Why is fetal mortality rate higher in hospital?
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Objective
To assess the prevalence of high risk pregnancies in hospital.

Methods
This is a cross sectional study of secondary data from the National Information System. The dependent variable was the place of birth and it was coded as hospital or other place of birth (primary care). The selected factors (risk factors for fetal death) were maternal age (10-34 years=reference, and 35-59=risk), school education (low=0-7 years, risk; medium=8-13 years, reference), type of pregnancy (single=reference, multiple=risk), gestational ages (22-36 weeks= risk; 37-42= reference), birth weight (low birth weight, 500-2499 g=risk; 2500-4000=reference) and type of delivery (vaginal=reference; cesarean section =risk).

Results
The total number of fetal death was 21, 619 distributed between 2 hospitals. There was not association of old maternal age (35-59 years), low school education (0-7 years) and multiple pregnancy with the place of birth. There was association of prematurity (OR=1. 79; CI=1. 43-2. 24), low birth weight 500-2499 g (OR1. 71; CI = 1. 32-2. 20) and type of delivery (cesarean section OR=2. 29 ; CI=1. 70-3. 11) with the place of birth.

Conclusion
The hospital as a place of birth had to deal with prematurity, low birth weight and cesarean section, and these high risk factors justify the higher fetal death rate.