

Additional file 4: Characteristics of women with abortion complications in Nigeria and CAR study hospitals

	Nigeria			CAR		
	n	%	(95%CI)	n	%	(95%CI)
Socio-demographic and admissions characteristics						
Age group (years)	N=520			N= 546 (missing: 2)		
<i>Median (range)</i>	<i>27 (14-50)</i>			<i>24 (13-47)</i>		
≤19	87	16.7	(13.6-20.2)	142	26.0	(22.4-29.9)
20-29	225	43.3	(39.0-47.7)	281	51.5	(47.2-55.7)
≥30	208	40.0	(35.8-44.4)	123	22.5	(19.1-26.3)
Marital status	N= 293 (missing: 227)			N=353 (missing: 195)		
Not currently married or in union	53	18.1	(13.9-23.0)	246	69.7	(64.6-74.4)
Currently married or in union	240	81.9	(77.0-86.1)	107	30.3	(25.6-35.4)
Education*	N= 360*			N= 360 (missing = 2) *		
No formal education	222	61.7	(56.4-66.7)	3	0.8	(0.2-2.4)
Any primary education	100	27.8	(23.2-32.7)	98	27.2	(22.7-32.1)
Any secondary education	31	8.6	(5.9-12.0)	240	66.7	(61.5-71.5)
Any tertiary education	7	1.9	(0.8-4.0)	19	5.3	(3.2-8.2)
Socio-economic status^a*	N=339 (missing: 21) *			N=357 (missing: 5) *		
Low	115	33.9	(28.9-39.2)	156	43.7	(38.5-49.0)
Middle	192	56.6	(51.2-62.0)	184	51.5	(46.2-56.8)
High	32	9.4	(6.5-13.1)	17	4.8	(2.8-7.5)
Reproductive history and obstetric characteristics						
Previous pregnancies	N=517 (missing: 3)			N=547 (missing: 1)		
0	88	17.0	(13.9-20.5)	136	24.9	(21.3-28.7)
1 or more	429	83.0	(79.5-86.1)	411	75.1	(71.3-78.7)
Gestational age (in weeks)^b	N=488 (missing: 32)			N=514 (missing: 34)		
<i>Median (range)</i>	<i>16 (4-28)</i>			<i>10 (4-28)</i>		
<13	188	38.5	(34.2-43.0)	345	67.1	(62.9-71.2)
13-28	300	61.5	(57.0-65.8)	169	32.9	(28.8-37.1)
Severe complications (PLTC^c + Near-miss^d + Deaths)	N=520			N=548		
Yes	348	66.9	(62.7-71.0)	278	50.7	(46.5-55.0)
Type of complications (not mutually exclusive)	N=520			N=548		
Severe bleeding/hemorrhage	374	71.9	(67.8-75.7)	317	57.8	(53.6-62.0)
Infection	97	18.7	(15.4-22.3)	148	27.0	(23.3-30.9)
Perforation	0	0.0	-	9	1.6	(0.8-3.1)
	N=517 (missing: 3)			N=513 (missing: 35)		
Anemia	424	82.0	(78.4-85.2)	219	42.7	(38.4-47.1)

* Only on the sub-sample of women who participated to the quantitative survey (N=362 in CAR and N=360 in Nigeria)

^a Same SES composite indicator as in the WHO MCS-A study[1]. It was created from four questions from the quantitative survey. The four questions ask the woman: whether she has running water in her home; whether her household income allowed her to take care of all of her personal needs such as food and health during the past month; whether members of her household have been able to save money during the past month, after taking care of all household expenses; and whether she has had to go for a full day without a meal during the past month because of lack of food and inability to buy food in her household. For the first 3 questions, the answer "yes" was coded "1" and the answer "no" was coded "0". For the last question (full day without a meal), the answer "yes" was coded "0" and the answer "no" was coded "1". A score was created for each woman adding up the codes attributed to each of the 4 questions. A total of four indicates the highest SES and 0 the lowest.

Those with scores of 0 or 1 were categorized as low SES, those with 2 or 3 were categorized as middle SES, and those with scores of 4 were categorized as high SES.

^b Gestational age was estimated in weeks of gestation using the ultra-sound assessment as the priority assessment method. For those missing this information, the following methods were used in order: the last menstrual period date, the uterine size assessed by the provider, or the provider's estimation of gestational age without mentioning the method was used.

^c PLTC: Potentially life- threatening complications including severe hemorrhage, severe systemic infection or suspected uterine perforation according to WHO-MCS-A criteria[1]

^d Near- miss case: organ dysfunction of either one or more of the following: cardiovascular, respiratory, renal, coagulation, hepatic, neurological or uterine dysfunction according to WHO (and WHO-MCS-A) criteria[1, 2]

References:

1. Qureshi Z, Mehrtash H, Kouanda S, Griffin S, Filippi V, Govule P, et al. Understanding abortion-related complications in health facilities: results from WHO multicountry survey on abortion (MCS-A) across 11 sub-Saharan African countries. *BMJ Glob Heal*. 2021;6:e003702.
2. World Health Organization, Organization WH. Evaluating the quality of care for severe pregnancy complications: the WHO near-miss approach for maternal health. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2011.