



Correlation between obstetric indicators in the state of Goiás

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ABSTRACT

Brazil has the second-highest rate of cesarean sections in the world, which contradicts the World Health Organization's recommendation of an ideal rate between 10% and 15%. Identifying obstetric vulnerability indicators during prenatal care in Brazil is timely for supporting pregnant women and essential for updating vaccines, conducting screening tests, and routine examinations.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Delivery, Obstetrics.

1 INTRODUCTION

Brazil has the second-highest rate of cesarean sections in the world, which contradicts the World Health Organization's recommendation of an ideal rate between 10% and 15%. Identifying obstetric vulnerability indicators during prenatal care in Brazil is timely for supporting pregnant women and essential for updating vaccines, conducting screening tests, and routine examinations. This is a descriptive, observational study of ecological time series with a quantitative approach, utilizing data obtained from information platforms such as the Department of Health Informatics (DATASUS). The study aims to analyze the correlation between maternal education and obstetric indicators in the years 2016 to 2021 in the state of Goiás, Brazil. A total of 571,762 pregnancies were registered, with 25.97% occurring in women aged 20 to 24, which was the age group with the highest rate of vaginal deliveries (30.51% vs. 23.76% cesarean). There was a growing trend for cesarean deliveries with increased maternal education (121,015) and a reduction in vaginal deliveries (23,883). Women with no education and those with 1 to 3 years of education had similar rates of delivery methods. A positive correlation was observed between the number of prenatal consultations and maternal education, with mothers with higher education having more consultations. Additionally, a higher number of prenatal consultations positively influenced the likelihood of cesarean section delivery. The state of Goiás exhibits an increasing trend in cesarean section rates compared to vaginal delivery. The study identified a trend of higher maternal education being associated with a greater likelihood of opting for surgical intervention. Efforts should be made to implement more effective strategies to reduce cesarean section rates due to the inherent risks associated with surgery.