

Each day around the world, 830 women die from pregnancy- and childbirth-related causes. The second most common cause (after postpartum hemorrhage) is a hypertensive disorder during pregnancy, such as pre-eclampsia and eclampsia (PE/E)—life-threatening, pregnancy-induced high blood pressure and excess protein in urine—which can lead to seizures and other fatal complications. One in four preterm infants dies as a result of their mother's PE/E. These deaths are preventable, yet essential medicines and tools to treat this disorder are often unavailable in low-resource settings.

DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION:
160.4 MILLION

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE:
2.3 BIRTHS PER WOMAN

UNMET NEED FOR CONTRACEPTION:
12%

OVERARCHING HEALTH RISKS



32% OF WOMEN HAVE HYPERTENSION AND **28%** ARE PRE-HYPERTENSIVE



11% OF WOMEN HAVE DIABETES AND **25%** ARE PRE-DIABETIC



31% OF GIRLS AGED 10–19 HAVE BEGUN CHILDBEARING



17% OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15–49 ARE OBESE

BARRIERS TO ACCESSING SERVICES



BELIEF IN MYTHS, WITCHCRAFT



DISTANCE TO FACILITY



DISTRUST OF HEALTH FACILITIES/ PROVIDERS



FINANCIAL (PAYING FOR DRUGS/ SERVICES OR TRANSPORTATION)



HUSBANDS AND MOTHER-IN-LAWS ARE THE DECISIONMAKERS

PREGNANCY-RELATED CARE



78% RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE



42% OF DELIVERIES WERE ATTENDED BY A SKILLED PRACTITIONER



31% HAD 4+ ANC VISITS



23% OF BIRTHS WERE DELIVERED VIA C-SECTION



88% HAD BLOOD PRESSURE TAKEN DURING ANC VISIT*



36% OF MOTHERS AND **31%** OF BABIES HAD A PNC VISIT WITHIN 48 HOURS OF GIVING BIRTH



65% HAD URINALYSIS DURING ANC VISIT*

*among women who had a live birth.

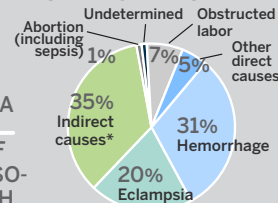
MATERNAL DEATH DATA

194 MATERNAL DEATHS PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS

20% OF MATERNAL DEATHS WERE ASSOCIATED WITH HYPERTENSION OR PRE-ECLAMPSIA/ECLAMPSIA

14% OF DEATHS AMONG WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE WERE ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY OR CHILDBIRTH

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS IN FACILITIES:



*Deaths from a previously existing disease or a disease that developing during pregnancy and was not due to direct obstetric causes, but was aggravated by physiologic effects of pregnancy.

NEWBORN/INFANT DEATH DATA

38 INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

44 PERINATAL DEATHS PER 1,000 FIRST PREGNANCIES

28 NEONATAL DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

14% OF BIRTHS WERE PRETERM

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends magnesium sulphate ($MgSO_4$) as the most effective, safe, and low-cost anticonvulsant treatment for severe pre-eclampsia and eclampsia.

MgSO₄/CG DELIVERY CAPACITY

HEALTH PROVIDERS AT SECONDARY- AND TERTIARY-LEVEL FACILITIES IN BANGLADESH CAN ADMINISTER $MgSO_4$ AND CALCIUM GLUCONATE (CG)

22% OF FACILITIES HAVE $MgSO_4$ IN STOCK

NATIONAL POLICIES

Of the 13 UN Commission of Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children, which are on the national essential medicines list?

→ $MgSO_4$, misoprostol, oxytocin, injectable antibiotics, antenatal corticosteroids, chlorhexidine, resuscitation devices, amoxicillin, oral rehydration salts, zinc, female condoms, contraceptive implants, emergency contraception

Which antihypertensives are on the national essential medicines list?

→ Methyldopa and nifedipine

Is there a budget line for procuring these drugs?

→ Yes

Is there a task-shifting policy in country?

→ No

Are there formal mechanisms for procuring these drugs?

→ Yes

Is there a community health strategy (CHW)?

→ No

Are national maternal death or near-miss audits conducted? → No

Sources: Borda and Winfrey, 2010. *Postpartum Fertility and Contraception: An Analysis of Findings from 17 Countries*. Baltimore: ACCESS-FP; NIPORT and Mitra and Associates, 2016. *Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014*; ———, 2012. *Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2011*; NIPORT et al. 2012. *Bangladesh Maternal Mortality and Health Care Survey 2010*; UNICEF, 2015. "The state of the world's children: Executive summary"; NIPORT et al. 2014. *Bangladesh Health Facility Survey 2014*; Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, 2008. "National Essential Drug List," *Bangladesh Gazette*, 22 May; Blencowe et al. 2012. "National, regional, and worldwide estimates of preterm birth rates in the year 2010 with time trends since 1990 for selected countries: a systematic analysis and implications." *Lancet* 379: 2162–2167. PRB, 2016. *World Population Datasheet*.

The types of data presented in this country profile may differ from other country profiles developed by the Ending Eclampsia project.