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## **The prevalence of high risk pregnancies at ante natal care unit of black lion university hospital from january to august 2021**

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**Background:** The recent increase in number of pregnant mothers suffering from high risk pregnancy is giving a concern to women leaders, health care services and others. And high risk pregnancy is more common in any women in the developing and developed country due to hereditary and common cause for chronic disease combined with life style.

**Objective:** To determine the prevalence and associated high risk pregnancy women attending ANC in black lion health facility, Addis ababa, Ethiopia, from January – August /2021 G.C Method. Analytic institutional based cross-sectional study was conducted from January, 2021- august, 2021 GC at black lion specialized hospital. The study populations were pregnant women who visited health institution found in black lion specialized hospital for ANC from January, 2021–August, 2021G.C. the total sample size was 314 pregnant women. The calculated sample size was proportionally allocated to all health facilities found in black lion specialized hospital. We used systematic random sampling method to identify pregnant women for interview. The data was collected from the hospitals record room. Before commencement of the actual study, the study tools and instruments were pre-tested in pregnant women’s who attending ANC in black lion specialized hospital one day before the actual study period. Data entry and analysis was done Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used with SPSS version 20 statistical package. The strength of association was measured through odds ratio (OR) and their 95% confidence interval (CI). comparisons for which p-value below 0.05 was considered statically.

**Result:** Out of 314 pregnant mothers with response rate of 100% 47 (15.0%) were < 19 years, 261 (83.12%) were 20-34 years and 6 (1.9%) were ≥ 35 years. While, 60 (19.1%) of the study participants were primigravida mothers and the rest were multigravida. In addition, 210 (66.9%) at third trimester. Among all, the prevalence of high risk pregnancy was 83 (26.43%). The leading risk factor identified in the index pregnancies were HTN 40 (12.5%), anemia 15 (4.8%), 12 (3.8%) had DM, 9 (2.87%) had APH, 7 (2.2%) had malpresentation. **Conclusion and significance:** From the total of study participant’s hypertension, anemia, DM, APH and mal presentation founded as the major health problems. Expanding the utilization of antenatal care, early detection, problem identification and management for all pregnant women should be under taken.

### **Biography**

Filimon z amdemariam, MD is a junior medical general practitioner after receiving his doctor of medicine from university of gondar. Born and raised in addis ababa with a two year work experience in his field and aspires to specialize in obgyn.

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