

Audit for quality of care and fate of maternal critical cases at Women's Health Hospital

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Abstract

Background:

Maternal losses remain high instead of international and national based population are relatively low at facilities, revising maternal critical cases, comprising obstetric audits may lead to expand quality of maternal care. Clinical audits of maternal deaths have been used to weigh and expand the quality of maternal health care in many countries. **Aim of the study:** This study was designed for audit the quality of applied care on fate maternal critical cases. **Research design:** A cross-sectional study examines the relationship between quality of applied care and fate of maternal critical cases. **Setting:** ICU of Women's Health Hospital's at Assiut Main University Hospital and Al-fayoum University Hospital. **Sample:** Convenient sample of 93 maternal near-miss cases including (Pregnancy or postpartum complications) Data collected during a period of 1/3/2015 to 30/8/2015. **Tool:** audit the applied critical care for severe condition related to obstetric complications. **Results:** The results have shown Statistical significant differences between the medical management and occurrence of sever maternal complications such as (severe postpartum hemorrhage, severe pre-eclampsia, Sepsis or severe systemic infection, uterine hemorrhage, ruptured uterus) ($P = 0.000$, $P = 0.031$, $P = 0.036$, $P = 0.052$, $P = 0.012$ respectively). **Conclusions:** The maternal management guidelines were a successful tool in recording the gap between the current received management and standards management guidelines in ICU. Also they measure the effect of current management in ICU on maternal mortality and morbidity. **Recommendations** Encourage using of a standard written management guidelines to overcome the gap between standard care and routine hospital care received in ICU and initiate a registration system for cases of maternal near miss cases to be acquainted diagnosis by care providers