MODELING PREVALENCE AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MATERNAL MORTALITY IN TANZANIA.

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ABSTACT

Although maternal care is provided for free and there are a lot of maternal health awareness campaigns, maternal mortality continues to be a serious problem in Tanzania. This research was conducted with the purpose of identifying and model prevalence and factors associated with maternal mortality. The study was guided with the research question " what are the risk factors associated with maternal mortality in Tanzania."

The study used secondary data which were collected scientifically from Tanzania Demographic Health Survey for the year year 2015 - 2016. in the study, the target population was mothers bearings the age between of 15 - 49 years old, and who had undergone maternal complications. A total of 345 maternal deaths were recorded from the 13,266 interviewed siblings. Logististic Regression model was employed to determine risk factors associated with maternal mortality.

The findings indicated indicated that women in rural areas had a high chance of dying from maternal complications (OR = 0.35, 95% CL = 0.14 - 0.87; P = 0.025). Also the lifetime risk of dying due to maternal complications is high among women of between 20 - 24 years old (OR = 2.84, 95% CI = 1.2 - 5.21; P <0.0001) and 24 - 29 years old (OR = 2.66,95% CI = 1.6 - 5.32; P>0.0001).

The Contribution of this study is found in chapter 5 where Logistics Regression Equation was developed and used to model the most risk factors.

$$Matdeath = -bo - 1.113921*placeresi\ 1 + b2agegroup$$

From the model, it is concluded that place of residence and age group are among the most risk factors associated with maternal death.

MCSE (Master in Computational Science and Engineering) Dissertation