



Maternal Health During Pregnancy

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DESCRIPTION

Maternal health refers to the health of women during pregnancy. Each stage should be a positive experience to ensure that women and her baby maximize the possibility of her health and happiness. The most common direct cause of death is an excessive blood loss, infection, hypertension, unsafe abortion. Most maternal deaths are avoided in the timely management of health professionals in a supported environment. At the same time, pregnancy and birth survivors cannot be a successful through medical marker. It is important to expand your effort to reduce maternity and obstacles to promote health and happiness.

Maternal Fetal Medicine (MFM) is the branch of obstetrics which focuses mainly on the medical and surgical management of high risk pregnancies that includes monitoring and treatment including comprehensive ultrasound, chorionic villus sampling, genetic amniocentesis, and fetal surgery or treatment. Safe motherhood begins before conception with good nutrition and a healthy lifestyle. It continues with appropriate prenatal care and preventing problems if they arise. The ideal result is a full term pregnancy without unnecessary interventions, the delivery of a healthy baby, and a healthy postpartum period in a positive environment that supports the physical and emotional needs of the mother, baby, and family.

Pregnancy and childbirth have a profound effect on the physical, mental, emotional and socio-economic health of women and their families. Pregnancy-related health outcomes are influenced by women's health and other factors. Many factors contribute to maternal and neonatal mortality, but one of the effective means of reducing this burden is often effective precautions for women and newborns at home or in primary health care environments or the provision of early treatment. Worldwide, 50 million births occur at home without a qualified midwife.

While the rate of lack of access to skilled midwifery care, and many factors contribute to maternal and neonatal mortality, one of the effective means of reducing this burden is often at home or in primary education. Providing effective preventative measures or early treatment for women and new-born's. Therefore, effective intervention and improved care in resource-poor environments has tremendous potential to prevent maternal and neonatal mortality. Bleeding, which contributes to 35% of maternal mortality, leads to immediate death without intervention, but with simple interventions such as blood transfusions, oxytocin to prevent bleeding, and or manual removal of the placenta in time. It can prevent severe bleeding and death .

Health providers at this level include community health workers and outreach workers. Using resources such as volunteer time, community knowledge, and community trust as channels, we provide interventions that are broadly related to safe maternity, nutrition, and ease of prevention and treatment. Many countries have attempted to build links between local health resources and households for various medical programs. Although these programs do not replace the health care system, they do provide a channel for providing information and resources to families. Community Health Workers (CHWs) can not only promote healthy behavior and preventative measures, but also mobilize demand for appropriate services at other levels.

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