

# Nicaragua

## COUNTRY PROFILE



World Health Organization

Department of Making Pregnancy Safer



### List of indicators

|   |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proportion of births occurring in urban and rural areas |
| Antenatal care  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Number of antenatal care visits                         |
| Skilled Birth Attendant at delivery   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services                                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services by subregion                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services by subregion (map)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services by wealth quintile                         |
| Place of delivery   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place of delivery                                       |
| C-section   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services                                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services by subregion                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services by subregion (map)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilization of services by wealth quintile                         |
| Perinatal mortality rate  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Total perinatal mortality rate                                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Perinatal mortality rate by subregion                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Perinatal mortality rate by wealth quintile                        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neonatal and post neonatal mortality rate               |

|   |
|---|
| Nutrition   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anaemia in pregnancy                             |
| Low Birth Weight  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Birth Weight                      |
| Malaria in pregnancy  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Use of ITN                                       |
| HIV in pregnancy  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HIV counselling for pregnant women in ANC visits |
| Fertility   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Total fertility rate                  |
| Teenage pregnancy   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Teenage pregnancy                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Teenage pregnancy by age              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Teenage pregnancy by subregion        |
| Family planning   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contraceptive use                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contraceptive use by age              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contraceptive use by subregion        |

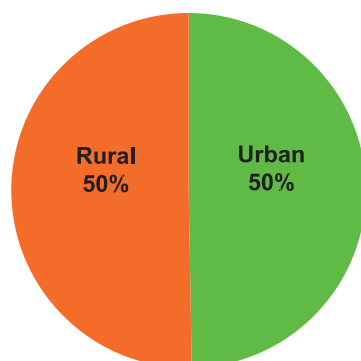
### ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS

For data from the Demographic and Health Surveys, years refer to the years surveys were conducted. Estimates are based on data referring to five years preceding the surveys.

Coverage of interventions (DHS Nicaragua, 1997/98 - 2001)

### PROPORTION OF BIRTHS OCCURRING IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

(2001)

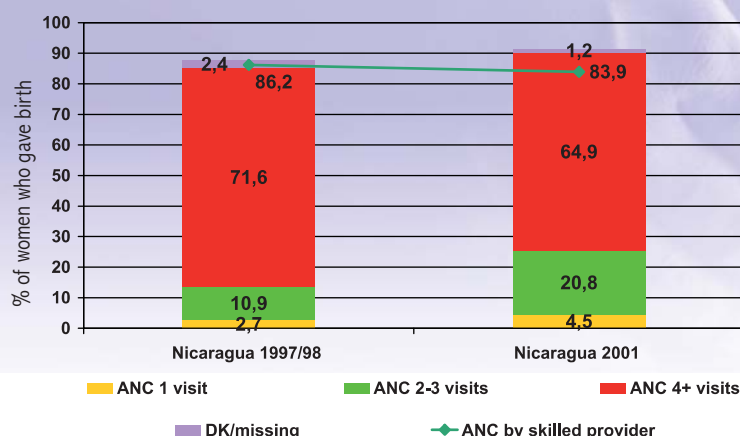


Among women who were interviewed, approximately half of births occurred in rural areas.

Estimated total number of births (in thousands) : 139(2005)

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. CD-ROM Edition - Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats (United Nations publications, ST/ESA/SER.A/266).

## ■ NUMBER OF ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) VISITS



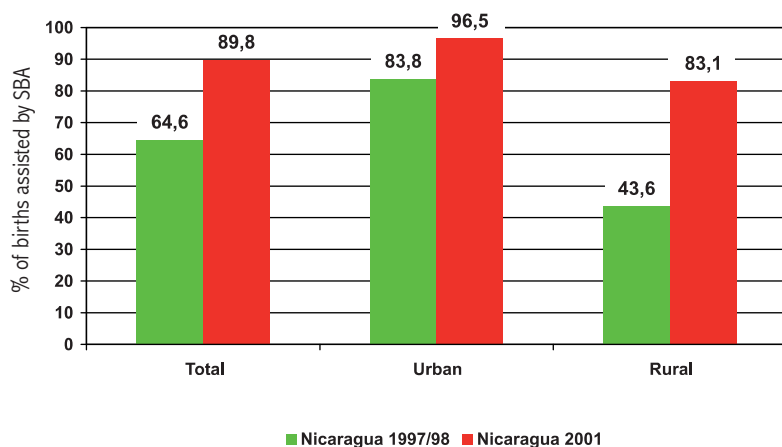
The survey in 2001 showed that approximately 90% of women who gave at least a live birth received ANC, and 84% did so from a skilled provider.

NB: Gap to 100% refers to the proportion of women who did not received ANC.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

## ■ SKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (SBA) AT DELIVERY

### Utilization of services

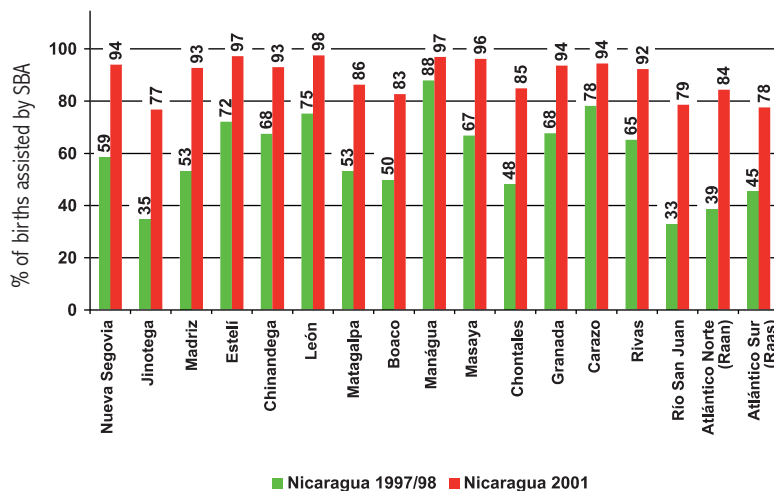


Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. One of the most critical interventions for safe motherhood is to ensure skilled care provided by skilled professionals during pregnancy and childbirth.

In Nicaragua, the latest survey in 2001 showed that approximately 90% of births were assisted by SBA.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

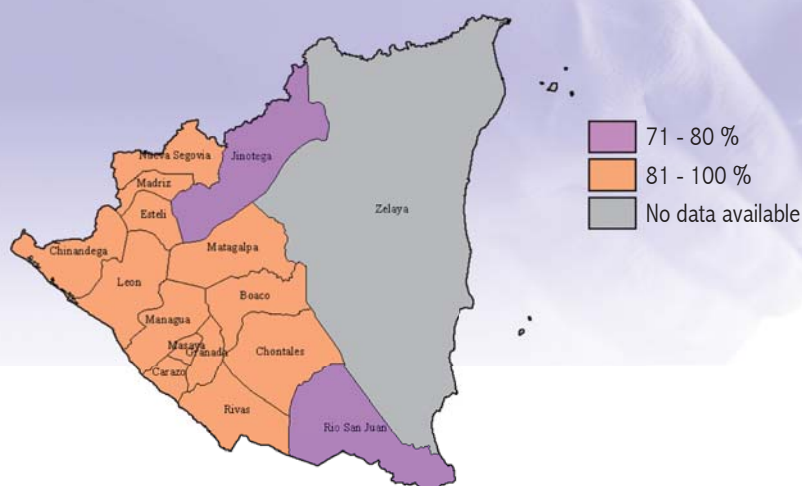
### Utilization of services by subregion



By subregional level, according to the survey in 2001, the use of SBA ranged from a high of 98% in Leon to a low of 77% in Jinotega area.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

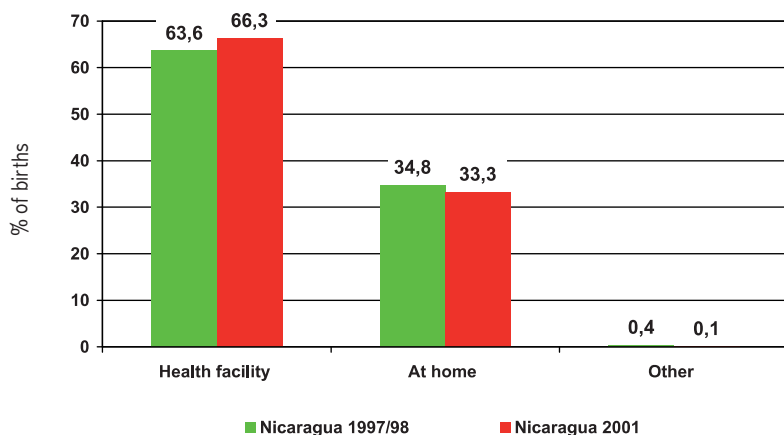
## UTILIZATION OF SERVICES BY SUBREGION (MAP)



Copyright: Copyright © ESRI 1998

Acknowledgement: The source map has been extracted from the ESRI Arcview 3.1 CD-ROM and modified by WHO (2002).

## ■ PLACE OF DELIVERY

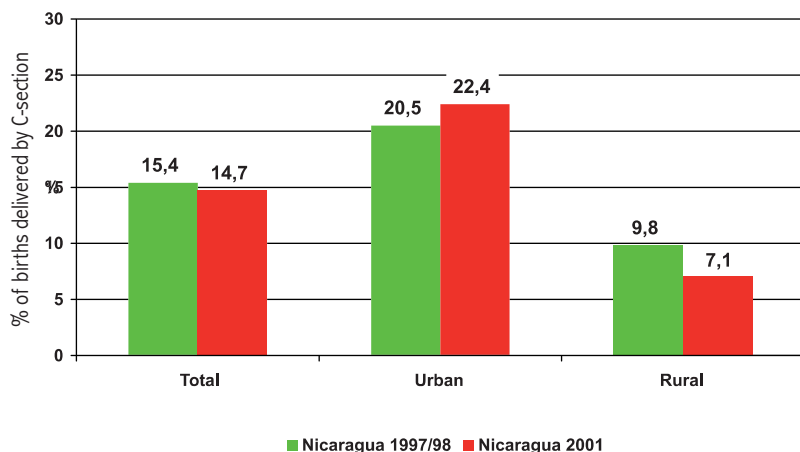


The data in 2001 showed approximately 66% of births in the five years preceding the survey took place in health facilities.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

## ■ CAESAREAN SECTION (C-SECTION)

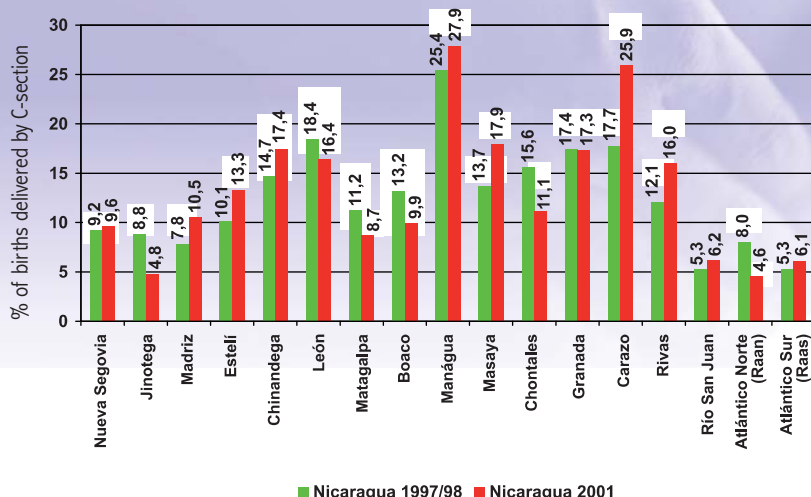
### UTILIZATION OF SERVICES



At national level, according to the latest survey in 2001, approximately 15% of births is delivered by C-section, showing no major change over the two surveys.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

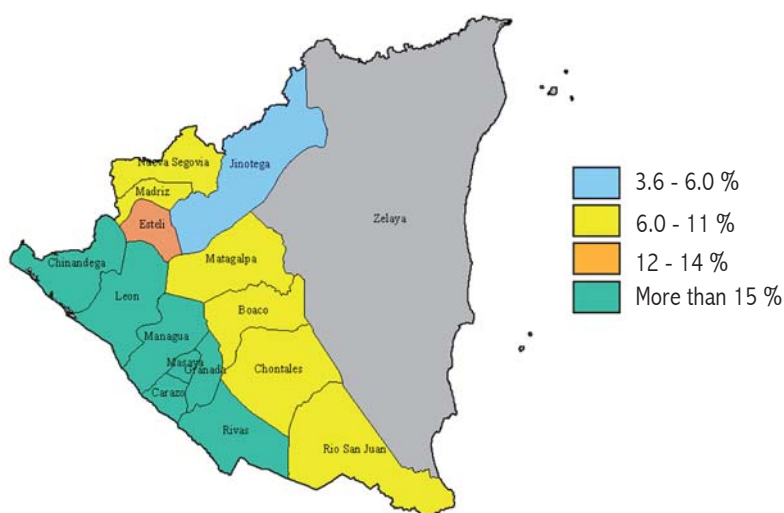
## Utilization of services BY SUBREGION



The survey in 2001 reported that the C-section rate varied from a high of 28% in Managua to a low of 4.6% in Atlántico Norte.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

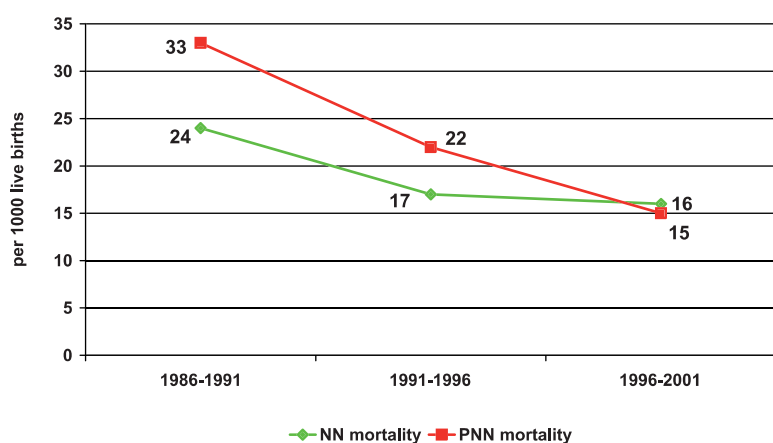
## Utilization of services BY SUBREGION (MAP)



Copyright: Copyright © ESRI 1998

Acknowledgement: The source map has been extracted from the ESRI Arcview 3.1 CD-ROM and modified by WHO (2002).

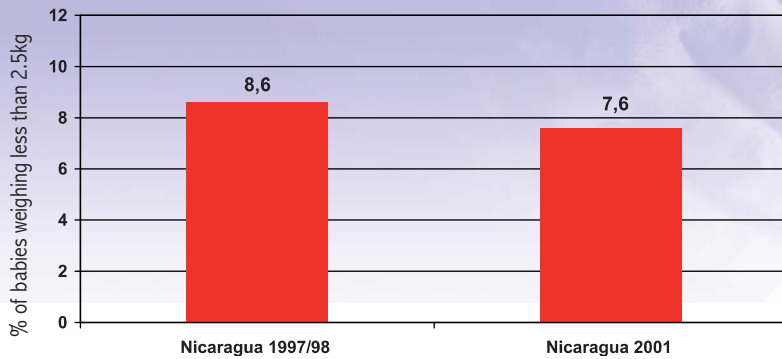
## ■ Neonatal (NN) and post-neonatal (PNN) mortality



The survey in 2001 reported that the neonatal mortality rate was 16, and the post neonatal mortality was 15 per 1000 live births.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

## ■ Low Birth Weight

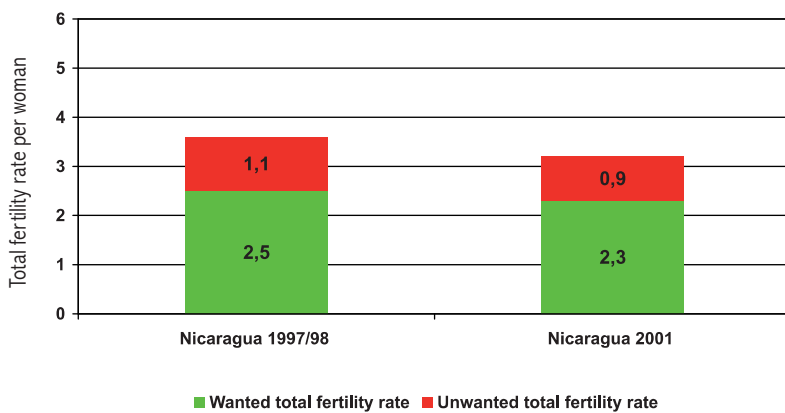


The survey in 2001 indicated that, of those who were weighed, 7,6% were reported to weigh less than 2.5 kg at birth.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

## ■ FERTILITY

### TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

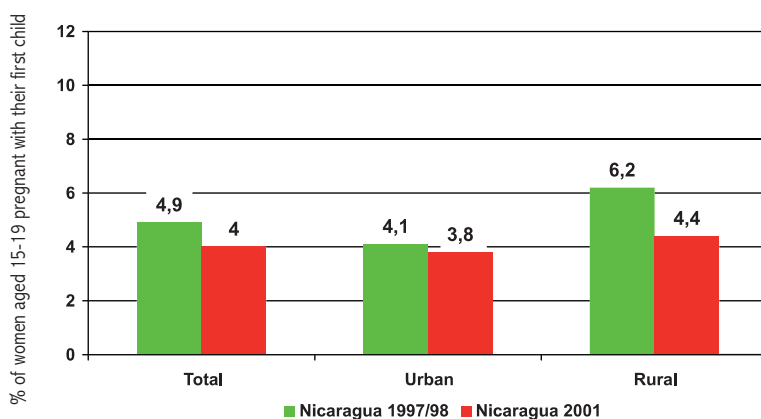


Total fertility rate consists of wanted total fertility rate and unwanted total fertility rate. The average Nicaraguan women would have approximately 3 children by the end of her reproductive age. Of those, according to the survey in 2001, approximately 2 were reported to be wanted fertility.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

## ■ TEENAGE PREGNANCY

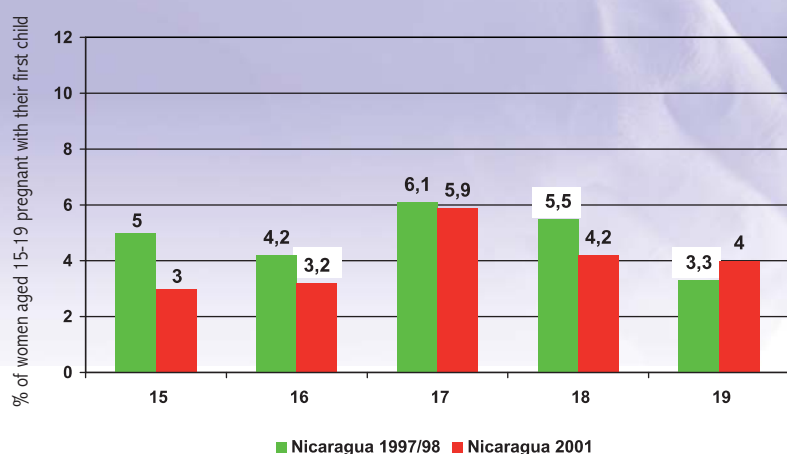
### TEENAGE PREGNANCY



At national level, survey in 2001 indicated that approximately 4% of women aged 15–19 were reported to be currently pregnant with their first child.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

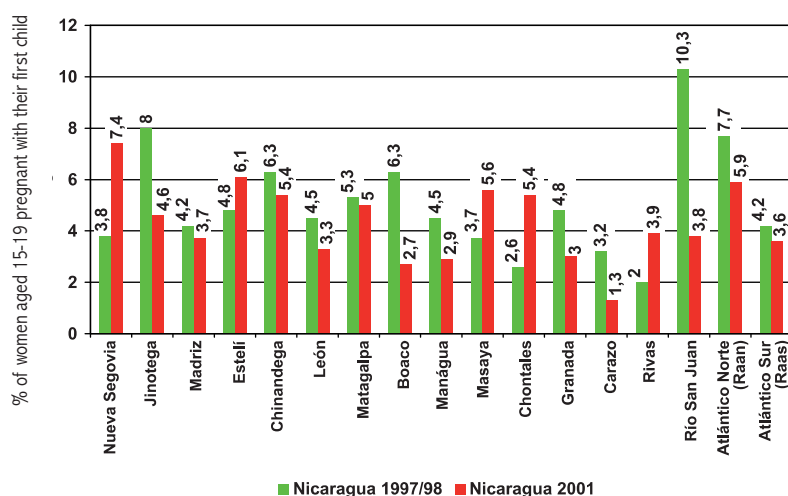
## TEENAGE PREGNANCY BY AGE



By age, according to the survey in 2001, the highest rate of teenage pregnancy was found in women at the age of 17 year old (6%).

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

## TEENAGE PREGNANCY BY SUBREGION

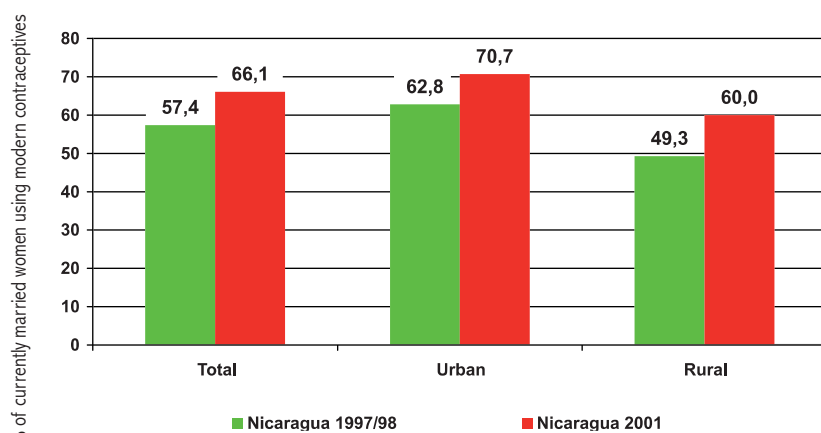


By subregion, the rate varied from a high of 7.4% in Nueva Segovia to a low of 1.3% in Carazo.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

## FAMILY PLANNING

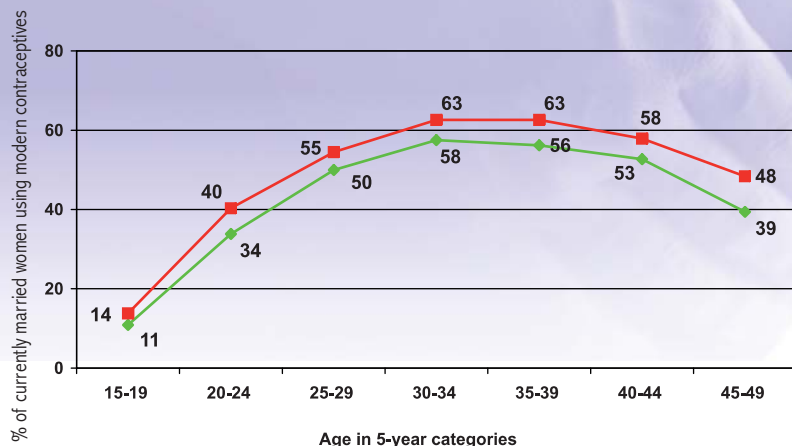
### MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE USE



At national level, the latest survey in 2001 showed that 66% of currently married women are reported to use modern contraceptive methods.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

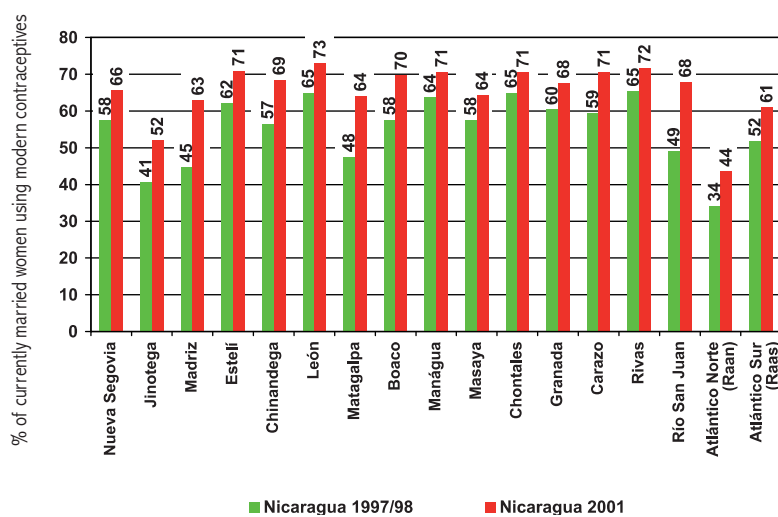
### MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE use use BY age



Data indicated that the prevalence in modern contraceptive use increased with age and peaked at the 30–39 age group, and slowly showed decline towards the 45–49 age group.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

### MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE use BY SUBREGION



At subregional level, an higher use of modern contraceptive was observed across all areas, particularly in Madriz, Matagalpa and Río San Juan areas.

Source: ORC Macro, 2007. MEASURE DHS STATcompiler. <http://www.measuredhs.com>, October 8 2007.

## ■ REFERENCES

la Agencia Sueca para el Desarrollo Internacional (Asdi); el Banco Mundial a través del Fondo de Inversión Social de Emergencia (BM/FISE); el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo a través del Programa de Modernización del Sector Salud (BID/PMSS), Encuestas de Demografía y Salud (programa DHS) 2001, Macro International/DHS+ Program, 11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300, Calverton, MD 20705

Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos, INEC, Encuestas de Demografía y Salud (programa DHS), 1997/98, Programa DHS/Macro International Inc. 11785 Beltsville Drive - Suite 300. Calverton, MD 20705 USA