



របាយការណ៍កង្វះខាតការពិនិត្យផ្ទៃពោះមុនសម្រាល

លោកស្រីវេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត អ៊ឹង មុនីរស្មី  
ប្រធានផ្នែកពិគ្រោះជំងឺក្រៅ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលជាតិ  
គាំពារមាតា និងទារក



## CASE SUMMARY: Maternal death

- **Patient Profile:** 38-year-old woman • G3P1 • Obese • 5 ANC visits • 42+5 Weeks Gestational Age • Admitted 27/03/2025 at 9:00 AM at HC.

17:00	<b>Labor pain 5×/10 min; spontaneous rupture of membranes 40 min later</b>
17:16	<b>Delivery — girl, 3,200g. Apgar 6/7/10 (10 min resuscitation required)</b>
17:22	<b>Placental delivery. Grade 3 perineal tear identified</b>
17:32	<b>PPH onset. Management: IV fluids, uterine massage, oxytocin. Decision to transfer</b>
Pre transfer	<b>Vital signs: BP 103/87 mmHg, Pulse 49 bpm — signs of severe hemorrhagic shock</b>
18:30	<b>DEATH during transport to referral hospital</b>



## CASE SUMMARY: NEONATAL DEATH

**⚠ Newborn discharged shortly after birth while mother was critically ill — formula fed at home**

17:16

**Birth — Apgar 6/7/10, resuscitation ~10 min. Then discharged to family (formula-fed)**

20:00  
27 Mars

**Returned with cyanosis — airway obstruction from formula feeding. Aspiration, IV, antibiotics. Improved.**

6:50  
28 March

**Deterioration: cyanosis, lethargy, SpO<sub>2</sub> 90%. Decision to transfer to Battambang Provincial Hospital**

7:15

**Coma, SpO<sub>2</sub> 72%. CPR performed for 25 minutes (O<sub>2</sub> at 1 L/min only)**

7:40

**NEONATAL DEATH — exact time unclear in documentation**



## KEYS FINDING

**5 ANC visits: 0 risk identified**

*Despite completing 5 Antenatal Care visits, critical high-risk conditions were not identified, not documented, and not acted upon — directly contributing to a preventable maternal death and a preventable neonatal death.*

**2**

Death  
preventable

**5 ANC**

**No risk plan**

**8+**

Risk factors  
missed



# Missing ANC components

1

## No Risk Stratification

Advanced age (38), obesity, G3P1, post-term 42+5 WGA, possible GDM — none flagged or acted upon across 5 visits

2

## Wrong Delivery Facility

High-risk pregnancy delivered at HC. Should have been referred to **CEmONC hospital**.

3

## No Birth Plan Documented

No record of birth plan, planned delivery location, emergency transport contacts

4

## GDM Screening Not Performed

**Obesity + advanced age + post-term pregnancy** = high GDM risk. No OGTT or glucose screening documented at any of the 5 ANC visits



# Missing ANC components

1

## No Weight Monitoring

Patient severely obese — weight not measured at admission. BMI should be calculated at first ANC visit and tracked every visit. Obesity → GDM, macrosomia, PPH risk.

2

## Post-Term Not Managed

No documented induction plan or fetal wellbeing monitoring for a 42+5 WGA pregnancy. Induction standard at 41 weeks.

3

## No Breastfeeding / Newborn Counseling

No ANC education on breastfeeding initiation, newborn danger signs, or formula contraindication. Newborn was formula-fed at home → aspiration → neonatal death.

4

## No Danger Signs Counseling

reduced fetal movement, leaking fluid, severe bleeding, headache, or instructions on when/where to seek care.



# Summary: ANC Gaps and Priority Actions

ANC Gap Identified	Priority
No risk stratification despite multiple risk factors	<b>CRITICAL</b>
No referral plan for high-risk delivery location	<b>CRITICAL</b>
Delivery allowed at BEmONC for high-risk case	<b>CRITICAL</b>
Weight not recorded at any ANC visit	<b>HIGH</b>
No written birth plan documented	<b>HIGH</b>
GDM screening not performed	<b>HIGH</b>
No breastfeeding / newborn danger sign counseling	<b>HIGH</b>
Post-term pregnancy not managed (no induction plan)	<b>HIGH</b>
Neonatal assessment at birth inadequate	<b>HIGH</b>
Newborn discharged while mother critically ill	<b>HIGH</b>



# CONCLUSION

Every ANC Visit is an Opportunity to Save a Life.

- Identify every high-risk pregnancy from the first visit
- Refer every high-risk case to the appropriate facility
- Document every birth plan — before 36 weeks
- Never discharge a newborn from a critically ill mother

*This case represents a tragic but largely preventable double death in which failures in ANC quality played a central and modifiable role. Despite 5 ANC visits, the risk profile was not recognized. The patient was not referred to an appropriate delivery facility. The newborn was not protected.*