

Survival Status and Predictors of Mortality Among Preterm Neonates Admitted to Mizan Tepi University Teaching Hospital, South West Ethiopia

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Objective: The main objective of this study was to assess survival status and predictors of mortality among preterm neonates admitted to Mizan Tepi University Teaching Hospital.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective cohort study was conducted on 568 randomly selected neonates. All preterm neonates admitted in NICU from May 9, 2016 to December 30, 2019 were the source population. Data were extracted from medical chart and entered to EpiData version 4.4.2.1 and analyzed by STATA version 14. Descriptive statistics, bivariate and multivariable analyses were done in a Cox regression model. Variables with *P*-value of <0.05 were considered statistically significant in predicting the preterm mortality.

Results: Out of 568 preterm neonates, 199 (35%) died with an incidence rate of 62.15 (54.09–71.41) deaths per 1000 person-day-observations with median survival time of 15 days. Vaginal mode of delivery (adjusted hazard ratio, AHR: 1.78, 95%CI: 1.05–3.08), non-cephalic presentation (AHR:1.8, 95%CI: 1.04–3.06), born from mothers with no ANC follow-up (AHR: 1.9, 95%CI: 1.29–3.01), fifth minute APGAR score <7 (AHR: 1.87, 95%CI: 1.31–2.68), RDS (AHR: 1.74, 95%CI: 1.28–2.36), did not receive KMC (AHR: 1.45, 95%CI: 1.06–1.98), did not cry immediately after birth (AHR: 2.81, 95%CI: 2.03–3.93), VLBW (AHR: 2.67, 95%CI: 1.29–5.53), low birth weight (AHR: 2.24, 95%CI: 1.15–4.39), and hypothermia (AHR: 1.36, 95%CI: 1–1.84) were significantly associated with preterm mortality.

Conclusion: Preterm neonatal mortality was high and the predictors were almost all preventable and treatable. Therefore, emphasis should be given toward prevention and early anticipation, and management of these predictors.

Keywords: censored, mortality, preterm neonate, predictors, survival

Introduction

According to World Health Organization (WHO), a preterm neonate refers to a baby born before 37 completed weeks of gestation.¹ Preterm neonates can be further classified into: extremely preterm (<28 weeks), very preterm (28 to <32 weeks) and moderate preterm (32 to <37 weeks) of gestation.^{1,2} Even though prematurity is a global burden, there is survival difference between developing and developed countries. Neonates born in Africa had 12 times higher risk of mortality compared to those born in Europe.³ Despite the survival of preterm neonates improving significantly with the advent of highly specialized intensive care, they contribute highly to neonatal deaths in resource-limited settings including

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Ethiopia.⁴ In developing countries, in 2012 prematurity-related neonatal mortality was the second cause of early neonatal mortality and 83% of deaths that occurred in the first week of life.⁵ In different regions of Ethiopia, prematurity was the major contributor to neonatal deaths. In Ethiopia in 2019 neonatal mortality rate was reported to be 30 deaths per 1000 live births⁶ and prematurity contributed about 11% of under-five mortalities.⁷ In Tigray, Northern Ethiopia 34% of neonatal deaths were attributable to prematurity.⁸ From public hospitals in Eastern Ethiopia, around 28.58% of neonatal deaths were due to preterm complications.⁹ In Mizan Tepi University Teaching Hospital (MTUTH), from all neonatal deaths (22.8%), more than two-thirds (76%) of deaths were caused by prematurity.¹⁰

The sustainable development goal three emphasizes reducing neonatal deaths with a goal of 12 neonatal deaths per 1000 live births per country by 2030 through different interventions.¹¹ Despite this sustainable development goal and many efforts, in many lower middle-income countries including Ethiopia, there is increased prevalence of preterm birth and high neonatal mortality. Furthermore, in previous studies, even though prematurity was the foremost cause of neonatal mortality,¹⁰ survival status of preterm neonates and predictors of mortality is not well cited. In addition, the survival rate and predictors of preterm mortality may be varied from place-to-place and time-to-time due to different factors. To develop and modify the existing interventional packages and guidelines, it is difficult to utilize single/few study finding/s to intervene rather than conducting a systematic review. Therefore, this study will have a great contribution to reach the existing evidence and missed evidence. This result of this study will be a source for further study and systematic review that will further have input in policy developing and care planning. This study result will ultimately have its implication in the reduction of preterm mortality. Therefore, assessing the survival status and identifying the predictors of mortality are extremely essential.

Materials and Methods

Study Design and Setting

An institution-based retrospective cohort study was conducted among preterm neonates admitted to the neonatal intensive-care unit (NICU) of Mizan Tepi University Teaching Hospital (MTUTH). Data were collected during March to April 2020. The hospital is located 584 km from

Addis Ababa in Southwest Ethiopia. The hospital serves a population of more than two million people. The hospital started to give NICU service from May 8, 2016. The NICU had 17 beds, and 11 nurses were working in the unit. In the NICU of the hospital, 963 preterm neonates were admitted from May 9, 2016 to December 30, 2019. The data were collected during March to April 2020.

Study Participants

All preterm neonates admitted in the NICU from May 9, 2016 to December 30, 2019 were recruited as source population using the admission registration book. Then, a sequential number was assigned for each preterm neonate's medical card. A simple random sampling technique was used to select the desired sample size by using computer-generated random numbers. The preterm neonates whose charts were incomplete on major variables (gestational age, date of admission, date of death/censored) and lost cards were excluded. From selected medical cards, 20 and 29 were incomplete and lost cards, respectively. These charts were replaced with new randomly selected cards.

Data Collection Tool and Methods

The checklist for this study was adapted from a similar study conducted in Tikur Anbessa specialized hospital¹² and modified after reviewing of other related literature.^{13,14} A checklist consisted of the information on maternal and neonatal sociodemographic factors, neonatal related factors, preterm related complication/comorbidity factors, maternal medical and obstetric-related factors. The data were extracted from each individual neonate's medical card using a structured checklist. Since the data were collected from neonates' medical card, to decrease misinterpretation of data, the data collectors were trained on how to extract appropriate data and there was close daily monitoring and supervision at the data collection site. For a single neonate's medical card, there were two data collectors and they cross-checked the data collected by one data collector by comparing with the information on the medical card.

Sample Size Determination

The required sample size was determined by using STATA statistical package version 14 (Cox model) by considering the following assumptions: hazard ratio (HR) (1.55) of the selected covariate (perinatal asphyxia) and probability of failure (event) 0.288 were taken from a previous study.¹³ Variability (SD)=0.5 was used for covariates of interest.,

Probability of failure (event) of 0.252 was taken from a previous study.¹⁵ In addition, 5% margin of error, 95% confidence interval and 80% power was used to calculate the sample size. Perinatal asphyxia was selected out of 12 covariates because it gave a maximum sample. According to the above assumptions, the desired sample size was 568.

Data Analysis and Statistical Methods

The data were coded and entered to EpiData statistical software package version 4.4.2.1. Then, the data were exported to STATA version 14 and analyzed. Descriptive statistics was carried out to see the distribution of study variables. Kaplan–Meier analysis was used to estimate median survival time, cumulative probability of survival, and compare survival difference between the different covariates. Log rank test was also used to compare statistical survival difference between categories of different explanatory variables. Life table was used to estimate the cumulative probability of survival at the different time intervals. Multicollinearity of each independent variable was checked using variance inflation factor (VIF) and mean VIF became 1.17 which shows no collinearity among variables. Cox regression model was used to identify the independent predictors of preterm mortality. Those variables having *P*-value <0.25 in the bivariate analysis were transferred to the multivariable analysis and those variables having *P*-value <0.05 at 95% confidence level were considered as independent predictors of preterm mortality.

Operational Definitions

Survival status: is the outcome of a premature neonate; either death or censored.

Censored: preterm neonates those alive beyond 28 days of a neonatal period, those left against medical advice, discharged with improvement and referred to other health institutions were considered as censored.

Ethical Consideration

To conduct this study, the authors tried to address the Declaration of Helsinki Ethical principles for medical research. In this study, it was impossible to get informed consent from the neonates' family because the authors had no contact either with the neonates or families and the data were collected from neonates' medical chart after they discharged. But, the study was conducted after approval of a research ethics committee. Ethical clearance with reference number of IRB00016/2020 was obtained

from Institutional Review Board of Institute of Health, Jimma University. A formal letter from Institute of health was taken and submitted to MTUTH to get permission and cooperation. Permission was obtained from the clinical director of the study hospital. Any neonatal personal identification was not utilized in the study. All data were kept strictly confidential and used only for the study purpose.

Results

In this study, 568 preterm neonates' medical cards were reviewed. They had different lengths of hospital stay with minimum of one day, and a maximum of 28 days with a median follow-up the period of four days, which gave overall 3202 person-days of observation.

Sociodemographic Related Factors

Almost all (97.71%) preterm neonates were in the age category of ≤ 7 days during admission. About 489 (86.09%) of mothers were in the age range of 20–34 years with a median age of 26 years. The remaining 45 (7.92%) and 34 (5.99%) were found between the group of ≥ 35 and ≤ 20 years respectively. Three hundred and ninety (68.66%) mothers were from rural residency.

Neonatal Related Factors

Three hundred and fifty-four (62.32%), 311 (54.75%), 196 (51.02%), 173 (30.46%), 86 (15.14%), and 64 (11.27%) of neonates were diagnosed with sepsis, hypothermia, RDS, hypoglycemia, perinatal asphyxia, and jaundice, respectively (Table 1).

Five hundred and fifty (96.83%) of the preterm neonates were born at health institutions and 387 (68.13%) preterm neonates were born with low birth weight (1500–2499 g) with a median weight of 1900.00 g. Three hundred and forty-four (60.56%) preterm neonates were born with GA of 32–36 weeks with a median GA of 34 weeks. Four hundred and nine (72.01%) preterm neonates had a - first minute APGAR score of <7 (Table 2).

Maternal Medicals and Obstetrics Related Factors

In this study, 89 (15.67%) preterm neonates were born from mothers who had obstetric complications. Sixty-two (10.92%) preterm neonates were born from mothers who had pregnancy-induced hypertension. The majority (87.50%) of preterm neonates were delivered through

Table 1 Cross Tabulation Neonatal Diagnosis and Neonatal Outcome at NICU of MTUTH, 2020 (N=568)

Characteristics	Category	Total N (%)	Death N (%)	Censored N (%)
Sepsis	No	214 (37.68)	136 (36.45)	78 (63.55)
	Yes	354 (62.32)	233 (65.82)	121 (34.18)
Respiratory distress syndrome	No	372 (65.49)	273 (73.39)	99 (26.61)
	Yes	196 (51.02)	96 (48.98)	100 (51.02)
Necrotizing enterocolitis	No	556 (97.89)	367 (66.01)	189 (33.99)
	Yes	12 (2.11)	2 (16.67)	10 (83.33)
Perinatal asphyxia	No	482 (84.86)	324 (67.22)	158 (32.78)
	Yes	86 (15.14)	45 (52.33)	41 (47.67)
Congenital anomalies	No	547 (96.30)	354 (64.72)	193 (35.28)
	Yes	21 (3.70)	15 (71.43)	6 (28.57)
INH	No	562 (98.94)	368 (65.48)	194 (34.52)
	Yes	6 (1.06)	1 (16.67)	5 (83.33)
Jaundice	No	504 (88.73)	320 (63.49)	184 (36.54)
	Yes	64 (11.27)	49 (76.56)	15 (23.44)
Pulmonary hypertension	No	566 (99.65)	367 (64.84)	199 (35.16)
	Yes	2 (0.35)	2 (100)	–
Hypoglycemia	No	393 (69.54)	262 (66.33)	133 (33.67)
	Yes	173 (30.46)	107 (61.85)	66 (38.15)
Hypothermia	No	257 (45.25)	175 (68.09)	82 (31.91)
	Yes	311 (54.75)	194 (62.38)	117 (37.62)
Others ^a	No	543 (95.6)	352 (64.83)	191 (35.17)
	Yes	25 (4.4)	17 (68)	8 (40)

Note: ^aMeconium aspiration syndrome, anemia and meningitis.

a vaginal mode of delivery and almost more than three quarters (76.23%) had a singleton pregnancy (Table 3).

Survival Status of Preterm Neonates

This study showed that 199 (35%) died with an incidence rate of 62.15 (54.09–71.41) deaths per 1000 person-day-observations with overall median survival time of 15 days during the period of follow-up and 369 (65%) were censored of which 273 (48.1%) were discharged with improvement, 71 (12.5%) left against medical advice, 12 (2.1%) transferred to other institutions and the remaining 13 (2.3%) were alive until the end of 28 days. The Kaplan–Meier survival estimate graph shows median survival time (50%) cumulative survival functions of preterm neonates. At time $t=0$, the estimated probability of continued survival is 1.0. The two perpendicular lines indicate at what time point half of the events occurred which is 15 days. Using the Kaplan–Meier estimator of survival

function in this study, the highest; 68 (34.2%) proportions of mortality occurred on first day the of follow-up period. Moreover, the cumulative probability of survival at the end of 1, 7, and 28-day period of follow-up were 88.03% (95% CI: 85–90), 59.37% (95%CI: 54–64), 35.90% (95% CI:22.3–49.12) respectively. Using Life table estimator of cumulative failure function, 38.30% (95%CI: 33.97–42.98) of neonatal deaths occurred within the first 7-day period of follow-up (Figure 1).

Predictors of Preterm Neonatal Mortality

In this study, preterm neonates diagnosed with RDS were at increased risk of mortality compared to their counterparts. Preterm neonates with a fifth-minute APGAR score of less than seven had higher hazard of mortality compared to those who had a better fifth-minute APGAR score. The hazard ratio of mortality was higher among preterm neonates born with birth weight of 1000–1499

Table 2 Cross-tabulation of Neonatal Related Factors and Outcome at NICU of MTUTH, 2020 (N=568)

Characteristics	Category	Total N (%)	Outcome	
			Censored N (%)	Death N (%)
Place of delivery	Health institution	550 (96.83)	359 (65.27)	194 (34.73)
	Home	18 (3.17)	10 (55.56)	8 (44.44)
Weight of neonate (in grams)	<1000	6 (1.06)	2 (33.33)	4 (66.67)
	1000–1499	101 (17.78)	40 (39.60)	61 (60.40)
	1500–2499	387 (68.13)	264 (68.22)	123 (31.78)
	≥2500	74 (13.03)	63 (85.14)	11 (14.86)
GA	28–32 weeks	90 (15.85)	37 (41.11)	53 (58.89)
	32–36 weeks	478 (84.15)	332 (69.46)	146 (30.54)
APGAR score at 1st minute	<7	409 (72.01)	247 (60.39)	162 (39.61)
	≥7	159 (27.99)	122 (33.06)	37 (18.9)
APGAR score at 5th minute	<7	214 (37.68)	98 (45.79)	116 (54.21)
	≥7	354 (62.32)	271 (76.55)	83 (23.45)
KMC	Yes	832 (50.35)	211 (73.78)	75 (26.22)
	No	282 (49.65)	158 (56.03)	124 (43.97)
Weight for gestational age	LGA	21 (3.70)	17 (80.95)	4 (19.05)
	AGA	426 (75.0)	297 (69.72)	129 (30.28)
	SGA	121 (21.30)	55 (45.45)	66 (54.55)
Breathing condition at birth	Cry at birth	385 (67.78)	308 (80.0)	77 (20.00)
	Did not cry at birth	183 (32.22)	61 (33.33)	122 (66.67)

g compared to birth weight of ≥ 2500 g. The hazard ratio of mortality was also higher among preterm neonates who did not receive kangaroo mother care (KMC) than their counterparts. The hazard ratios of mortality were higher among preterm neonates who did not cry immediately after birth compared to their counterparts. Preterm neonates born from mothers who did not have antenatal care (ANC) follow-up had higher hazard ratios of death compared to their counterparts. Preterm neonates who were born via a vaginal mode of delivery had higher hazards of mortality as compared to those born through cesarean section delivery. Similarly, preterm neonates who were born via non-cephalic presentation during birth were at increased risk of mortality than their counterparts. Hypothermic neonates are found to be at increased risk of mortality compared to non-hypothermic neonates (Table 4).

Discussion

In this study, the overall incidence rate of mortality was 62.15 per 1000 person-day observations (95%CI: 54.1–71.4). The cumulative probability of survival at the end of

1, 7, and 28 days of follow-up were 88.03%, 59.37%, and 35.90%, respectively. The cumulative failure function indicated that 38.30% of neonatal deaths occurred within the first 7-day period of follow-up.

The incidence rate of mortality in this study is higher than that of a study done in Tikur Anbessa Hospital, where the incidence rate 39.1 per 1000 person-day observations.¹² In this study, the overall median survival time of preterm neonates was lower than studies conducted in Addis Ababa¹² and Gondar,¹⁵ with overall median survival time of 21 days and 28 days respectively. This difference might be due to the difference in quality of service provision between the hospitals. Probably, hospitals in Addis Ababa and Gondar may have more advanced care and quality services than the current study hospital which is a remote hospital. The proportions of preterm death at the end period of follow-up was 35.04% (95%CI: 31.2–39.01) and highest (34.2%) proportions of mortality occurred on the first day of follow-up. This study is in line with the study done at Jimma University Hospital.¹⁴ But, the current study result is higher than the study done in Iran,¹⁶ Pakistan,¹⁷ University of Gondar Hospital,¹³ Gondar Town Hospital,¹⁵ and Tikur Anbessa

Table 3 Cross-tabulation of Maternal Health Problem and Neonatal Outcome at NICU of MTUTH, Ethiopia, 2020 (N=568)

Characteristics		Category	Total N (%)	Censored N (%)	Death N (%)	
Maternal chronic medical disease		No	539 (94.89)	358 (66.42)	181 (33.58)	
		Yes	29 (5.11)	11 (37.93)	18 (62.07)	
Maternal chronic medical disease	HIV	No	551 (97.01)	365 (66.24)	186 (33.76)	
		Yes	17 (2.99)	4 (23.53)	13 (76.47)	
	DM	No	357 (99.82)	368 (64.90)	199 (35.10)	
		Yes	1 (0.18)	1 (100)	–	
	Others ^a	No	557 (98.06)	364 (65.35)	193 (34.65)	
		Yes	13 (2.29)	7 (53.83)	6 (46.154)	
ANC visit status		Yes	515 (90.6)	342 (66.41)	173 (33.59)	
		No	53 (9.33)	27 (50.94)	26 (49.06)	
Obstetric complications		No	479 (84.33)	308 (64.30)	174 (35.70)	
		Yes	89 (15.67)	61 (68.54)	28 (31.46)	
Obstetric complications	Pregnancy induced hypertension	No	506 (89.08)	324 (64.03)	182 (35.97)	
		Yes	62 (10.92)	75 (72.58)	17 (27.42)	
	Placenta abruption	No	550 (96.83)	357 (64.9)	193 (35.09)	
		Yes	18 (3.17)	12 (66.67)	6 (33.33)	
	Placenta previa	No	563 (99.12)	366 (65.01)	197 (34.99)	
		Yes	5 (0.88)	3 (60)	2 (40)	
	Others ^b	No	543 (95.6)	352 (64.83)	191 (35.17)	
		Yes	25 (4.4)	17 (68)	8 (40)	
	Mode of delivery		C/S	71 (12.50)	49 (69.01)	22 (30.99)
			Vaginal	497 (87.50)	320 (64.39)	177 (35.61)
Type of pregnancy		Single	433 (76.23)	295 (68.13)	138 (31.87)	
		Multiple	135 (23.77)	74 (54.81)	61 (45.19)	
Maternal febrile illness		No	530 (93.31)	351 (66.23)	179 (33.77)	
		Yes	38 (6.69)	18 (47.37)	20 (52.63)	
Type of presentation		Cephalic	532 (93.6)	352 (66.17)	18 (33.83)	
		Non-cephalic	36 (6.34)	17 (47.22)	19 (52.78)	

Notes: ^aIncludes anemia, chronic hypertension, hepatitis and psychotic problems. ^bIncludes oligo/polyhydraminous, hyperemesis gravidarum and offensive vaginal discharge.

Hospital,¹² where proportions of death were 9.1%, 14%, 28.8%, 25.2%, and 29.77%, respectively. The possible reason for the discrepancy with studies done in Iran and Pakistan might be economic and sociodemographic variation between Ethiopia and the two countries. The disparities in economic

and sociodemographic variation may in turn lead to disparity in quality of service provided for preterm neonates. In addition, the difference with studies that were done in Gondar and Addis Ababa might be due to variation in the provision of quality service. However, this result is lower than the study

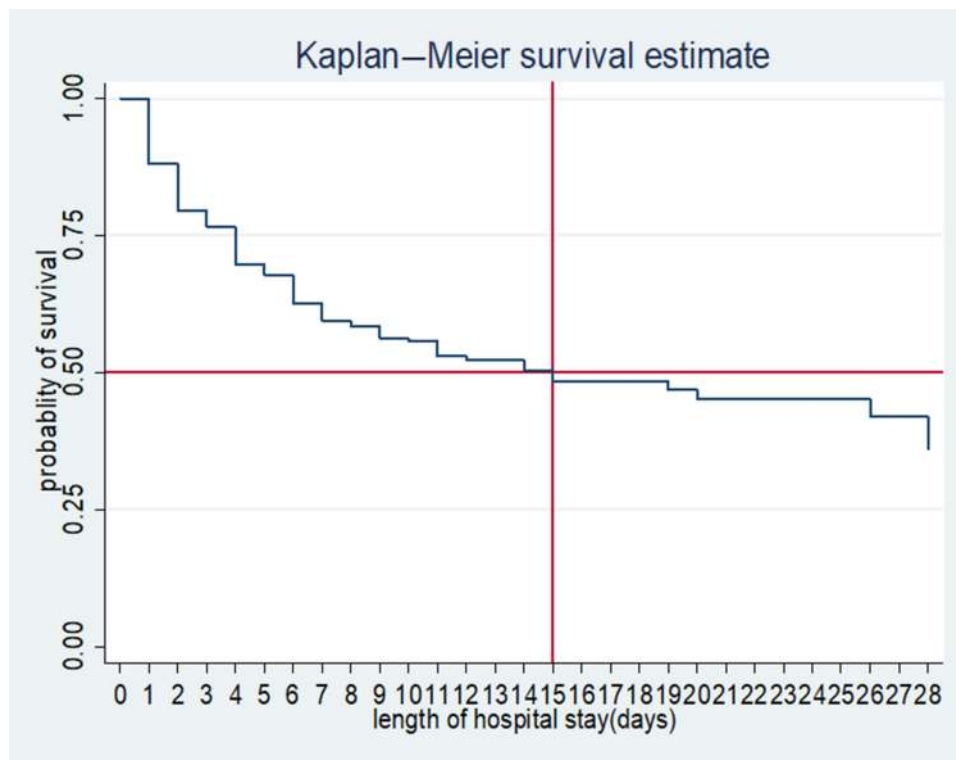


Figure 1 Kaplan–Meier survival estimate of graph of overall median survival time among preterm neonates at NICU of MTUTH, 2020 (N=568). Comparison of mortality rate and mortality free survival among preterm neonates.

done at the Teaching Hospitals of Iran where 76.9% of neonates died.¹⁸ This difference might be due to the difference in gestational age (GA) of study subjects. The study subjects in Iran involved extremely preterm neonates while this study did not have data on extremely preterm neonates. Mortality becomes lower as GA of neonates is increased. This can be supported, in this study, the lower the GA, the more they died.

Generally, this study revealed that the overall probability of survival of preterm neonates at the end period of follow-up was 31.32% (95%CI: 14.29–50.02). This may be due to the inverse relation of survival and failure function. This result was in agreement with a study conducted in Gondar, Ethiopia which indicated that 30.62% survived at the end of the neonatal period.¹⁵

This study also identified predictors of preterm neonatal mortality. Accordingly, preterm neonates diagnosed with respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) increased the chance of preterm mortality by 1.74 times compared to their counterparts (adjusted hazard ratio, AHR, 1.74, 95%CI: 1.28–2.36). This finding is supported by the study done in Nigeria,¹⁹ Jimma University Hospital,¹⁴ and Tikur Anbessa Hospital.¹² The possible reason might be the fact that preterm neonates develop RDS due to prematurity-related surfactant

deficiency mostly have risk of lung collapse leading to hypoxia finally may end up with death. In this study, preterm neonates who had a fifth-minute APGAR score of <7 were 1.87 times more likely at risk of dying than those who had an APGAR score of >7 (AHR: 1.87, 95%CI: 1.31–2.68). This result is supported by other studies conducted in China,²⁰ Brazil,²¹ Iran,¹⁶ University of Gondar Hospital,¹³ and Tikur Anbessa Hospital.¹² This might be due to neonates who experienced the fifth-minute APGAR score of <7 are those who need close and critical care and support. Unless they get advanced care by skilled care providers with adequate and appropriate supply of medical equipment, they are more vulnerable to death compared to their counterparts. In this study, preterm neonates diagnosed with hypothermia had 1.36 times hazard of mortality compared to their counterparts (AHR: 1.36, 95%CI: 1–1.84). This result was supported by the study conducted at Jimma University Hospital.¹⁴ This might be due to the fact that premature neonates are born with less adipose tissue which predisposes them to risk of complications of hypothermia that can lead to death. In the study hospital there was no adequate incubator which may also increase the risk of death. The hazard of mortality was 2.67 times higher for preterm neonates born with VLBW (1000–1499 g) as compared to those neonates with birth

Table 4 Results of the Bivariate and Multivariable Analysis of Preterm Neonates at NICU of MTUTH, 2020 (N=568)

Covariates	Category	Censored	Death	CHR (95%CI)	AHR (95%CI)	P> z
Sex	Female	189	91			
	Male	180	108	1.25 (0.95–1.66)	1.18 (0.88–1.58)	0.27
Maternal residency	Urban	135	43			
	Rural	234	156	1.68 (1.20–2.36)	1.29 (0.88–1.88)	0.19
Maternal febrile illness	No	351	179			
	Yes	18	20	1.68 (1.05–2.67)	1.58 (0.94–2.66)	0.085.
Type of pregnancy	Single	295	138			
	Multiple	74	61	1.26 (0.93–1.71)	0.82 (0.59–1.14)	0.245
Antenatal care	Yes	342	173			
	No	27	26	1.88 (1.24–2.84)	1.9 (1.29–3.01)	0.006*
Mother's HIV status	Negative	365	186			
	Positive	4	13	2.76 (1.57–4.84)	1.6 (0.9–2.95)	0.103
Presentation	Cephalic	352	180			
	Non-cephalic	17	19	1.35 (0.84–2.17)	1.8 (1.04–3.06)	0.036*
RDS	No	273	99			
	Yes	96	100	1.83 (1.39–2.42)	1.74 (1.28–2.36)	0.000*
Necrotizing enterocolitis	No	367	189			
	Yes	2	10	2.26 (1.19–4.27)	1.7 (0.6–2.31)	0.65
Asphyxia	No	324	158			
	Yes	45	41	1.72 (1.22–2.42)	1.33 (0.91–1.96)	0.14
Jaundice	No	320	184			
	Yes	49	15	0.57 (0.33–0.96)	0.78 (0.45–1.38)	0.40
Hypothermia	No	175	82			
	Yes	194	117	1.22 (0.92–1.62)	1.36 (1–1.84)	0.049*
KMC applied	Yes	211	75			
	No	158	124	1.91 (1.43–2.55)	1.45 (1.06–1.98)	0.020*
Mode of delivery	Cesarean	49	22			
	Vaginal	320	177	1.46 (0.93–2.27)	1.78 (1.05–3.08)	0.031*
Breathing status at birth	Cry at birth	308	77			
	Did not cry	61	122	3.98 (2.99–5.30)	2.81 (2.03–3.9)	0.000*
Weight for gestational age	AGA	297	129			
	LGA	17	4	0.65 (0.24–1.76)	1.1 (0.4–3.08)	0.85
	SGA	55	66	1.99 (1.48–2.68)	1.27 (0.89–1.81)	0.18

(Continued)

Table 4 (Continued).

Covariates	Category	Censored	Death	CHR (95%CI)	AHR (95%CI)	P> z
Gestational age	28–32	37	53	1.95 (1.4–2.67)	1.01 (0.729–1.44)	0.955
	32–36	332	146	I	I	
Weight	<1000	2	4	3.83 (1.22–12.04)	1.88 (0.52–6.76)	0.33
	1000–1499	40	61	3.81 (2–7.22)	2.67 (1.29–5.53)	0.008*
	1500–2499	264	123	2.21 (1.18–4.07)	2.24 (1.15–4.39)	0.02*
	≥2500	63	11	I	I	
APGAR at 1st minute	<7	247	162	1.67 (1.17–2.38)	0.74 (0.47–1.16)	0.191
	≥7	122	37	I	I	
APGAR 5th minute	<7	98	116	2.44 (1.84–3.24)	1.87(1.31–2.68)	0.001*
	≥7	271	83	I	I	

Notes: *Significant at P-value <0.05 in multivariable analysis. I=considered as reference category.

weight ≥ 2500 g (AHR: 2.67, 95%CI: 1.29–5.53). This result was supported by the study done in Iran.¹⁶ This might be due to the fact that VLBW and LBW neonates have high body surface area to body weight ratio and less body brown fat that predispose to hypothermia and hypoglycemia which will further leads to death. Preterm neonates who did not receive KMC were 1.45 times more likely vulnerable to death than their counterparts (AHR: 1.45, 95%CI: 1.06–1.98). This study was in line with the study done at University of Gondar Hospital.¹³ This might be because neonates who did not receive KMC service are at risk of hypothermia, inability to breathe and delaying of initiation of breastfeeding. These may lead to preterm complications of hypoglycemia and severe hypothermia which may result in death. The hazard of mortality for preterm neonates who did not cry immediately after birth was 2.81 times higher compared to neonates who cried immediately (AHR: 2.81, 95%CI: 2.03–3.93). This finding was supported by the study done at University of Gondar hospital.¹³ This might be due to the fact that preterm neonates who did not cry immediately may show disturbed breathing effect and newborn reflexes are not normal that indirectly indicates risk for asphyxia that can lead to death. In addition, preterm neonates who were born from mother who did not have ANC follow-up had 1.9 times higher hazard of death compared to their counterparts (AHR: 1.9, 95%CI: 1.29–3.01). This study finding was supported by the study done at the University of Gondar Hospital.¹⁵ The possible reason might be lack of ANC visits which may result in inadequate monitoring of pregnancy and

might lead to neonatal complications during and after delivery which may be associated with increased risk of neonatal death. Furthermore, in this study, preterm neonates who were born in non-cephalic presentation had 1.8 times higher hazard of mortality than their counterparts (AHR: 1.8, 95% CI: 1.04–3.06). This was supported by the study conducted in Iran.¹⁶ This might be due to the fact that preterm neonates delivered with non-cephalic presentation in early gestational age had a greater risk for asphyxia and meconium aspiration syndrome that further leads to complication and death. Moreover, this study indicated that vaginal mode of delivery had 1.78 times higher hazard of mortality compared to cesarean section (AHR: 1.78, 95%CI: 1.05–3.08). This result was supported by studies conducted in Japan²² and a global and multi-country survey.²³ This might be due to the fact that vaginal delivery may result in a stressful or traumatic birth and prolonged labor process that exposes the risk of stress and relative hypoxia and other complications which may lead to death.

Limitation of the Study

Since it is retrospective study, the study did not address the probable service-related predictors of mortality.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study revealed that incidence rate and the proportion of preterm neonatal mortality was high. Since almost all of the identified predictors are preventable and treatable, this calls everyone to work toward prevention,

early anticipation, and management of these predictors. Therefore, due attention toward prevention and early management of these predictors should be emphasized by health-care providers and hospital administration. Furthermore, researchers should investigate health-service related predictors of premature mortality prospectively.

Abbreviations

AHR, adjusted hazard ratio; ANC, antenatal care; APGAR, appearance, pulse, grimace, activity, respiration; GA, gestational age; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; HR, hazard ratio; KMC, kangaroo mother care; LBW, low birth weight; MTUTH, Mizan Tepi University Teaching Hospital; NICU, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit; RDS, respiratory distress syndrome.

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