Healthcare Statistics and Research

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***Cesarean-section rate***

 Statistics plays a vital role in the management of health care organizations. It helps the management to do strategic planning. By statistical data, all the stakeholders make decisions such as hospital administration, government agencies, and patients. It reflects the performance of the health unit. The scope of statistical analysis is broader, and it is applicable in every field to know the performance, facts, and outcomes. Stats show the ratio of success and failure of the cesarean-section rates in a specific health center, area or population. The purpose of this research was to investigate the impacts of planned C/S delivery for the breech positioned baby during the birth. The cesarean section is suggested to the pregnant women with the breech position of the babies. Breech birth is when a baby gives birth from the bottom instead of the head first. According to the statistics there 3.5 percent of the pregnant women having the breech position. The importance of this study is because of the complications in birth because of the location of the baby. Usually, babies give birth with the head first. However, the abnormal position in the womb of the mother is risky for standard vaginal delivery. The risk in such delivery is that the baby doesn't get enough oxygen during birth. So according to the reports before the delivery, a planned cesarean might reduce these complications. In this study, we will analyze the statistics of a scheduled C-section delivery and vaginal births at a normal birth time. The data for this study were collected from three studies involved 2396 women during 2015. In this study, both the quantitative and qualitative methods were used to analyze the data. Quantitative data is usually used to know underlying opinions, reasons, and motivations. While qualitative data analysis comprises of explanation of the specific phenomenon. Quantitative analysis is highly structured techniques used questionnaires and interviews and other techniques.

 The research study of Hofmeyr et al., (2015) used the data of some government published statistics and the survey conducted to get the feedbacks of the mothers after delivery. There were 2396 women participated in this study. The study which we are analyzing here is a scholarly article published in 2015 the authors of this article are Mary Hannah, G Justus Hofmeyr, and Theresa A Lawrie. This is a scholarly article published with the title of ‘planned cesarean section for term breech delivery.’

To analyze the given data used in this study, the percentage was used for the number of the C-section cases, Confidence interval CI was used, and Chi-square is used. There was 45 percent of women who were allocated to the NVD protocol initially but had cesarean delivery later on. While 91 percent were these women were allocated to the planned cesarean delivery with the confidence interval of 95 percent and the risk ratio (RR) was 1.88. The rate of mortality was decreased with the planned caesarean delivery. The risk ratio of the mortality is 0.007, and the confidence interval is 95 percent 0.02 to 0.29. The confidence interval shows that the sample is taken from the true population. The sample size of this study was small and it didn’t reflect a stronger and satisfactory analysis of the reduction of the risk during the birth and its impacts of the mother and child after pregnancy.

Overall the descriptive statistics tool were used especially the confidence interval, a measure of frequency, and the risk ratio. There was not a complete set of a single type of descriptive statistics. In this research article, the researcher didn't use any graphical representations of the data. Descriptive statistics provide solid facts and figures through which the decision is made. The data is used for further investigation and research.

The purpose of this research was to investigate the mortality rate of the newborn babies gave birth through cesarean section. In this study different dimensions of the cesarean section, delivery was discussed through statistical tools. According to this study, it is the safest method to save the life of a baby. There are more chances of the baby's death in the standard vaginal delivery when the baby’s position is bottom down. However, it has been observed that children who are born through C-section having higher health issues at the early age (Mueller et al., 2015). C-section also causes certain problems to mothers such as short term abdominal pains. Finally, the author concluded that if the baby is in a breech position, it is better and safer to have a planned cesarean section. However, C-section delivery might not be suitable for the mother because it reduces the chances of pregnancy and births in the future. It is not yet understood that what the effects of C-section delivery on the babies is in future.

The findings of this study can contribute to research in the health sciences; the results of this research is a significant contribution to the literature. Doctors and patients can also use it. The outcomes of this study will help the couples with pregnancy and breech position of the children. It will also contribute to the reduction of the death of newborn babies. This study only focused on single baby birth, and it did not include the cases of twins or triplets. This study didn't cover the effects of the cesarean section delivery on the future pregnancies. According to Molina et al., (2015) the chances of pregnancy reduced in the future due to the cesarean section deliveries.

References

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