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Sample Abstract

This abstract won recognition for the Third Best Oral Presentation by a Trainee of an Advanced/Intermediate FETP in the 10th Regional Scientific Conference of the Americas in Cartagena, Colombia. Please consult this abstract as an excellent example of how abstracts should be structured.

Title: Estimation of Maternal Mortality due to Illegal Abortion – Mexico, 2002-2014.

Author: Nilza Rojas-Arroyo

Background:

Maternal mortality is an indicator of the quality, accessibility of health services and social development in the world, so its monitoring is done in a close and timely manner. In particular, for Mexico, unsafe abortion still constitutes an important cause of maternal death.

Methods:

This is an ecological study, in which an estimation of the maternal deaths due to illegal abortion is performed. Information was used from General Directorate of Health Information (DGIS) of Mexico's Ministry of Health, and the codes proposed in International Journal of Women's Health, using ICD-10 Codes for the International Classification of Diseases, X edition: O05 (other abortions), O06 (unspecified abortion), and O07 (failed abortion attempts) for the underlying cause of death.

Results:

In Mexico, 15,310 maternal deaths were reported from all causes in the period from 2002 to 2014. 3% of the total (507 deaths), corresponded to deaths from all types of abortion, of which 435 were deaths by underlying causes of unspecified abortions and other abortions. During this

period there was no death due to code O07, failed abortion attempt. The maternal mortality rate due to illegal abortion in the country has remained in decline in the period 2002-2014, in which a decrease of 10% of the total deaths occurred, which translates into a decrease of five deaths per year. The entity with the lowest maternal mortality rate due to illegal abortion is Mexico City with a rate of 1.90 deaths per 100,000 NV, which for the period 2002-2007, prior to the legalization of abortion, had a rate equal to the national average, which means a decrease of 5.8% between the two periods.

Conclusion:

The trend of the incidence of maternal death due to illegal abortion in the country has remained on the decline in the period studied, with a notable decrease since 2008. However, it is still considered a public health problem, since the fact that deaths continue to occur tells us that the number of clandestine abortions is higher.