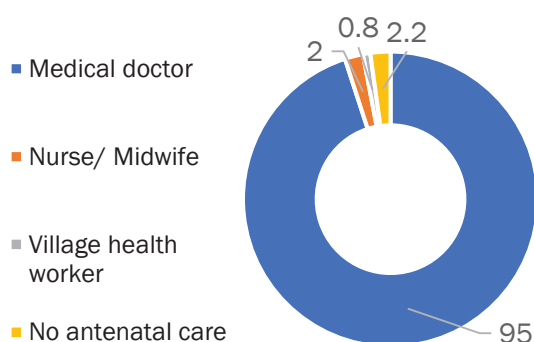


# Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

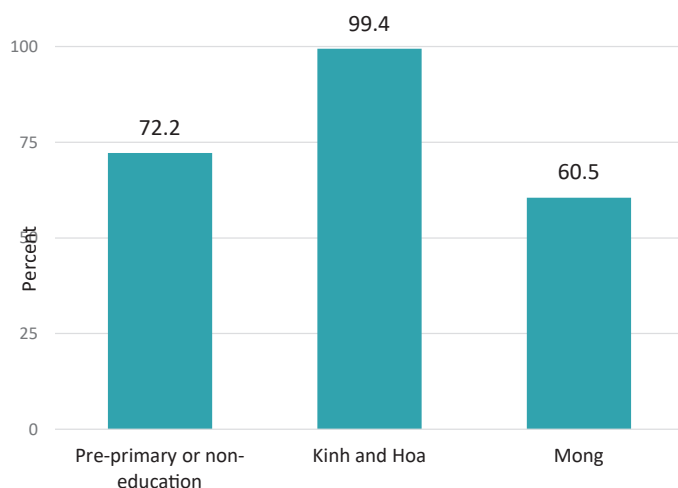
## Antenatal care (ANC)



### Provider of antenatal care



### Percentage of women receiving at least one ANC provided by skilled health personnel



### Key Messages

- Ninety-seven percent of mothers age 15-49 years receive at least one antenatal care (ANC) from skilled health personnel.
- Nearly all antenatal care services are provided by medical doctors (95 percent) while midwives and nurses keep a minor role in antenatal care service provision (2 percent).
- The proportion of women who do not have antenatal care is accounted for 2.2 percent.

- The rate of at least one ANC provided by skilled birth personnel is low among Mong women (60.5 percent) and those who have pre-primary or no-education (72.2 percent) compared to Kinh/Hoa women (99.4 percent).

# Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

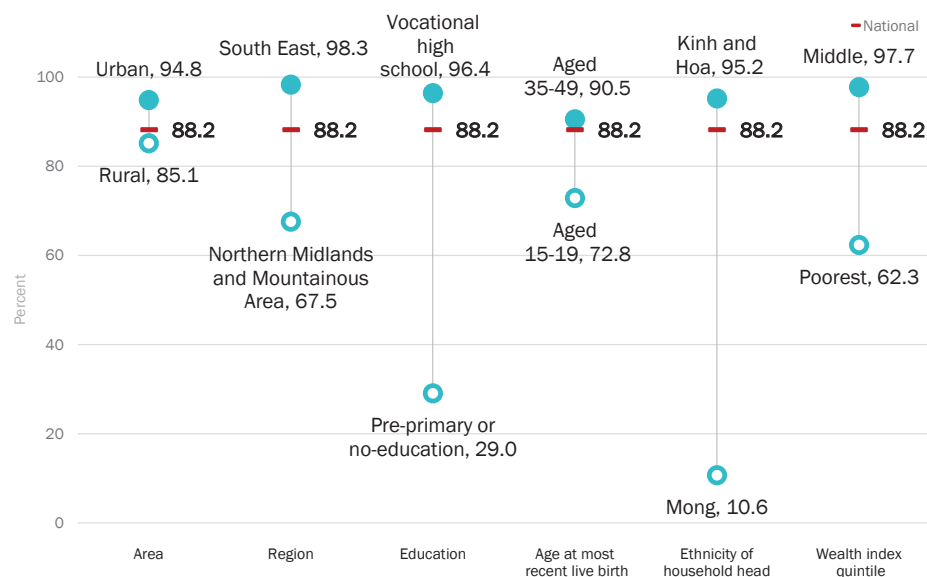


## Antenatal care (ANC)

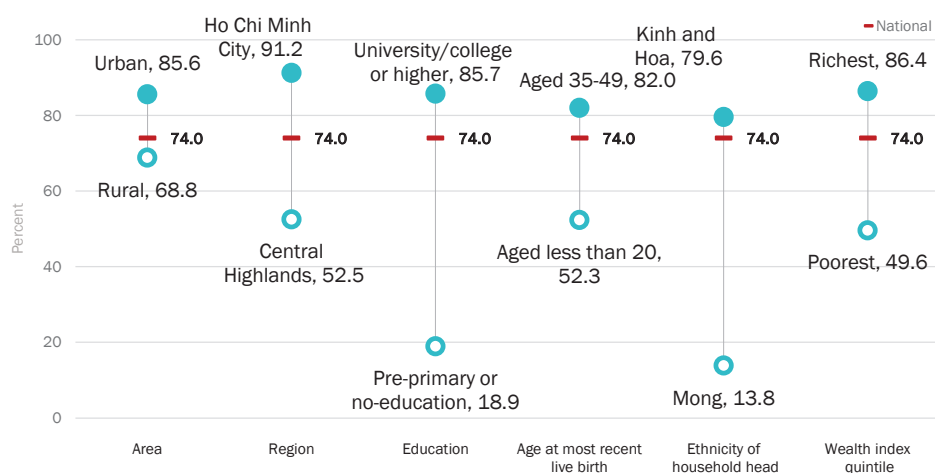
Multiple Indicator  
Cluster Surveys



### Percentage of women having at least 4 antenatal care visits



### Percentage of pregnant women who have blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample tested in ANC visits



### Key Messages

- The percentage of women receiving at least 4 antenatal care visits is 88.2. This rate is lower among those who have pre-primary or non-education (29 percent), belong to Mong ethnic group (10.6 percent) and from the poorest quintile (62.3 percent).
- Seventy-four percent of mothers report having blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample tested in antenatal care visits. This rate is much lower among respondents who belong to Mong ethnicity (13.8 percent), have pre-primary or non-education (18.9 percent), reside in the Central Highland region (52.5 percent), belong to the poorest quintile (49.6 percent) and age under 20 years (52.3 percent).

# Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

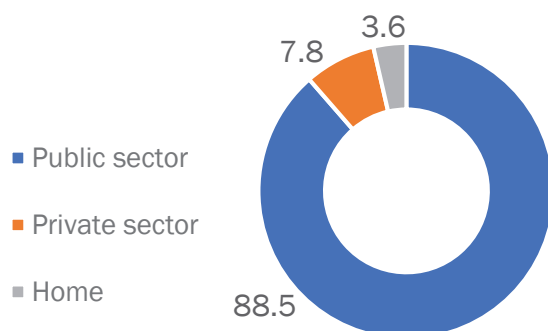


## Delivery

Multiple Indicator  
Cluster Surveys



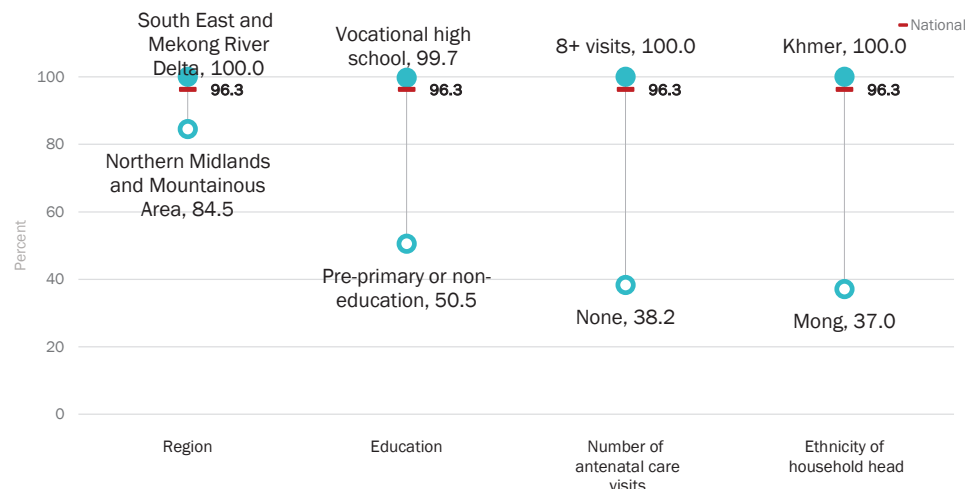
### Place of delivery



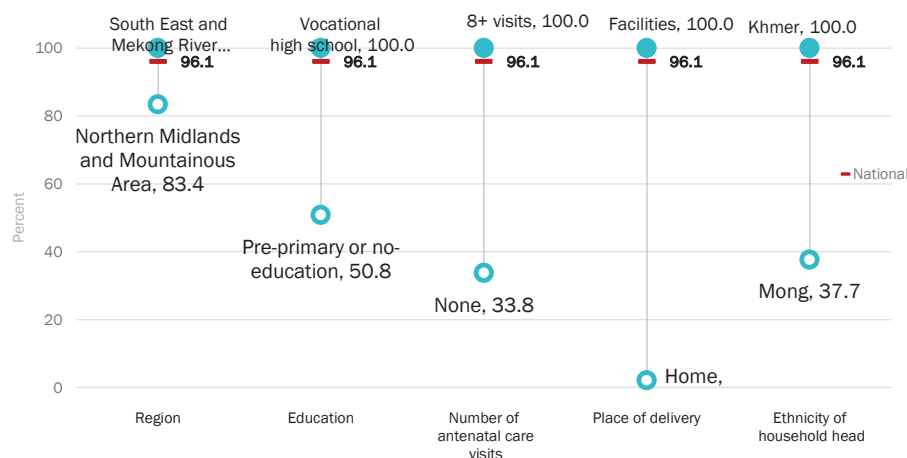
### Assistance during delivery

Assisted by	Percentage
Medical doctor	92.5
Nurse/ Midwife	3.6
Traditional birth attendant	0.5
Village health worker	0.4
Relative/Friend	2.8
Other	0.2

### Delivery at health facility



### Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant



## Key Messages

- Ninety-six percent of women age 15-49 years give birth at a health facility (88.5 percent at public and 7.8 percent at private facilities)
- Only 3.6 percent of women give birth at home.
- Ninety-six percent of live births are delivered by a skilled birth attendant (92.5 percent by medical doctors and 3.6 percent by midwives or nurses). The proportion of births attended by a skill birth attendant is less among women who have pre-primary or no education (50.8 percent), do not attend ANC visits (33.8 percent) and belong to the Mong ethnicity, (37.7 percent).

# Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

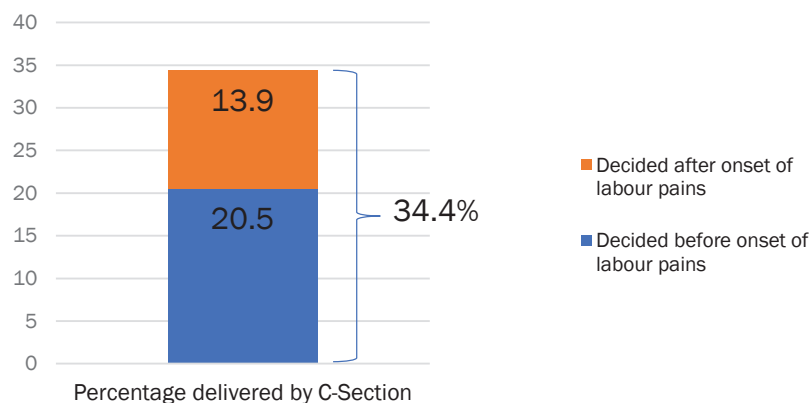


## C-Section

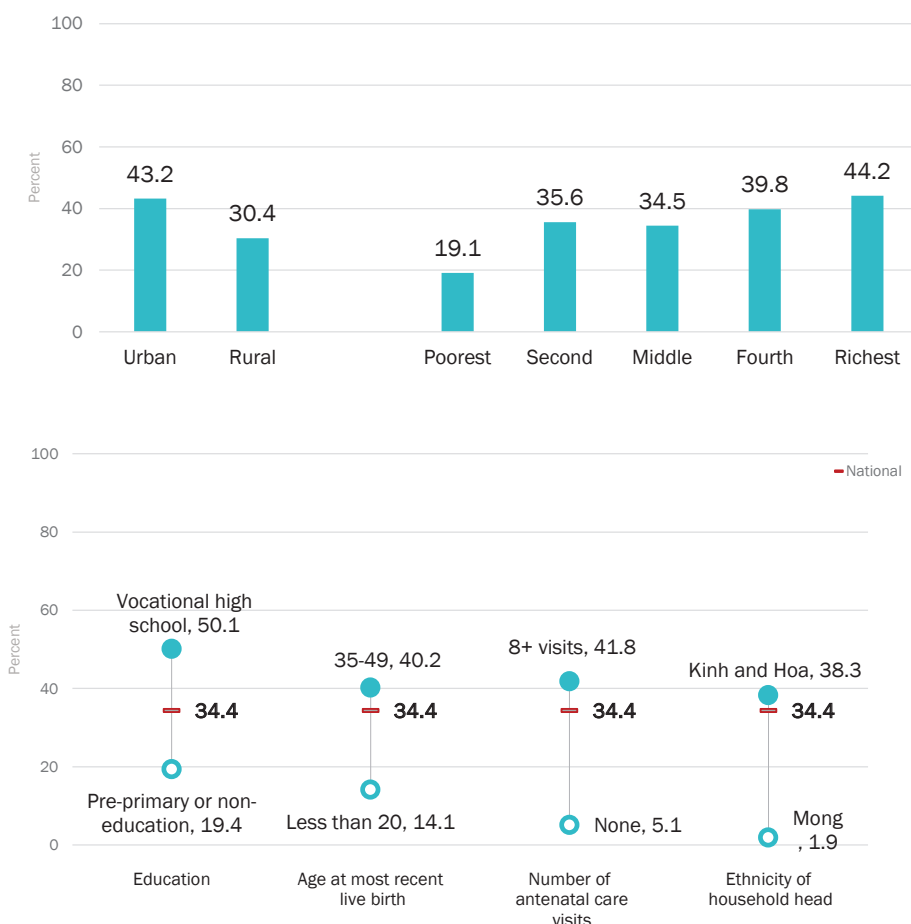
Multiple Indicator  
Cluster Surveys



### Percentage of C-section delivery



### Percentage of C-section delivery by various characteristics



## Key Messages

- C-Section accounted for 34.4 percent of maternal deliveries (20.5 percent decided before onset of labour pains and 13.9 percent after onset of labour pains), increased 6.9 percent points compared to that of the MICS 2014. The normal C-Section rate is 10-15 percent recommended by WHO.
- The proportion of C-Section deliveries is higher in urban areas (43.2 percent), among age 35-49 years (40.2 percent), have vocational school degree (50.1 percent), university/college or higher degree (42.1 percent), belong to the richest wealth index quintile (44.2 percent), and give birth at a private facility (48.6 percent).
- The higher rate of C-section raises a concern of the overuse of this technology that could harm health and well-beings of both mothers and babies.
- Among ethnic groups, the proportion of C-Section among the Kinh/Hoa women is the highest (38.3 percent). Surprisingly, the proportion of C-Section among the Mong women is very low (1.9 percent) underlying the underuse of this important service in life threatening situations.

# Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021



## Postnatal care

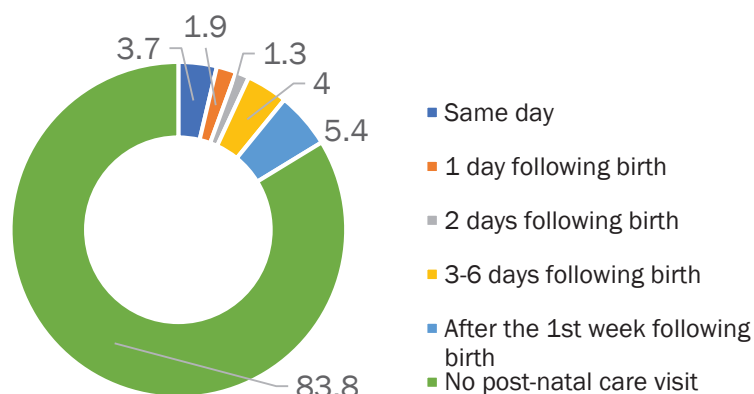
Multiple Indicator  
Cluster Surveys



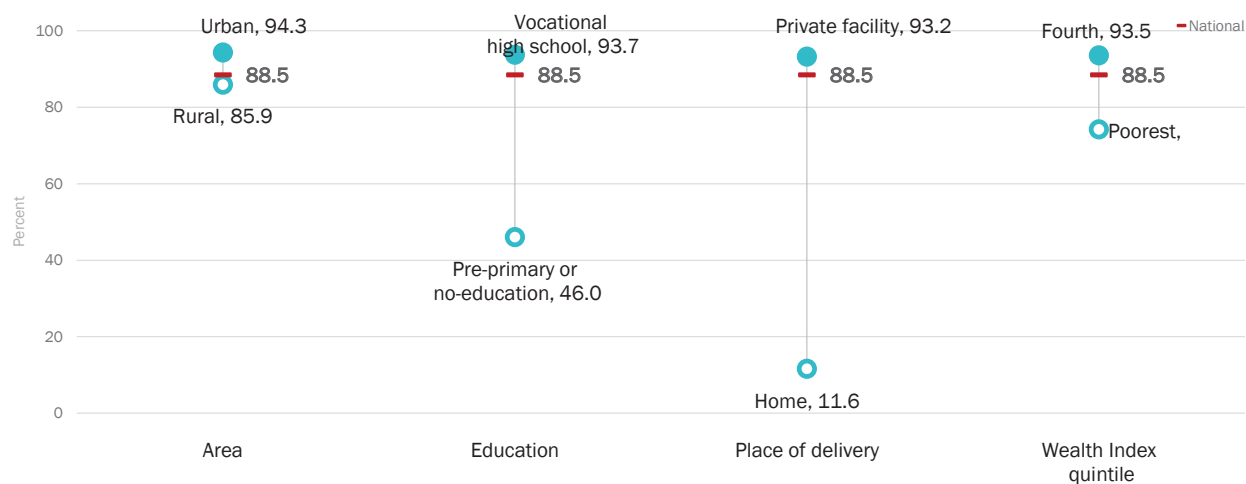
### Duration of postpartum stay in health facility

Length	Percentage
Less than 6 hours	0.7
6-11 hours	0.2
12-23 hours	0.5
1-2 days	16.8
3 days or more	81.7

### Postnatal health checks for newborns



### Postnatal health checks for newborns by various characteristics



## Key Messages

- Nationally, 99.0 percent of women who gave birth in a health facility stay there for 12 hours or more after giving birth.
- Eighty-two percent of women stay in a health facility for 3 days or more after giving birth.
- Eighty-nine percent of mothers have postnatal care visit for newborns. However, this rate is very low among mothers who delivered at home (11.6 percent) and who have pre-primary or non - education (46 percent).

# Viet Nam SDGCW 2020-2021

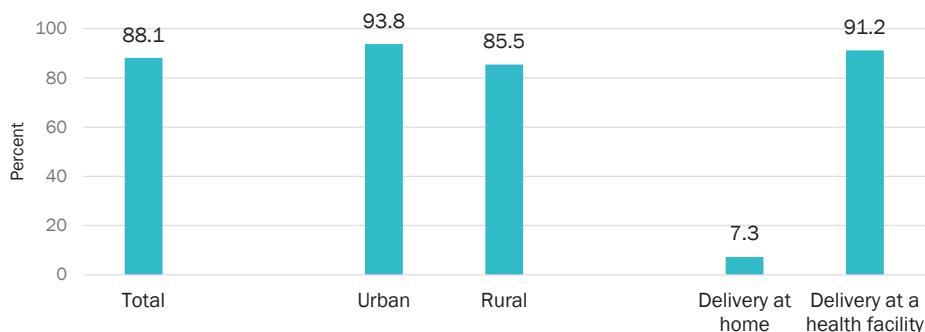


## Postnatal care

Multiple Indicator  
Cluster Surveys



### Postnatal health checks for mothers by various characteristics



### Key Messages

- Overall, 88.1 percent of mothers receive postnatal health check following birth at a medical facility or at home.
- This rate is very low among Mong mothers (29.1 percent) and have pre-primary or no education (46.5 percent).
- This rate is lowest in the Central Highlands (73.8 percent) and highest in the South East region (96.4 percent). Difference is also observed between urban (93.8 percent) and rural areas (85.5 percent).
- Mothers who delivered via C-section (93.2 percent) are more likely to receive postnatal health checks more than those having vaginal delivery (85.4 percent).

### Postnatal health checks for mothers by various characteristics

