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 Bangladesh 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 Bangladesh 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.

In Bangladesh, 439,000 babies are born too soon each year and 23,600 children under five die due to direct preterm complications.
# Bangladesh: Profile of Preterm and Low Birth Weight Prevention and Care

## Risk Factors for Preterm Birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 girls</td>
<td>113%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth interval &lt;24 months</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short stature among women of childbearing age</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anemia among women of childbearing age</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity in women of childbearing age</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult diabetes prevalence</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Hypertension in women: 26%
- Adult HIV prevalence: <1%
- Tobacco use amongst women: NO DATA
- Households with place to wash hands, soap and water: 37%
- Solid fuel used for indoor cooking: 82%
- Violence during pregnancy: NO DATA

## Reproductive Health & Care During Pregnancy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contraceptive prevalence rate (all methods)</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Met need for birth spacing</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 1 antenatal care visit</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First antenatal care visit &lt;28 weeks</td>
<td>NO Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITN use in pregnancy</td>
<td>NO Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant women &lt;34 weeks receiving ACS for threatened preterm labor</td>
<td>NO Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Birth & Postnatal Care

- Births attended by skilled attendant: 42%
- Births by caesarean section: 23%
- Infants weighed at birth: 36%
- Newborns initiated on KMC: NO DATA
- Early initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour: 51%
- Exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months: 32%
- PNC within 2 days (mothers): 37%
- PNC within 2 days (newborns): 32%

## Health Facility Readiness

- Delivery facilities with ACS in stock: 100%
- Delivery facilities with neonatal bag and mask in stock: NO DATA
- Delivery facilities with space designated for KMC: 100%

## Demographics

- Total population: 160,996,000
- Annual births: 3,134,000
- Total fertility rate per woman: 2.1
- Maternal deaths: 176 per 100,000 live births
  - Total: 5,500
- Stillbirths: 25.4 per 1,000 total births
  - Total: 83,100
- Neonatal deaths: 23 (235) per 1,000 live births
  - Total: 74,380
- Infant deaths: 31 (318) per 1,000 live births
  - Total: 97,500
- Under 5 deaths: 38 (46) per 1,000 live births
  - Total: 119,300

*Numbers in parentheses refer to mortality estimates from recent national household survey*
**DEFINITIONS AND DATA SOURCES**

### DEMOGRAPHICS

- **Total population**
  - Data from UN Population Division. [1]

- **Annual number of live births**
  - Data from UN Population Division. [1]

- **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. [1]

- **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]

- **Annual number of stillbirths**
  - Number of stillbirths (≥1000g birthweight or ≥28 weeks of gestation). [3]

- **Neonatal mortality rate**
  - Probability of dying between 0 to 28 days expressed per 1,000 live births. [4]

- **Annual number of neonatal deaths**
  - Number of children who die during the first 28 completed days of life. [4]

- **Infant mortality rate**
  - Probability of dying between 0 to 365 days expressed per 1,000 live births. [4]

- **Annual number of infant deaths**
  - Number of children who die during the first year of life. [4]

- **Under-5 mortality rate**
  - Probability of dying before 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births. [4]

- **Annual number of under-5 deaths**
  - Number of children who die between birth and exactly 5 years of age. [4]

### 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 2500 g at birth. [1]

- **Number of preterm births**
  - Number of babies born alive before 37 completed weeks of pregnancy. [5]

- **Rate of babies to girls born preterm**
  - Ratio of babies born to girls born before 37 completed weeks of pregnancy. [5]

- **Extreme preterm babies (<28 weeks)**
  - Number of babies born alive before 28 completed weeks of pregnancy. [5]

- **Impaired preterm survivors**
  - Number of preterm babies who survive with moderate or severe neurodevelopmental impairment. [6]

- **Direct preterm child deaths per year**
  - Number of deaths amongst children under 5 years of age directly due to preterm birth complications. [7]

### HEALTH FACILITY READINESS

- **Delivery facilities with antenatal corticosteroids in stock**
  - Percentage of facilities conducting deliveries with antenatal corticosteroids in stock. [8]

- **Delivery facilities with neonatal bag and mask in stock**
  - Percentage of facilities conducting deliveries with ambu bag and neonatal size mask in stock. [8]

- **Delivery facilities with space for kangaroo mother care**
  - Percentage of facilities conducting deliveries with space designated for kangaroo mother care. [8]

### COVERAGE OF CARE

- **Contraceptive prevalence rate**
  - Percentage of women age 15–49 in union currently using contraception. [9a]

- **Maternal care**
  - Percentage of women in union who are using contraception and who wish to postpone their next birth. [9a]

- **At least 1 antenatal care visit**
  - Percentage of women attended by any provider at least once during pregnancy. [9a]

- **4+ antenatal care visits**
  - Percentage of women attended by any provider at least four times during pregnancy. [9a]

- **First antenatal visit <20 weeks**
  - Percentage of women less than 4 months pregnant at time of first antenatal visit. [No data]

- **ITN in pregnancy**
  - Percentage of pregnant women using an insecticide treated bednet the night before the survey. [No data]

- **HIV+ pregnant women receiving ARVs**
  - Percentage of pregnant women testing HIV-positive during visits to antenatal clinics who were provided with antiretroviral therapy (ARVs) to prevent mother-to-child transmission. [10]

- **Women <34 weeks receiving ACS**
  - Percentage of women <34 weeks gestation receiving antenatal corticosteroids for threatened preterm labor. [No data]

- **Births attended by skilled attendant**
  - Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives). [9a]

- **Births by caesarean section**
  - Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section. Caesarean section rates between 5 per cent and 15 per cent may reveal inadequate levels of emergency obstetric care. [9a]

- **Infants weighed at birth**
  - Percentage of babies weighed at the time of birth. [9b]

- **Newborns initiated on KMC**
  - Percentage of babies receiving KMC. [No data]

- **Early initiation of breastfeeding**
  - Percentage of infants who are put to the breast within one hour of birth. [9a]

- **Exclusive breastfeeding up to six months**
  - Percentage of infants aged 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk in the past 24 hours. [9a]

- **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. [1a]

- **PNC within 2 days (newborns)**
  - 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. [1a]

### HEALTH POLICY

- **National plan for RMNCAH**
  - Yes: Coordinated plan or plans to scale up maternal, newborn and child health interventions available at the national level. / No: National policy does not include maternal, newborn and child health interventions. [14]

- **RMNCAH plans include preterm components**
  - Yes: RMNCAH strategy includes mention of any critical elements of preterm care. / No: National policy does not include any critical elements of preterm care. [13]

- **Policy for KMC**
  - Ye: 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. [13]

### HEALTH INFORMATION

- **Perinatal mortality audit in policy**
  - Place to capture birthweight data on facility registers, or in annual health sector reports, where forms or registers were not available. [13]

- **Gestational age captured in health management information system**
  - Place to capture gestational age in weeks, on facility registers, or in annual health sector reports, where forms or registers were not available. [13]

### 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. [13]

- **Preterm included in national RMNCAH 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 national behaviour change strategy. [13]

### DATA SOURCES:

13. Data from Every Preemie-Scale country stakeholder interviews and document review, 2015.