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	Diploma
Thesis Title	Maternal risk factors and outcomes of premature neonates admitted to neonatal care unit in Al-Elwiyah pediatric teaching hospital in Baghdad 2016.
Year	2016-2017
Abstract	<p>Summary</p> <p>Background: rematurity and its complications are the major cause for neonatal morbidity and mortality. Often, the cause of preterm labor is unknown, but several etiological risk factors have been identified.</p> <p>Aim of The Study: The aim of the study was to identify the risk factors that associated prematurity, and to assess the neonatal outcomes regarding morbidity and mortality in preterm birth.</p> <p>Methods: During a period of seven months from 1st June 2016 to 30th December 2016, an onrandomized sample consisted of 700 neonates that had been admitted into neonatal care unit —NCU at AL_Elwiyah Pediatric Teaching Hospital was involved in this case control study. (350 were preterm and 350 were full term as a control group). Same questionnaire was applied for all cases, then patients were divided into 2 groups according to gestational age (<37w and ≥37). Test of proportion and chi-square were used to determine significant differences between the groups.</p> <p>Results: A total of 350 cases of preterm birth and 350 controls of full-term births were screened and enrolled in the study. Forward logistic regression analysis was used in the analysis. Several significant risk associations between preterm and the following risk factors were identified (mother's age OR 1.695) (mother job OR 1.408) (mother passive smoking OR 1.459) (Cervical incompetence OR1.729) (PROM OR1.416) (P Previa OR1.523) (preterm OR 2.280) (No. of fetus OR 2.37) (GHT OR 1.978). And several complications cause highly significant occurrence in PTB such as RDS, Sepsis, IVH, Hypothermia, Hypoglycemia.</p> <p>Conclusion: Prematurity is associated with certain risk factors like sociodemographic variable, prenatal, obstetrical factors, previous medical disease. Negative association between mode of delivery, ANC, gravida with preterm. Higher mortality rate in preterm rather than control group.</p>