The 2005 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey provides up-to-date information on the population and health situation in Cambodia. The 2005 CDHS is the second in a series of national demographic and health surveys conducted here. 16,823 women and 6,731 men were interviewed for this CDHS.

Maternal Mortality
The 2005 CDHS found a maternal mortality rate of 472, meaning that 472 women die from pregnancy-related deaths for every 100,000 live births. This is not significantly different from the rate found in 2000.

Components of Antenatal Care
Percent of women with a live birth in the 5 years for woman's most recent birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Started ANC in the first 3 months of pregnancy</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Took iron tablets or syrup</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informed signs of pregnancy complications</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protected against neonatal tetanus</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less than one third of women go to their first ANC visit during the first trimester of pregnancy, as recommended. Sixty-three percent took iron tablets or syrup to prevent anemia. Only about half of women received 2 or more tetanus toxoid injections, as recommended.

Place of Delivery
Percent of women with a live birth in the 5 years before the survey who delivered in a health facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Delivery</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Far more women are delivering in a health facility now than in 2000. Still, almost four in five women deliver at home.

However, 44 percent of women are assisted at delivery by a health provider. In 2000, only about one-third of women were assisted by a trained health provider.

Women living in Svay Rieng, Pursat, Takeo and Phnom Penh are most likely to receive antenatal care from a trained professional for their most recent birth. Antenatal care coverage has increased dramatically since the 2000 survey. Currently more than two-thirds of women receive antenatal care from a trained provider (doctor, nurse or midwife). Antenatal care is more common in urban areas than rural areas. ANC is almost universal among women who have secondary and higher education, while only half of women with no schooling received ANC.

Women living in Svay Rieng, Pursat, Takeo and Phnom Penh are most likely to receive delivery assistance from a trained provider. Women living in Kandal and Phnom Penh are most likely to receive delivery assistance from a trained provider.
ANC and Delivery Assistance by Education

Women with secondary or higher education are more likely to receive antenatal care and delivery assistance from a trained health provider than women with no schooling.

Postnatal Care

Almost two-thirds (64 percent) of women receive a postnatal care checkup within two days of delivery, as recommended. One-third of women receive postnatal care less than 4 hours after delivery, usually from the same provider who assisted the delivery.

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