

**PUERPERAL SEPSIS AND ITS ASSOCIATED  
FACTORS AMONG POSTPARTUM WOMEN IN  
300 BEDDED PYIN OO LWIN GENERAL  
HOSPITAL, MANDALAY REGION**

**A THA TAR  
M.B.,B.S**

**Master of Public Health (MPH)  
University of Public Health, Yangon**

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**Thesis submitted to  
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## ABSTRACT

Puerperal sepsis is an infection of the genital tract occurring at any time between the rupture of membranes or labor and the 42<sup>nd</sup> day post-partum, with two or more of the followings present; pelvic pain, fever, abnormal vaginal discharge and delay involution of uterus. Globally, it is the third leading cause of maternal death. It accounts for 10 to 15 percent of maternal deaths worldwide. Nearly all deaths from sepsis occurring in developing countries, the highest rate in South Asia, with 20 percent.

The aim of this study was to assess the occurrence and associated factors of puerperal sepsis among postpartum women attended to extended program of immunization (EPI) clinic, Pyin Oo Lwin General Hospital, Mandalay Region. Quantitative cross sectional study, with face to face interview to participants using pre-tested structured questionnaires was conducted from 16<sup>th</sup> May 2022 to 5<sup>th</sup> June 2022. Collected data were entered and analyzed using SPSS version 16 software. Scoring for preventive practices and bivariate analysis using chi square and Fisher Exact statistical tests were used to identify factors associated with the occurrence of puerperal sepsis.

The occurrence of puerperal sepsis in this study area was found to be 7.7 percent. According to preventive practices, this study resulted only 13 percent of participants had poor practices for puerperal sepsis. Participants who did not have AN visit with skill birth attendant, home delivery, no skill birth attendant at delivery, induced labor and delay shower (after 2days of vaginal and 7days of cesarean section) were significantly associated with puerperal sepsis. Compared to participants who had AN visits with doctors, those visited with nurse/midwives had 2.6 times (OR=2.6, 95%CI 0.87,7.99) and those with TBA had 18.4 times (OR=18.4, 95%CI 0.95,356.98) occurrence of puerperal sepsis. Compared to participants who had spontaneous labor, those who had induced labor had 2.2 times (OR=2.2, 95%CI 0.51,9.42) occurrence of puerperal sepsis. Compared to participants who had vaginal examination less than 5 times, those with VE 5 or more times had 3.5 times (OR=3.5, 95%CI 0.72,13.33) occurrence of puerperal sepsis. Compared to participants who had PN care within 48 hours of delivery, those without PN care had 27.4 times (OR=27.4, 95%CI 1.29,1623.6) occurrence of puerperal sepsis.

Antenatal care with skill birth attendant (SBA); at least 4 times for each pregnancy, institutional delivery with SBA, more infection control for labor, VE as less as possible, improving PN care services and more emphasis on hygienic practices (to take shower/ handwashing/ perineum care) should be encountered. Further studies should be undertaken with different study design.