Newborns are perhaps the most vulnerable population the world over. Preterm or babies born too early, less than 37 weeks gestation, are particularly at risk. Currently, prematurity is the leading cause of death among children under five around the world, and a leading cause of disability and ill health later in life. Sub-Saharan Africa and south Asia account for over 60 percent of preterm births worldwide. Of the fifteen million babies born too early each year, more than one million die due to complications related to preterm birth. Low birth weight (newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams at birth), due to prematurity and/or restricted growth in utero, is also a major contributor of newborn and child deaths, as well as disability and non-communicable diseases globally.

Nearly 85 percent of preterm babies are born between 32 and 37 weeks gestation and most of these babies do not need intensive care to survive. Solutions to improve the survival and health of vulnerable preterm and low birth weight babies exist. Essential newborn care (drying, warming, immediate and exclusive breastfeeding, hygiene and cord care) as well as basic care for feeding support, infections and breathing difficulties can mean the difference between life and death for small babies. More effort is needed to identify women at risk of preterm labor and support them to give birth in a health facility that can offer extra care when needed, such as support for adequate feeding with breast milk, continuous skin to skin contact, antibiotics, and antenatal corticosteroids. To do this, it is critical that families, communities and health care workers value small babies so that they receive the life-saving care they need. To turn the tide on these preventable deaths, we need action across the spectrum of care from adolescence and preconception, pregnancy, the safe management of labor and delivery, and effective immediate and later postnatal care.

Current, local data are crucial to inform priorities and drive scale-up. This national level profile provides the most current national-level information on the status of prevention and care for preterm birth and low birth weight in Zambia. Data presented highlight a number of risk factors relevant to preterm and low birth weight in Zambia as well as the coverage of important care for women and newborns from pregnancy, labor and delivery and the postnatal period. There is also information that provides insights into the health workforce, health policies, health information and community mobilization relevant to preterm birth and low birth weight.

The information provided here can be used to understand the current situation, increase attention to preterm births in Zambia and to inform dialogue and action among stakeholders. Data can be used to identify the most important risk factors to target and gaps in care in order to identify and implement solutions for improved outcomes.

Much is already being done to prevent preterm birth and low birth weight and to improve outcomes for small babies. A safe and healthy start to life is at the heart of human capital and economic progress in every country, making care for small babies an essential investment in both the short- and long-term. As government leaders, civil society organizations, health workers, families, communities and other partners come together to enact change, we can prevent babies from being born too early and too small, and ensure that small babies get the critical life-saving care and nurturing they need.

Of the 10 elements of care recommended by WHO for improved preterm birth outcomes, antenatal corticosteroids and magnesium sulfate are currently included in Zambia’s clinical standards of preterm care at the hospital level.

See Definitions and Data Sources for full list of recommended elements.
### RISK FACTORS FOR PRETERM BIRTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 girls</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth interval &lt;24 months</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short stature among women of childbearing age</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemia among women of childbearing age</td>
<td>NO DATA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity in women of childbearing age</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent diabetes prevalence</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reproductive Health & Care During Pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive prevalence rate (all methods)</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net need for birth spacing</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 1 antenatal care visit</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+ antenatal care visits</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First antenatal care visit &lt;20 weeks</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use in pregnancy</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women &lt;34 weeks receiving ACS for threatened preterm labor</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Birth & Postnatal Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Births attended by skilled attendant</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births by caesarean section</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants weighed at birth</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborns initiated on KMC</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNC within 2 days (mothers)</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNC within 2 days (newborns)</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Demographics

- Total population: 16,212,000
- Annual births: 645,000
- Total fertility rate per woman: 5.3
  - Per 1,000 live births: Maternal deaths: 280
  - Total: 1,800
- Per 1,000 live births: Stillbirths: 25
  - Total: 15,100
- Neonatal deaths: 21
  - Total: 13,200
- Infant deaths: 43
  - Total: 26,600
- Under 5 deaths: 64
  - Total: 39,000

### Preterm Births and Deaths

- Preterm birth rate (babies born <37 weeks): 13%
- Low birth weight rate (babies born <2,500g): 11%
- Babies born preterm per year: 84,000
- Ratio of boys to girls born preterm: 1.17
- Babies born per year <28 weeks: 4,000
- Impaired preterm survivors per year: 2,000
- Direct preterm child deaths per year: 5,500

### Health Facility Readiness

- Delivery facilities with ACS in stock: NO DATA
- Delivery facilities with space designated for KMC: 38%
DEMOGRAPHICS

Total population: Data from UN Population Division. [1]
Annual number of live births: Data from UN Population Division. [1]

FERTILITY

Total fertility rate: Number of children who would be born per woman if she lived to the end of her childbearing years and bore children at each age, in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates. [1]
Maternal mortality ratio: Number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births during the same time period. [2]

NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Annual number of maternal deaths: Number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes. [2]
Stillbirth rate: Probability of third trimester stillbirth (≥1000 g birthweight or ≥28 weeks of gestation, expressed per 1,000 births). [3]
Neonatal mortality rate: Probability of dying between 0 to 28 days expressed per 1,000 live births. [4]
Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age. [4]
Preterm births: Number of babies born alive before 28 completed weeks of pregnancy. [5]
Impaired preterm survivors: Number of babies born alive before 37 completed weeks of pregnancy. [5]
Births by caesarean section: Number of births attended by skilled attendant. [5]
Women <34 weeks receiving ACS: Births attended by skilled attendant. [5]

DEMOGRAPHICS

PRETERM BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Preterm birth rate: Probability of baby being born alive before 37 completed weeks of pregnancy, expressed per 100 live births. [5]
Low birth weight rate: Percentage of infants weighing less than 2500g at birth. [1]
Number of preterm births: Number of babies born alive before 37 completed weeks of pregnancy. [5]
Ratio of preterm to fullterm births: Ratio of boys to girls born preterm. [6]
Neonatal deaths: Number of children who die during the first 28 completed days of life. [6]
Neonatal deaths: Number of children who die during the first year of life. [6]
Under-5 mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births. [6]
Preterm births: Number of children who die between birth and exactly 5 years of age. [6]

HEALTH FACILITY READINESS

Delivery facilities with antenatal care: Percentage of facilities conducting deliveries with either dexamethasone or betamethasone in stock. [7]
Delivery facilities with neonatal care: Percentage of facilities conducting deliveries with ambu bag and neonatal size mask in stock. [7]
Delivery facilities with space for kangaroo mother care: Percentage of facilities conducting deliveries with space designated for kangaroo mother care. [7]

COVERAGE OF CARE

Contraceptive prevalence rate: Percentage of women age 15–49 in union currently using contraception. [8]
Mat need for birth spacing: Percentage of women in union who are using contraception and who wish to postpone their next birth. [8]
At least 1 antenatal care visit: Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have ever had at least one antenatal care visit. [8]
4+ antenatal care visits: Percentage of women attended by any provider at least four times during pregnancy. [8]
First antenatal visit <20 weeks: Percentage of women less than 4 months pregnant at time of first antenatal visit. [8]
ITN use in pregnancy: Percentage of pregnant women using an insecticide treated bednet the night before the survey. [8]
HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs: Percentage of pregnant women testing HIV positive during visits to antenatal clinics who were provided with antiretrovirals (ARVs) to prevent mother-to-child transmission. [9]
Women <34 weeks receiving ACS: Percentage of women <34 weeks gestation receiving antenatal corticosteroids for threatened preterm labor. [9]
Births attended by skilled attendant: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel. [10]
Births by caesarean section: Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section. Caesarean section rates between 5 per cent and 15 per cent may reveal adequate levels of emergency obstetric care. [10]
Infants weighed at birth: Percentage of babies weighed at the time of birth. [10]
Newborns initiated on KMC: Percentage of babies receiving KMC. [11]
Early initiation of breastfeeding: Percentage of infants who are put to the breast within one hour of birth. [11]
Exclusive breastfeeding up to six months: Percentage of infants aged 0-5 months who were exclusively breastfed in the past 24 hours. [11]
PNC within 2 days (mothers): Percentage of women with a live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey who received postnatal care (PNC) for their most recent live birth within two days of giving birth, and the percentage of last-born newborns in the 5 years preceding the survey who received PNC during the first 2 days. [11]
PNC within 2 days (newborns): Percentage of newborns weighed at the time of birth within the first 24 hours. [11]

RISK FACTORS FOR PRETERM BIRTH

Adolescent birth rate: Number of births per 1,000 adolescent girls aged 15–19. [11]
Birth interval ≥24 months: Percentage of women with two live births within 24 months. [12]
Female short stature: Percentage of women age 15-49 less than 145cm tall. [12]
Anemia in women of childbearing age: Percentage of women age 15-49 with anemia (cut-off <120 g/dl). [12]
Female obesity: Percentage of women age 15-49 with a body mass index expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²) of more than 25.0 kg/m². [12]
Diabetes prevalence in women: Percentage of adult women with fasting glucose ≥126 mg/dl (7.0 mmol/l) or on medication for raised blood glucose. [12]
Hypertension in women: Percentage of adult women with raised blood pressure (systolic blood pressure ≥140 or diastolic blood pressure ≥90), or using antihypertensive medication. [12]
Adult HIV prevalence: Percentage of adults living with HIV. [12]
Smoking use amongst women: Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products. [12]
Households with place to wash hands, soap and water: Percentage of households with a place for washing hands that includes water, soap, other cleansing agents. [12]
Household solid fuel for indoor cooking: Percentage of households using solid fuel for cooking indoors. [12]
Violence against women in pregnancy: Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy. [12]

HEALTH WORKFORCE

Health worker density per 10,000 population: Number of medical doctors (physicians), including generalist and specialist medical practitioners, nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population. [13]
Clinical standards for preterm care at hospital level: Number of 10 critical elements of preterm care (antenatal corticosteroids, tocolytics, magnesium sulphate, antibiotics for preterm premature rupture of membranes, no antibiotics with intact membranes, vaginal birth preference, kangaroo mother care, continuous positive airway pressure for respiratory distress, safe oxygen therapy, surfactant) included in national clinical standards or guidelines. [13]
Nursing students receive formal education in neonatal care: Yes: Diploma or certificate program available for nurses in neonatal care / No: No formal additional certification. [13]

HEALTH POLICY

National plan for RMNCH: Yes: Cooled plan or plans to scale up maternal, newborn and child health interventions available at the national level / Partial: Cooled plan available but not for all components. / No: No cooled implementation plan for maternal, newborn and child health available. [14]
RMNCH plans includes preterm components: Yes: RMNCH strategy includes mention of any critical elements of preterm care / Partial: No mention of any critical elements of preterm care / No: National policy does not recommend Kangaroo Mother Care for low birth weight newborns. [14]
Policy for KMC: Yes: National policy recommends Kangaroo Mother Care for low birth weight newborns / No: National policy does not recommend Kangaroo Mother Care for low birth weight newborns. [14]
Policy for ACS use: Yes: National policy recommends use of antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour / No: National policy does not recommend use of antenatal corticosteroids for preterm labour. [14]
Policy for safe oxygen use and CPAP: Yes: National policy specifies safe oxygen use when continuous positive airway pressure is administered / No: National policy does not specify safe oxygen use. [14]

HEALTH INFORMATION

Perinatal mortality audit in policy: National policy adopted requiring health workers to review perinatal deaths occurring in health facilities / Yes: National policy in place / No: No national policy. [15]
Birthweight captured in health management information system: Birthweight. [15]
Gestational age captured in health management information system: Gestational age. [15]

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

National advocacy group for parents of preterm babies: Yes: Existence of at least one support group for parents and family members affected by preterm birth / No: No group information available. [16]
Preterm included in national RMNCH behaviour change strategy: Yes: Messages regarding preterm birth are included in national strategy / No: National behaviour change strategy does not include preterm birth messages or no national behaviour change strategy. [16]

DATA SOURCES:
7. Data from latest national household survey. [9]
8. Data from from latest national household survey. [9]
13. Data from Every Premie-SCALE country stakeholder interviews and document review. [15]