea após o início do trabalho de parto <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	

ABORTO	
29. Como se iniciou o aborto? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 espontâneo <input type="checkbox"/> 2 induzido <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
30. O aborto foi mais provavelmente seguro ou inseguro? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 seguro <input type="checkbox"/> 2 inseguro <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
31. Quais procedimentos foram realizados? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 dilatação e/ou curetagem <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ocitocina <input type="checkbox"/> 3 vácuo aspiração <input type="checkbox"/> 4 prostaglandinas <input type="checkbox"/> 5 outros <input type="checkbox"/> 6 nenhum <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
32. Se outro procedimento, especifique: <input type="text"/>	
DADOS DO RN	
33. Número total de nascidos:	<input type="text"/>
34. Qual era a apresentação fetal ao nascimento? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cefálico <input type="checkbox"/> 2 pélvico <input type="checkbox"/> 3 outro <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
35. Sexo: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 feminino <input type="checkbox"/> 2 masculino <input type="checkbox"/> 3 indeterminado <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
36. Condição do nascimento: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 vivo <input type="checkbox"/> 3 natimorto anteparto <input type="checkbox"/> 2 natimorto intra-parto <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
37. Qual foi o Apgar de 1º. Minuto?	<input type="text"/>
38. Qual foi o Apgar de 5º. Minuto?	<input type="text"/>
39. Peso em gramas:	<input type="text"/>
40. Desfecho neonatal: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 alta <input type="checkbox"/> 2 internado <input type="checkbox"/> 3 óbito neonatal precoce (<7 dias) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 óbito neonatal tardio (8-28 dias) <input type="checkbox"/> 5 transferido <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
41. Se gemelar, informe os dados dos outros RN: <input type="text"/>	
CONDIÇÕES MATERNAS PRÉ-EXISTENTES	
42. A mulher apresentava alguma condição patológica/ de risco prévios à gestação*? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 sim <input type="checkbox"/> 2 não <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
43. Quais condições estavam presentes? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 hipertensão arterial crônica <input type="checkbox"/> 9 anemia falciforme-talassemia <input type="checkbox"/> 2 obesidade <input type="checkbox"/> 10 HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> 3 baixo peso <input type="checkbox"/> 11 tireoidopatias <input type="checkbox"/> 4 diabetes mellitus <input type="checkbox"/> 12 doenças neurológicas / epilepsia <input type="checkbox"/> 5 tabagismo <input type="checkbox"/> 13 collagenoses <input type="checkbox"/> 6 doenças cardíacas <input type="checkbox"/> 14 neoplasias <input type="checkbox"/> 7 doenças respiratórias <input type="checkbox"/> 15 outro <input type="checkbox"/> 8 doenças renais <input type="checkbox"/> 16 drogadição	
44. Se outra condição patológica, especifique: <input type="text"/>	
CONDIÇÕES POTENCIALMENTE AMEAÇADORAS DA VIDA	
45. Houve alguma complicação hemorrágica*? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 sim <input type="checkbox"/> 2 não <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não consta	
46. Qual complicação hemorrágica ocorreu no período*? <input type="checkbox"/> 1 descolamento prematuro de placenta <input type="checkbox"/> 5 hemorragia grave por aborto <input type="checkbox"/> 2 placenta prévia/acreta/increta/percreta <input type="checkbox"/> 6 hemorragia pós parto <input type="checkbox"/> 3 prenhez ectópica complicada <input type="checkbox"/> 7 outra hemorragia grave <input type="checkbox"/> 4 rotura uterina <input type="checkbox"/> 8 não houve/não consta	
47. Se HEMORRAGIA PÓS- PARTO, especifique: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 atonia <input type="checkbox"/> 2 retenção placentária <input type="checkbox"/> 3 lacerações de trajeto <input type="checkbox"/> 4 coagulopatia <input type="checkbox"/> 5 inversão uterina <input type="checkbox"/> 6 outra causa obstétrica	

48. Houve alguma complicação hipertensiva? 1 sim 2 não 8 não consta

49. Qual complicação hipertensiva ocorreu no período?*

1 pré-eclâmpsia grave 2 eclâmpsia 3 hipertensão grave

4 HELLP síndrome 5 fígado gorduroso 8 não houve / não consta

50. Houve alguma outra complicação? 1 sim 2 não 8 não consta

51. Quais complicações?*

1 edema pulmonar 2 convulsões 3 trombocitopenia < 100 mil

4 crise tireotóxica 5 choque 6 insuf. respiratória aguda

7 acidose 8 cardiopatia 9 AVC

10 dist. de coagulação 11 CIVD 12 tromboembolismo

13 cetoacidose diabética 14 icterícia/disf hepática 15 meningite

16 sepse grave 17 IRA 88 não houve / não consta

18 complicação associada à suspeita ou confirmação de Influenza A (H1N1)

52. Se SEPSE GRAVE, especifique o foco:

1 endometrite pós-parto 2 endometrite pós aborto 3 foco pulmonar

4 foco urinário 5 outro 8 não consta 9 ignorado

53. Se outro foco, especifique: _____

54. A mulher apresentou alguma das condições de manejo de gravidade?*

1 sim 2 não 8 não consta

55. Quais condições estavam presentes?*

1 transfusão de hemoderivados 6 retorno à sala cirúrgica

2 acesso venoso central 7 histerectomia/laparotomia

3 admissão em UTI 8 uso de sulfato de magnésio

4 hospitalização prolongada (>7 dias) 9 outro proc. cirúrgico maior

5 intubação não relacionada à anestesia 88 não houve/não consta

CRITÉRIOS DE NEAR MISS MATERNO

56. A mulher apresentou algum dos critérios clínicos de near miss?*

1 sim 2 não 8 não consta

57. Se SIM, indique quais:*

1 cianose 9 acidente vascular cerebral

2 gasping 10 convulsão não controlada – paralisia total

3 FR > 40 ou < 6 11 icterícia na presença de pré-eclâmpsia

4 choque 88 não houve / não consta

5 oligúria não responsiva a fluidos ou diuréticos

6 distúrbios de coagulação

7 perda da consciência durante 12 h ou mais

8 ausência de consciência E ausência de pulso-batimento cardíaco

58. A mulher apresentou algum dos critérios laboratoriais de near miss?*

1 sim 2 não 8 não consta

59. Se SIM, indique quais:*

1 saturação de O₂ < 90% por > 60 min.

2 PaO₂/FiO₂ < 200

3 creatinina ≥ 300mmol/l ou ≥ 3,5 mg/dl

4 bilirubina ≥ 100 mmol/l ou ≥ 6 mg/dl

5 pH < 7,1

6 lactato > 5

7 plaquetas < 50 mil

8 ausência de consciência e presença de glicose e cetoácidos na urina

88 não houve / não consta

60. A mulher apresentou algum dos critérios de manejo?*

1 sim 2 não 8 não consta

61. Se SIM, indique quais:*

1 uso de droga vasoativa contínua 6 R. Cardiopulm. (RCP)

2 histerectomia por infecção ou hemorragia 88 não houve / não consta

3 transfusão de ≥ 5 U de hemácias

4 intubação e ventilação por ≥ 60 minutos não relacionada com anestesia

5 diálise para insuficiência renal aguda

62. Alguma dessas condições já estava presente na admissão do sujeito?

1 sim 2 não 3 não se aplica 8 não consta

DESFECHO MATERNO

63. Data da alta, transferência ou óbito*:

64. Qual foi a condição de alta da mulher?*

1 alta médica 2 alta a pedido 3 transferência 4 óbito 5 evasão

65. Comentários ou observações referentes a dados incluídos e dados relativos à transferência do sujeito: _____

PESQUISA DE DEMORAS NO ATENDIMENTO

66. Durante o atendimento do caso, houve alguma demora relacionada ao serviço e/ou sistema de saúde? 1 sim 2 não 9 ignorado

Se houve demora, especifique: (se NÃO houve, deixe em branco)

1 nível primário 2 nível secundário 3 nível terciário

67. Falta de medicação (sulfato, ATB, DVA, uterotônicos):

68. Dificuldade ou problemas com transporte municipal / hospitalar):

69. Dificuldade na comunicação (hospitalar/central reguladora):

70. Ausência de hemoderivados:

71. Dificuldade para monitorização (unidade de cuidados intensivos):

72. Falta de pessoal treinado:

73. Dificuldade de acesso ao pré-natal:

74. Houve alguma demora relacionada ao paciente e/ou seus familiares?*

1 sim 2 não 9 ignorado

75. Se resposta SIM, especifique quais:

1 demora na procura ao Serv. Saúde

2 dificuldade geográfica ao acesso ao Serv. Saúde

3 recusa ao tratamento

4 Pré-natal ausente ou inadequado

5 Aborto inseguro

76. Houve alguma demora na assistência relacionada aos profissionais de saúde?*

1 sim 2 não 9 ignorado

Se houve demora, especifique: (se NÃO houve, deixe em branco)

1 nível primário 2 nível secundário 3 nível terciário

77. Demora no diagnóstico:

78. Demora no início do tratamento:

79. Manejo inadequado do caso:

80. Demora na referência ou transferência do caso:

7.3. Anexo 3. Artigo referente ao projeto da Rede

Reproductive Health



Study protocol

Open Access

Brazilian network for the surveillance of maternal potentially life threatening morbidity and maternal near-miss and a multidimensional evaluation of their long term consequences

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Abstract

Background: It has been suggested that the study of women who survive life-threatening complications related to pregnancy (maternal near-miss cases) may represent a practical alternative to surveillance of maternal morbidity/mortality since the number of cases is higher and the woman herself is able to provide information on the difficulties she faced and the long-term repercussions of the event. These repercussions, which may include sexual dysfunction, postpartum depression and posttraumatic stress disorder, may persist for prolonged periods of time, affecting women's quality of life and resulting in adverse effects to them and their babies.

Objective: The aims of the present study are to create a nationwide network of scientific cooperation to carry out surveillance and estimate the frequency of maternal near-miss cases, to perform a multicenter investigation into the quality of care for women with severe complications of pregnancy, and to carry out a multidimensional evaluation of these women up to six months.

Methods/Design: This project has two components: a multicenter, cross-sectional study to be implemented in 27 referral obstetric units in different geographical regions of Brazil, and a concurrent cohort study of multidimensional analysis. Over 12 months, investigators will perform

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prospective surveillance to identify all maternal complications. The population of the cross-sectional component will consist of all women surviving potentially life-threatening conditions (severe maternal complications) or life-threatening conditions (the maternal near miss criteria) and maternal deaths according to the new WHO definition and criteria. Data analysis will be performed in case subgroups according to the moment of occurrence and determining cause. Frequencies of near-miss and other severe maternal morbidity and the association between organ dysfunction and maternal death will be estimated. A proportion of cases identified in the cross-sectional study will comprise the cohort of women for the multidimensional analysis. Various aspects of the lives of women surviving severe maternal complications will be evaluated 3 and 6 months after the event and compared to a group of women who suffered no severe complications in pregnancy. Previously validated questionnaires will be used in the interviews to assess reproductive function, posttraumatic stress, functional capacity, quality of life, sexual function, postpartum depression and infant development.

Background

Currently, more than half a million maternal deaths occur annually worldwide. Although an extremely rare event in developed countries, maternal mortality is higher in less developed countries. Better social conditions, better medical care in cases of severe complication and family planning are factors that contribute to reducing maternal mortality [1].

Nevertheless, quantifying maternal mortality in Brazil is a complex task. The Ministry of Health estimates the maternal death ratio at 75 maternal deaths per 100,000 live-born infants [2]. Reflecting the complexity of this estimate, other agencies, using different methods, have calculated maternal death ratios twice or even four times higher than the official figures [3,4].

Notwithstanding, the recorded cases of maternal deaths constitute a tiny proportion of the whole problem. Around the world, millions of women present severe maternal complications every year and the precise size of this specific population currently remains unknown. For this reason, women who have survived severe complications of pregnancy have in recent years sparked the attention of investigators and healthcare administrators. The World Health Organization (WHO) developed the maternal near-miss approach, a tool to uniformly identify near-miss cases and evaluate quality of care provided to women presenting severe complications. WHO defines a maternal near miss case as a woman who nearly died but survived a complication that occurred during pregnancy, childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy [5].

Therefore, the study of maternal near-miss cases has been suggested as a practical alternative to the surveillance of maternal morbidity and mortality, mainly in view of the larger number of cases and because the woman herself is able to provide information on the event and on the difficulties she had to face. It is believed that auditing near-

miss cases would enable even smaller services to evaluate how the determinants of severe maternal morbidity (and consequently the determinants of maternal death) affect their users and services [6,7].

In addition, little is known on the long-term repercussions of severe, life-threatening complications related to pregnancy. An acute stress disorder associated with the occurrence of severe maternal complications has been suggested, but further research is needed. [8]. The repercussions of these events may lead to adverse effects in the women and their children, may negatively affect their quality of life and may persist for extended periods of time after the event [9-12].

Among the possible repercussions, studies have been carried out to evaluate the psychological impact and occurrence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), postpartum depression and changes in sexual health following delivery [10,13-17]. Considering that other factors such as mode of delivery, medical interventions and obstetrical complications [9,18,19] negatively affect women's quality of life, it is probable that in dramatic situations such as near-misses such repercussions would be even more evident. According to some authors, evaluation of the state of health, quality of life and sexual function of patients who suffered severe complications is poorer in the immediate postpartum period [15,20-23].

Nevertheless, doubts remain with respect to the long-term health status of women who suffer severe acute maternal morbidity and near-miss. Investigation of various aspects related to mental health and quality of life may offer a valuable perspective on the effect of maternal morbidity on the life of these women.

Studying the occurrence of severe complications in pregnancy and the factors associated with this event will result in a greater understanding of the process that occurs in

these women taking them from a state of health to one of sickness. Further knowledge on this issue may collaborate towards improving public policies and the healthcare provided to women who develop severe acute maternal morbidity.

Therefore, the objective of the present project is to evaluate this issue using clear goals to differentiate it from previous studies. These goals include estimating the frequency of the occurrence of maternal near-miss using a uniform set of criteria, carrying out a multicenter investigation into the quality of care provided to women with severe complications of pregnancy and performing a longitudinal evaluation of the quality of life of these women following the event.

Objectives and Hypothesis

The overall objective is to develop a nationwide network of scientific cooperation for the surveillance of severe maternal complications and maternal near-miss and their consequences.

Specific objectives

- To determine the frequency of maternal near-miss in healthcare facilities of different levels of complexity situated in different regions of Brazil, using the World Health Organization (WHO)'s new set of criteria for near-miss [5];
- To determine the frequency of non-near-miss severe maternal morbidity in these facilities using specifically defined potentially life threatening conditions;
- To evaluate the association between the indicators of organ dysfunction used to define maternal near-miss and the risk of maternal death;
- To determine the frequency of near-miss and non-near-miss severe maternal morbidity according to age-group and specific causes;
- To examine the occurrence of avoidable factors and other factors associated with maternal near-miss;
- To investigate the repercussions of severe maternal morbidity and near-miss on the quality of life of survivors up to six months after the event;
- To investigate the presence of sexual dysfunction, posttraumatic stress disorder and postpartum depression, as well as women's perception of their functional status in routine activities in the six months following an occurrence of severe maternal morbidity.

- To investigate the immediate perinatal outcome and subsequent neuromotor and weight-height development in children born from pregnancies associated with severe maternal morbidity.

Main hypotheses

In survivors of severe acute maternal morbidity:

- health and quality of life would be poorer;
- posttraumatic stress would be more common;
- postpartum depression would be more common;
- sexual function would have deteriorated and the woman's return to sexual activity would take longer;
- functional status in routine activities would be evaluated as poorer.

In the children born from a pregnancy associated with severe maternal morbidity:

- immediate perinatal outcome would be poorer;
- the occurrence of impaired neuromotor and weight-height development would be significantly higher.

Methods/Design

This study has two components: a multicenter cross-sectional study and a concurrent cohort study.

The cross-sectional study will be implemented in 27 referral obstetric units in different geographical regions of Brazil, which have already joined the initiative for building a national network for studies on maternal and reproductive health. Over a 12-month period, the principal and local investigators will carry out prospective surveillance and will collect data for the identification of maternal near-miss and non-near-miss cases, severe maternal morbidity (potentially life threatening conditions) and maternal deaths. To determine the number of collaborating centers to be included in the present study, calculation of sample size took into consideration the number of deliveries that would have to be monitored to identify cases of near-miss and maternal deaths. Previous studies have estimated a maternal near miss incidence of approximately 8 cases per 1000 deliveries [24] and a Brazilian maternal mortality ratio of 140 per 100,000 LB. Therefore, a total of approximately 75,000 deliveries would have to be monitored in order to identify around 100 maternal deaths and 600 maternal near miss cases. These numbers are believed to be sufficient to evaluate the use of the new criteria for near-miss established by the World Health Organization

in 2009 [5] and to perform analysis allowing for level of complexity of health facility, age group and specific cause.

The study population will consist of all the women admitted to the participating hospitals during the study period in whom organ dysfunction is registered (maternal near-miss, Appendix 1), in whom one of the diagnoses defined as non-near-miss severe maternal morbidity is present (Appendix 2), and those who died or were transferred to another healthcare service because of their bad health condition.

For the multidimensional analysis of the repercussions of severe maternal morbidity, a concurrent cohort, specific population study will be carried out with an externally selected comparison group. The main exposure factor will be the occurrence of severe maternal morbidity (both maternal potentially life threatening or near miss conditions). During the second half of the cross-sectional study, a sample of women identified as having severe maternal morbidity will be selected and invited to participate in the longitudinal evaluation. There will be a comparison group composed of women who did not suffer severe maternal morbidity. These women will be randomly selected externally in a proportion of 1:1 from postpartum women in the rooming-in wards of the same maternity hospitals as the cases. Controls will be selected at random and balanced according to mode of delivery, maternal age and gestational age at the time of delivery.

Main outcomes

Maternal near-miss

A woman who fulfills one of the clinical, laboratory or management criteria representing severity as defined by WHO [5] and who survives a complication occurring during pregnancy, childbirth or within 42 days postpartum.

Maternal potentially life threatening condition

A condition of severe morbidity found in women during pregnancy, childbirth or in the puerperium, classified as potentially life threatening conditions [5], including hemorrhagic or hypertensive disorders, other systemic disorders, and indicators of severe management (Appendix 2).

Main cause of complication/death

classification of the determinant main cause of the complication identified among cases and/or the main cause of death.

Maternal death

Death of a woman during pregnancy or within a 42-day period following the end of pregnancy irrespective of the duration or localization of the pregnancy, resulting from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or by measures taken with respect to it; however, not from accidental or incidental causes.

Conditions at birth

Vital status of the newborn infant as recorded on the medical chart, dichotomized into live or intrauterine death.

Vitality of the newborn infant

Evaluation of the newborn infant according to 1st and 5th minute Apgar scores as shown on the medical chart, classified from 0 to 10.

Neonatal outcome

Condition of the newborn infant at the time of data collection, identified from a review of the medical charts and classified as: discharged from hospital together with the mother, early neonatal death (<7 days) or late neonatal death (7-28 days).

Quality of life

The woman's perception of her position in life within the cultural context and value system in which she lives and in relation to her goals, expectations, health, standards and concerns (WHO); identified by the investigators using a standard SF-36 form.

Posttraumatic stress

Symptoms of intrusion, avoidance and hyperarousal following the occurrence of a pregnancy with severe complications; identified by the investigator using a standard questionnaire (PTSD - Checklist CV).

Ideal number of children

Number of children that the woman considered ideal prior to and following the index pregnancy.

Return to sexual activity

Time taken by the woman to recommence sexual activity after delivery and reason given for not recommencing sexual activity.

Sexual function

Sexual function and response; identified by the investigator using a standard questionnaire (*Female Sexual Function Index - FSFI*).

Postpartum depression

Depressive symptoms following the occurrence of a pregnancy with severe complications; identified by the investigator using a standard questionnaire (Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale - EPDS).

Functional status

Perception of the woman with respect to her functional status in six items related to her routine activities (understanding and communicating, getting around, self-care, getting along with people, life activities in the home/at work and participation in society), classified from 0 to 100 (from best to worst) [25].

Neuromotor development in the child born from the index pregnancy

Process of changes in motor behavior that involve both maturation of the central nervous system and interaction with the environment and stimuli given during the child's development; identified by the investigator using the Denver II - Revised Denver Developmental Screening Test [26].

Weight-height development of the child born from the index pregnancy

Process of weight and height increment during the child's development, weight measured in grams and height in centimeters, using scales and anthropometer, classified as adequate or inadequate for age, according to the standards of the World Health Organization [27].

Control variables

maternal age, marital status, place of residence, number of previous pregnancies, parity, previous abortions, previous Cesarean sections, number of children, mode of delivery, gestational age, birthweight, gender of neonate, condition of neonate at discharge, condition of mother at discharge.

Data Collection and Procedures

Cross-sectional component

Research assistants, referred to as local coordinators, will review the charts of hospitalized patients on a daily basis in search of cases with one of the conditions identifying severity (Appendix 2). In cases found with these diagnoses, the relevant hospital records will be reviewed for data collection following the women's hospital discharge, death or transfer to another healthcare facility. Data unavailable on the chart but of interest to the study will be obtained from the attending medical team. For each case included, data will be collected on the demographic and obstetric characteristics of the patient, the primary determinant of maternal near-miss (the first complication to occur in the chain of events leading to severe maternal morbidity), the duration of hospitalization (prior to delivery, following delivery and total time), the occurrence of indicators of maternal near-miss at any time during hospitalization, indicators of perinatal outcome and conditions of the woman at discharge from hospital.

These data will be collected on a previously coded form developed specifically for this purpose. A central database will be constructed and the data will be included by the local investigators themselves using electronic forms. The manually completed forms will be filed and made available at technical visits for the purpose of quality control.

For the electronic inclusion of data, each center will have its own restricted area on the study website where password-protected access will be granted only to cases

included at that center. An overview of all the cases included in the network will be provided in the form of monthly graphs and tables containing the number of cases included by each center. In addition, the reported diagnoses will be provided by the coordinating center on the main page of the website.

In cases of near-miss, data will be collected on avoidable factors responsible for their occurrence (delays). These factors will be classified into those related to infrastructure, the patient or the healthcare professionals. Avoidable factors related to infrastructure include cases in which difficulties in obtaining supplies or medication, transportation, communication, blood components or monitoring and treatment may have led to less than ideal care. Factors related to the patient include those generated by the patient herself or her family, either by delaying seeking professional care or by refusing treatment. Factors related to the healthcare team include delays in defining the correct diagnosis and/or inappropriate management.

The degree of complexity at each hospital will be evaluated using an adapted version of the hospital complexity index developed for the WHO Global Survey project [28]. Participating institutions will provide information on a monthly basis via the website on the total number of deliveries, live births and maternal deaths that occurred the previous month. These data will be confirmed by the principal local investigator after data collection is finished.

To minimize the number of uncertainties that research assistants may face during data collection, a manual of operation was produced containing all the necessary information on how to use the internet, how to complete the written and electronic forms and how to access the database of each individual center, as well as information regarding the standardization of diagnostic definitions.

A meeting will be held with the investigators and local coordinators of each center (two individuals from each center) at the study coordinating center immediately preceding initiation of data collection in order to provide adequate training and clarify any queries regarding the data collection process and use of the website. Sometime after the initiation of data collection, a meeting of the study's Steering Committee will also be held. A second meeting will take place involving only the local investigators after data collection has finished to discuss facts related to the previous process, disclosure of partial results, scheduling of the preliminary and final analyses, agreement on papers to be written on the results and assignment of responsibility regarding execution of each item in this process.

Longitudinal component

As in the cross-sectional component, women with one of the conditions indicative of severity will be selected as potential subjects for longitudinal evaluation. Once identified, research assistants who are not involved in the cross-sectional portion of the study will invite eligible women to participate in the longitudinal evaluation of the study. Women who agree to take part will be asked to sign an informed consent form and two CAII (computer assisted telephone interview) will be scheduled for 3 and 6 months postpartum plus a medical visit with the woman and the newborn infant six months following delivery.

For the control group, all women admitted to the hospital for obstetric care in the same facility on the same day on which a case has been identified and who have none of the conditions indicating severity will be eligible. Following a process of randomized selection balanced according to mode of delivery, maternal age and gestational age at the time of delivery, women in the control group will be invited to participate in the study by the research assistants in the same way as candidates to the study group. Three months after delivery, the study call center will contact the women to carry out the first step in data collection. At the time of this contact, the interviewers will again go over the objectives of the study and will apply standard questionnaires designed to investigate quality of life and postpartum depression. This interview is estimated to last around 20 minutes.

At six months postpartum, the study call center will contact the women again to carry out the second step in data collection. At this contact, the interviewers will go over the study objectives once again and apply the same standard questionnaires on quality of life and postpartum depression, lasting no more than 20 minutes. In the case of women who do not have a telephone, a reminder letter will be sent asking them to phone the study call center at the sixth month postpartum to enable the interview to take place.

At the end of the 6-month telephone interview, the interviewer will confirm the date, time and place of the visit that was previously scheduled when the women were still in hospital. The women will be reminded that they should bring the baby to the visit. Even if they do not authorize the participation of their infants in the study, the women will be invited to return to the hospital and answer the questionnaires. The interview will be carried out by a trained female interviewer, who will apply standard questionnaires to evaluate posttraumatic stress disorder, sexual function and the woman's perception of her functional status in routine activities, taking no more than 35 minutes for each woman. After the mothers have answered the

questionnaires, the weight, height and neuro-psychomotor development of the infants will be evaluated by a specially trained pediatrician, taking around 20 minutes. Finally, the women will receive a token cash payment as a contribution towards their transportation and food costs while attending this visit.

The following instruments will be used for data collection:

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Checklist - Civilian Version (PCL-C)

This questionnaire has been validated in Brazil to screen for the diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder. It contains 17 items in which women will indicate to what extent she has been disturbed by symptoms over the past month on a scale of 1-5 (ranging from not at all to a lot). A score ≥ 3 (a medium score) for any one of the items is considered indicative of a clinically significant symptom.

Medical Outcomes Study 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey (SF36)

This is a generic questionnaire for evaluating quality of life that has been validated for use in Brazil. It is multidimensional with 36 items in 8 scales: physical functioning, role-physical, body pain, general health, vitality, social functioning, role-emotional and mental health. Final scores vary from 0 to 100 (poorest to best).

Female Sexual Function Index

A multidimensional questionnaire used to evaluate female sexual function consisting of 19 questions in 6 domains: desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm, satisfaction and pain. Final scores vary from 2 to 36, a cut-off point < 26 having been proposed as determinant of sexual dysfunction. This questionnaire has been culturally adapted for use in Brazil.

Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS)

A questionnaire used to screen for symptoms of depression and anxiety in the postpartum period, containing 10 questions that may be self-administered. A final score ≥ 10 has been defined as the cut-off point of greatest sensitivity in screening. The tool has been validated for use in Brazil.

The World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule II (WHODAS II)

A 36-item questionnaire used to evaluate the individual's perception of herself and her functional status, consisting of six activity domains related to the woman's routine activities (understanding and communicating, getting around, self-care, getting along with people, life activities in the home/at work and participation in society), on a 6-level scale varying from (1) no difficulty to (6) extreme difficulty/cannot do. Final score varies from 0 to 100 (from best to worst) [25].

Neuro-psychomotor development of the child

The Denver Developmental Screening Test II consists of 125 tasks or items organized in the form of tests of 4 general functions: personal-social, fine motor-adaptive, language and gross motor. At the end, a behavior test is applied that helps the examiner subjectively observe the overall behavior of the child and obtain an impression on how the child uses his/her skills.

Quality control

Quality control procedures will be adopted and include techniques such as reviewing completed forms, checking data entry, repeating data collection for selected medical charts and the use of a detailed manual of operation. Initial quality control of data collection will be performed by the local investigator prior to and during electronic data entry of the forms in order to identify any possible inconsistencies in the data.

A second quality control procedure will be carried out by one of the principal investigators, who will visit the participating centers. At this visit, consistency will be verified between the manual records on file and the data contained in the electronic forms. In addition, a random evaluation will be made of hospital records.

For the quality control of the longitudinal component, 10% of the records at each participating center will be randomly selected at the end of individual data collection and contact will once again be made with the patient in order to verify the data obtained at the first interview. The local investigators will maintain a record of any problems occurring during the study and any queries will be raised with the country coordinator of the project.

Data analysis

Data analysis will be performed in sub-groups according to the time of occurrence of the near-miss or severe maternal morbidity (in adolescence, older ages or at another time in the woman's reproductive life) and determining cause (hypertension, hemorrhage, abortion or other causes). The rates of maternal near-miss will be calculated for each collaborating center using the WHO maternal near miss approach [5], and frequencies of non-near-miss severe maternal morbidity will be calculated using specific defined diagnoses. General estimates will be calculated together with their respective 95% confidence intervals. The association between organ dysfunction and maternal death will be estimated using odds ratios, likelihood ratio test and their respective 95% confidence intervals. In addition, relative risks will be calculated for sexual dysfunction, postpartum depression, posttraumatic stress disorder, deterioration in quality of life, deterioration in the woman's perception of her own functional status in routine activities, risk of adverse perinatal outcome and

risk of impaired neuromotor and weight-height development in the children born from the pregnancy associated with severe maternal morbidity.

Results obtained from the preliminary project

Initially, a meeting was held during the Brazilian national congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics in November, 2007, and attended by representatives of 35 healthcare facilities in Brazil. At this meeting, the main points featured in the initial concept of the project were presented and an invitation was made to institutions interested in participating in a Brazilian network on the topic. Those who were interested in participating filled out a registration form with the addresses and characteristics of their respective healthcare institutions. In December 2007, an electronic form was sent to them to be completed with specific information. In accordance with the data received, 27 of these candidate healthcare institutions were selected to participate in the network, taking regional characteristics, geographic distribution, level of complexity and the number of deliveries performed into consideration.

In August 2008, a meeting with representatives from all the centers was held at the coordinating center in Campinas. At this meeting, the proposal was presented and discussed in detail, and suggestions were incorporated into the final version of the protocol. Participating center representatives were identified, the operational issues involved in implementing the study and the theoretical concepts were discussed, and the final version of the research project was defined. Concurrently, a signed commitment was undertaken by each representative to participate in the Brazilian Network for the Surveillance of Severe Maternal Morbidity: the Brazilian Network of Studies in Reproductive and Perinatal Health was created. A Steering Committee was also designated for the study.

Ethical aspects

The coordinating center has already obtained the approval of the local Institutional Review Board and of the National Council for Ethics in Research (CONEP) of the Brazilian Ministry of Health for both components of the project. The participation of the collaborating centers in this study will only be confirmed after the project has been approved by their respective Institutional Review Boards. Individual signed informed consent will not be requested from the women involved in the cross-sectional analysis, since this study does not involve any type of intervention that could adversely affect their treatment; the data of interest will be obtained retrospectively from the patient's charts and without identifying the woman. Therefore, a waiver of the requirement for signed informed consent was obtained. It is understood that there is no other way of obtaining concrete, reliable information on cases of severe maternal morbidity or death,

since these patients are unable to give their consent. However, informed consent will be obtained from the women involved in the longitudinal component of the study. All the principles regulating research in human beings will be respected.

Based on the questionnaires applied, women diagnosed with some type of pathological condition, who are not receiving medical care, will be referred to healthcare facilities equipped to provide them with follow-up care. Women who have already received a diagnosis of a pathological condition but are not being followed up by a physician will also be referred to an appropriate healthcare service.

Technical and scientific contributions expected from the project

Brazil is a country with very high proportion of births taking place in health facilities (around 97%). The results of the present study will permit a prospective evaluation of severe maternal morbidity and deaths nationwide through the participation of healthcare facilities with different regional characteristics. No multicenter collaborative studies of this dimension are currently being carried out in healthcare institutions in Brazil in the field of Reproductive Health, and no data thus obtained are currently available. In addition to the specific study of maternal health hazards, the organizational structure required by this project will guarantee continuity of the investigation into various conditions of interest to public health beyond the period in which this study will be conducted. The implementation of a collaborative network is essential for expanding the production of substantive research in the field of maternal and perinatal health in Brazil.

Certainly, the availability of resources for the implementation and development of the Brazilian Network for the Surveillance of Severe Maternal Morbidity will lead to new scientific findings relevant to Brazil and other countries. Concomitantly, this will permit the construction of an innovative technological base from which health data may be obtained on a continuous basis, providing the evidence required to institute a real and effective improvement in the quality of life and health of the population. This network is committed to participating in future collaborative studies in the areas of perinatal and women's healthcare. The implementation of a series of multicenter studies is anticipated in this area in a way never before achieved in this country. This fact gives greater power to the results, which will therefore be more representative of the country, a particularly interesting achievement bearing in mind the wide ethnic, cultural and social diversity of the Brazilian population.

We hope that this initiative contributes to the improvement of health care and for the reduction of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

The idea for the study arose in a group discussion with all authors. The first version of the protocol was drafted by JPS and JGC, then complemented with the suggestions of the others. RCP and RSC were responsible for including the initial proposal for a multidimensional evaluation of consequences. SMH was responsible for the final, complete version of the protocol. JGC supervised the whole process. All authors contributed to the development of the study protocol and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Appendix I: Criteria defining Near-Miss (WHO)*

A woman who fulfills one of the following criteria and survives a complication during pregnancy, childbirth or in the 42 days postpartum should be considered a near-miss.

Clinical Criteria

Acute cyanosis

Breathing rate > 40 or < 6

Oliguria unresponsive to fluids or diuretics

Loss of consciousness for ≥ 12 hours

Unconscious, no pulse/heartbeat

Jaundice concomitantly with preeclampsia

Gaspings

Shock

Coagulation disorders

Cerebrovascular accident

Total paralysis

Laboratory Criteria

Oxygen saturation <90% for > 60 minutes

Acute thrombocytopenia (<50,000 platelets)

Creatinine ≥ 300 μmol/l or ≥ 3.5 mg/dL

Bilirubin >100 µmol/l or > 6.0 mg/dL

Unconscious, presence of glucose and ketoacidosis in urine.

Lactate > 5PaO₂/FiO₂ < 200

pH < 7.1

Management Criteria

Use of continuous vasoactive drug

Dialysis for treatment of acute kidney failure

Puerperal hysterectomy due to infection or hemorrhage

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)

Transfusion ≥ 5 units of red blood cell concentrate

Intubation and ventilation for a period ≥ 60 minutes, unrelated to anesthesia*

Modified from [5]

Appendix 2: Indicators of non-near-miss severe maternal morbidity (potentially life-threatening conditions) *

Hemorrhagic disorders

Abruptio placentae

Placenta accreta/increta/percreta

Ectopic pregnancy

Antepartum hemorrhage

Postpartum hemorrhage

Ruptured uterus

Abortion with severe hemorrhage

Hypertensive disorders

Severe Preeclampsia

Eclampsia

Severe hypertension

Hypertensive encephalopathy

HELLP syndrome

Other systemic disorders

Endometritis

Pulmonary edema

Respiratory failure

Seizures

Sepsis

Thrombocytopenia <100,000

Thyroid crisis

Management indicators of severity

Blood transfusion

Central venous access

Hysterectomy

ICU admission

Prolonged hospital stay (>7 postpartum days)

Intubation not related to anaesthetic procedure

Return to operating room

Major surgical intervention

*Modified from [5]

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7.4. Anexo 4. Questionário PNDS 2006, seção gestação e morbidade

HISTÓRIA DAS GRAVIDEZES (E PERDAS) A PARTIR DE 2001						
<p>255 ATENÇÃO ENTREVISTADORA: NÃO ESQUEÇA DE INCLUIR AS PERDAS A PARTIR DE JANEIRO DE 2001</p> <p>CASO NÃO TENHA TIDO NENHUMA GRAVIDEZ A PARTIR DE JANEIRO DE 2001 <u>PULE PARA 280</u></p> <p>NO CASO DE GRAVIDEZ DE GÊMEOS, TRIGÊMEOS, ETC, TRATA-SE DE <u>UMA</u> GRAVIDEZ, ASSIM, ANOTE APENAS UMA VEZ.</p> <p>ANOTE NA 256 AS DATAS DE NASCIMENTO OU DE TÉRMINO DA GRAVIDEZ E NA 257 O RESULTADO DA GRAVIDEZ.</p>						
	ATENÇÃO PARA ORDEM DE GRAVIDEZES – SEMPRE COMECE PELA ÚLTIMA GRAVIDEZ!	GRAVIDEZES (DA MAIS RECENTE PARA A MAIS ANTIGA)				
		ÚLTIMA (1)	PENÚLTIMA (2)	ANTEPENÚLTIMA (3)	4ª. ANTERIOR (4)	5ª. ANTERIOR (5)
256	Data de nascimento ou do término da gravidez Não sabe mês anote "98" Não sabe ano anote "9998"	Mês .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ANO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Mês .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ANO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Mês ... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ANO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Mês .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ANO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Mês .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ANO <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
257	RESULTADO DA GRAVIDEZ (NV=NASCIDO VIVO)	Único NV.....01 (PULE P/268) Único Perda.....02 Múltiplo NV.....03 (PULE P/268) Múltiplo Perda...04	Único NV.....01 (PULE P/268) Único Perda.....02 Múltiplo NV.....03 (PULE P/268) Múltiplo Perda...04	Único NV.....01 (PULE P/268) Único Perda.....02 Múltiplo NV.....03 (PULE P/268) Múltiplo Perda...04	Único NV.....01 (PULE P/268) Único Perda.....02 Múltiplo NV.....03 (PULE P/268) Múltiplo Perda...04	Único NV.....01 (PULE P/268) Único Perda.....02 Múltiplo NV.....03 (PULE P/268) Múltiplo Perda...04
258	Esta GRAVIDEZ que você perdeu foi um aborto espontâneo, um aborto provocado, uma gravidez nas trompas ou um nascido morto? CODIGOS AE = ABORTO ESPONTANEO AP = ABORTO PROVOCADO GT = GRAVIDEZ NAS TROMPAS NM=NASCIDO MORTO	AE.....01 AP.....02 GT.....03 NM.....04	AE.....01 AP.....02 GT.....03 NM.....04	AE.....01 AP.....02 GT.....03 NM.....04	AE.....01 AP.....02 GT.....03 NM.....04	AE.....01 AP.....02 GT.....03 NM.....04
259	Quantos meses durou esta GRAVIDEZ?	<input type="text"/> Não sabe.....98	<input type="text"/> Não sabe.....98	<input type="text"/> Não sabe.....98	<input type="text"/> Não sabe.....98	<input type="text"/> Não sabe.....98
260	Nesta gravidez ou parto, você teve algum tipo de complicação?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/288) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 288)	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/288) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 288)	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/288) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 288)	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/288) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 288)	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/288) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 288)
261	Você teve algum desmaio durante esta complicação?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98
262	Você foi internada por uma complicação nesta gravidez?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/288) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 288)	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/287) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 287)	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/287) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 287)	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/287) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 287)	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/287) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 287)

		ÚLTIMA (1)	PENÚLTIMA (2)	ANTEPENÚL- TIMA (3)	4. ^a . ANTERIOR (4)	5. ^a . ANTERIOR (5)
263	Você teve que ser transferida para outro hospital com mais recursos por causa desta complicação?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98				
264	Você foi internada na UTI, nesta ocasião?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98				
265	Você precisou de aparelhos para respirar, nesta ocasião ?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98				
266	Seu útero foi retirado por causa desta complicação?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98				
267	Após o parto / perda você permaneceu mais de uma semana internada?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98				
268	Você teve aumento da pressão durante a gravidez?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/ 271) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 271)				
269	Você teve convulsões durante a gravidez, parto ou após o parto?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/ 271) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 271)				
270	Você já havia apresentado convulsões antes?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98				
271	Você apresentou sangramento que molhou as suas roupas, a cama ou o chão, durante a gravidez?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98				
272	Você apresentou sangramento intenso que molhou as suas roupas, a cama ou o chão nos 3 primeiros dias após o parto / perda?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/ 274) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 274)				
273	Você recebeu transfusão de sangue por causa desse sangramento?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98				

274	Você teve febre alta após o parto ou aborto?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/277) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 277)	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/277) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 277)	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/277) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 277)	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/277) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 277)	Sim.....01 Não.....02 (PULE P/277) Não sabe.....98 (PULE P/ 277)
275	Esta sua febre veio com calafrios?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98
276	Essa febre veio acompanhada de um corrimento muito mal cheiroso?	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98	Sim.....01 Não.....02 Não sabe.....98
277	CONFIRA 254 Número de gravidezes desde janeiro de 2001=	SE O TOTAL FOR MAIS DE 1 PROSSIGA COM A COLUNA 2 (PENULTIMA GRAVIDEZ). SE O TOTAL = 1 PROSSIGA 278	SE O TOTAL FOR MAIS DE 2 PROSSIGA COM A COLUNA 3 (ANTEPENULTIMA GRAVIDEZ). SE O TOTAL = 2 PROSSIGA 278	SE O TOTAL FOR MAIS DE 3 PROSSIGA COM A COLUNA 4 (4ª ANTERIOR). SE O TOTAL = 3 PROSSIGA 278	SE O TOTAL FOR MAIS DE 4 PROSSIGA COM A COLUNA 5 (5ª ANTERIOR). SE O TOTAL = 4 PROSSIGA 278	PROSSIGA 278
278	CONFIRA 257 ANOTE O NÚMERO DE GRAVIDEZES QUE RESULTARAM EM PERDA A PARTIR DE JANEIRO DE 2001 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SE NENHUMA ANOTE '00'					
279	CONFIRA 226 ANOTE O TOTAL DAS PERDAS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					
280	Teve alguma gravidez (outra) gravidez terminada antes de 2001 que resultou numa perda, como aborto espontâneo, provocado, gravidez nas trompas ou filho nascido morto?	Sim01 Não02 (PULE P/ 283)				
281	Quantas foram?	Quantas <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Não sabe/Não lembra.....98				
CONFIRA 278 e 279 SOME AS RESPOSTAS DA 278 E 281. VERIFIQUE NÚMERO DE PERDAS NA 279. SE FOR DIFERENTE, RETORNE A 281, ESCLAREÇA E CORRIJA A RESPOSTA.						
282	Alguma destas perdas foi um aborto provocado? SE SIM: Quantos?	Sim. Quantos? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Não.....00				

7.5. Anexo 5. Comprovante do envio do artigo para o *Int J Gynaecol Obstet*

Guilherme Cecatti

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