

Key Findings on Maternal Mortality and Maternal Health from the 2005 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (2005 CDHS)

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.

Antenatal Care (ANC)



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.

Components of Antenatal Care



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



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

Antenatal and Delivery Care by Province



Women living in Svay Rieng, Pursat, Takeo and Phmon Penh are most likely to receive antenatal care 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

ANC by a trained health provider

Delivery assistance by a trained health provider



Women with secondary or higher education are farmore 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.

For additional information on the results of the 2005 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, please contact:

NIPH, MOH

02, Kim II Suna Blvd

Tel. (855) 23 880 345

Fax (855) 23 880 346

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

email: usa@camnet.com.kh

In Cambodia:

NIS, MOP 386, Monivong Blvd Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel. (855) 23 213 650 Fax (855) 23 213 650 email: hdarith@nis.gov.kh

In USA:

MEASURE DHS Macro International 11785 Beltsville Drive Calverton, MD 20705 USA Telephone: 301-572-0200 Fax: 301-572-0999 www.measuredhs.com

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Fact Sheet on Maternal Mortality and Maternal Health



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