

Supplementary Materials

Table 1: Definitions of health outcomes

Health Outcomes	Definition
Antenatal	Antenatal visits are routine medical check-ups for pregnant women aimed at monitoring the health of both mother and baby, to ensure a healthy pregnancy
Maternal Deliveries	Maternal deliveries refer to the childbirth process, during which a pregnant woman gives birth via either vaginal delivery or cesarean section
Maternal death	Maternal death is the death of a woman during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days after the end of a pregnancy, due to any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management
Emergency	Emergency is a sudden and serious health situation that poses an immediate risk to an individual’s life or long-term health and requires urgent medical attention
Neonatal death	Neonatal death refers to the death of a newborn within the first 28 days of life
Hysterectomy	A hysterectomy is a surgical procedure to remove a woman’s uterus, often performed due to conditions like uterine fibroids, endometriosis, chronic pelvic pain, or other medical issues
Referrals	Referrals is the process of directing a patient to a different healthcare provider, specialist, or facility for further examination, treatment, or specialized care

Time Trend Analysis of Health Outcomes

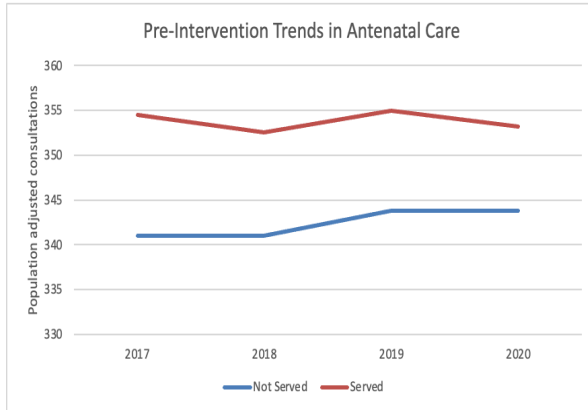


Figure 1: Parallel trend analysis for antenatal

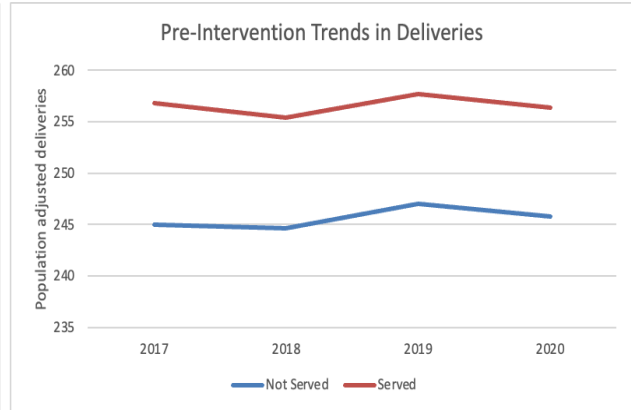


Figure 2: Parallel trend analysis for deliveries

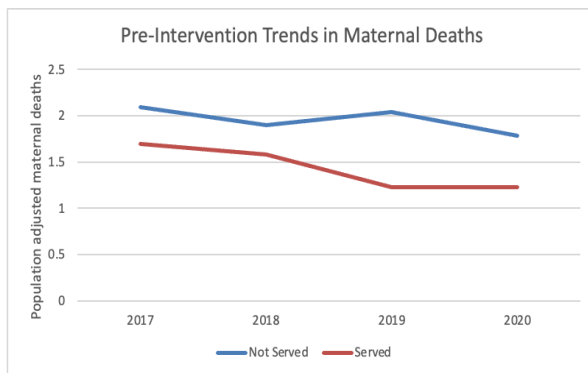


Figure 3: Parallel trend analysis for maternal deaths

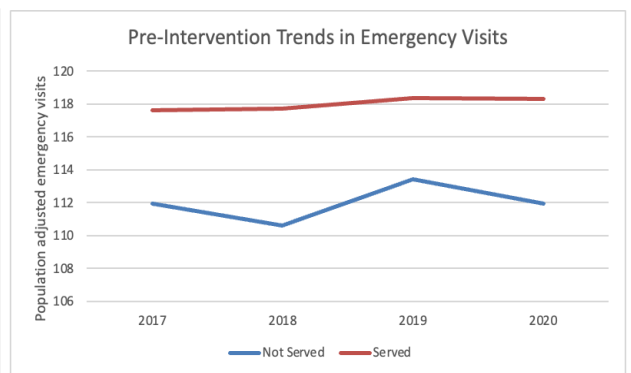


Figure 4: Parallel trend analysis for emergency visits

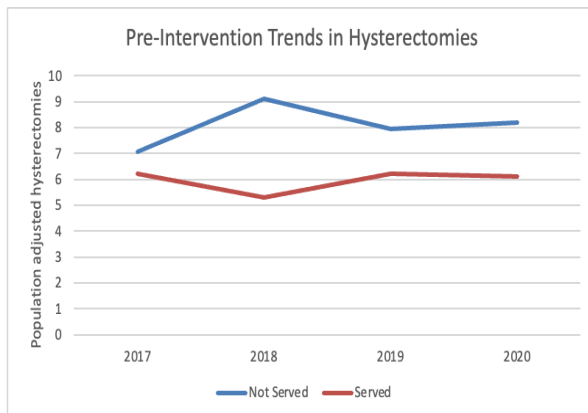


Figure 5: Parallel trend analysis for hysterectomies

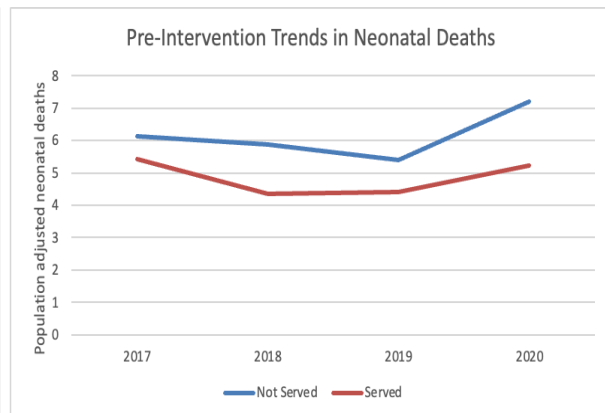


Figure 6: Parallel trend analysis for neonatal deaths

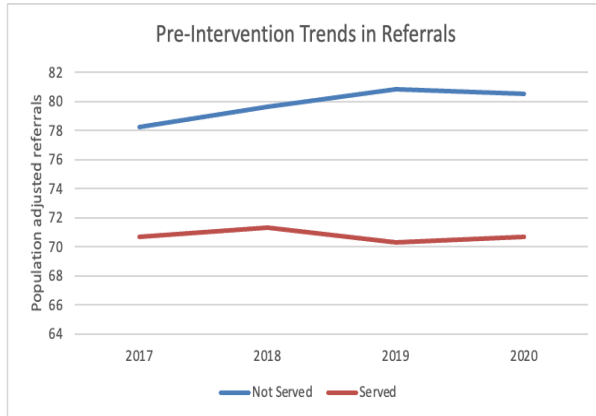


Figure 7: Parallel trend analysis for referrals

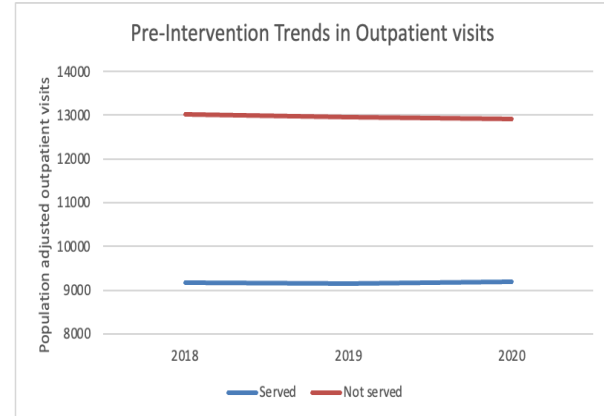


Figure 8: Parallel trend analysis for OPD visits