Republic of Yemen
Ministry of Education and Scientific Research
Applied College of Science & Technology – Bajjil
Midwifery Department

Graduation Research Project – Academic Year 1447 AH / 2025–2026 AD

Student Name

1. Ibtisam Ali Ali Omar	2. Ahlam Abdullah Abdullah Ahmed
3. Asmaa Abdulkarim Mohammed Omar	4. Iqbal Basim Ahmed Thabit
5. Alaa Majid Yahya Dishah	6. Batool Yahya Ali Jabali
7. Bushra Ibrahim Mohammed Qadhaibah	8. Taghreed Abdullah Sagheer Kuraish
9. Amat Al-Lateef Ahmed Ali Abdullah	10. Hanan Adel Salman Karmadi
11. Khadijah Muhsin Shoei Yahya Hammud	12. Kholoud Mohammed Abdo Hatim
13. Kholoud Mansour Zaid Ahmed Masaad	14. Khawlah Abdulmalik Abdo Mohammed
15. Khawlah Ali Shoei Yahya Hammud	16. Reem Abdo Abdullah Ali
17. Zainab Hatim Salem Ahmed	18. Salwa Mahfoudh Abdullah Ali Saeed

Research Information		
Research Supervisor	**Research Title**	**Academic Year**
Dr. Fatima Aseeri	**Factors Influencing Maternal Mortality During Pregnancy and Childbirth in Bajil City Hospitals (2025–2026)**	1447 AH – 2026 AD

Abstract

• **Objective & Methodology:** This study aimed to identify the factors influencing the increased maternal mortality rate during pregnancy and childbirth in Bajil City hospitals for the period (2025–2026). A descriptive-analytical approach was adopted, and data were collected through a structured questionnaire distributed to a sample of 112 healthcare providers involved in maternal care. Data were analyzed using appropriate descriptive statistics.

• **Key Findings:** Participants demonstrated high awareness of direct medical causes, identifying hemorrhage (87.5%), preeclampsia (80.4%), severe anemia (91.1%), and chronic conditions like diabetes and hypertension (93.8%) as primary mortality factors. Key service-related challenges included lack of essential medications and blood units (96.4%), shortage of medical equipment (95.5%), and insufficient qualified health staff (94.6%). Socio-economic barriers such as poverty (91.1%), low female education level (89.3%), early marriage (87.5%), and long distance to healthcare facilities (85.7%) significantly hindered timely access to appropriate care.

• **Key Recommendations:** Strengthen emergency obstetric services and supply essential medications and blood derivatives continuously; provide continuous training for healthcare providers on managing critical delivery complications; enhance regular antenatal care and early detection of high-risk pregnancies; expand health education campaigns (especially in rural communities); strictly enforce safe delivery protocols; and improve health infrastructure and emergency referral systems to reduce travel time for critical cases.