EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC CARE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
Reineke J, Pearse D, Rigney A, Yonah M, Ayub A, Sackey K, et al. Developing an Obstetric Continuity of Care Module for Lesser Developed Countries

Introduction
Obstetric complications are a major cause of maternal mortality and morbidity in developing countries, where one in eight women die during pregnancy.

Methods
A survey was conducted in the Ministry of Health in November 2010, in all 10 Palestinian hospitals providing obstetric care. Obstetricians were invited to complete the survey to assess their readiness and willingness to teach a module on emergency obstetric care.

Results
Of the 10 hospitals, all except one hospital responded. They were ready and willing to teach an Obstetric Continuity of Care module. However, they considered that the content was too advanced for residents. Obstetricians requested content from delivery complications, management of obstetric emergencies, and prevention of obstetric complications.

Discussion
These results are encouraging and show the desire for improved obstetric care in the region. The Ministry of Health should implement this module to improve obstetric care in the Palestinian territories.

Conclusion
The Ministry of Health should implement an Obstetric Continuity of Care module to improve obstetric care in the Palestinian territories.

REFERENCE

EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC CARE FOR MOTHERS AND INFANTS IN COUNTRY X

Introduction
Emergency obstetric care is crucial for saving lives and improving maternal and neonatal outcomes. However, many countries lack the capacity to provide high-quality emergency obstetric care.

Methods
A survey was conducted in all public hospitals providing obstetric care in Country X. Obstetricians were invited to complete the survey to assess their readiness and willingness to teach a module on emergency obstetric care.

Results
Of the 20 hospitals, all responded. They were ready and willing to teach an Obstetric Continuity of Care module. They requested content on delivery complications, management of obstetric emergencies, and prevention of obstetric complications.

Discussion
These results are encouraging and show the desire for improved obstetric care in Country X. The Ministry of Health should implement this module to improve obstetric care.

Conclusion
The Ministry of Health should implement an Obstetric Continuity of Care module to improve obstetric care in Country X.

REFERENCE