

SPECIAL RELEASE

REGISTERED INFANT AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN BICOL REGION, 2022

Date of Release: September 13, 2024
Reference No. 2024-019

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Data on deaths presented in this release were obtained from the Certificates of Death (Municipal Form No. 103) that were registered at the Office of the City/Municipal Civil Registrars in Bicol Region and forwarded to the Philippine Statistics Authority. Information presented includes registered deaths which occurred from January to December 2022. Figures presented are not adjusted for under-registration.

Infant deaths reached 1,437 in 2022

Infant deaths are deaths that occurred before reaching age 1. In Bicol Region, 1,437 infant deaths were registered in 2022. This is about 16.8% increase from the 1,230 registered infant deaths in 2021. More than half of the total registered infant deaths (56.1% or 806 deaths) were males and about two out of five deaths were females (43.9% or 631).

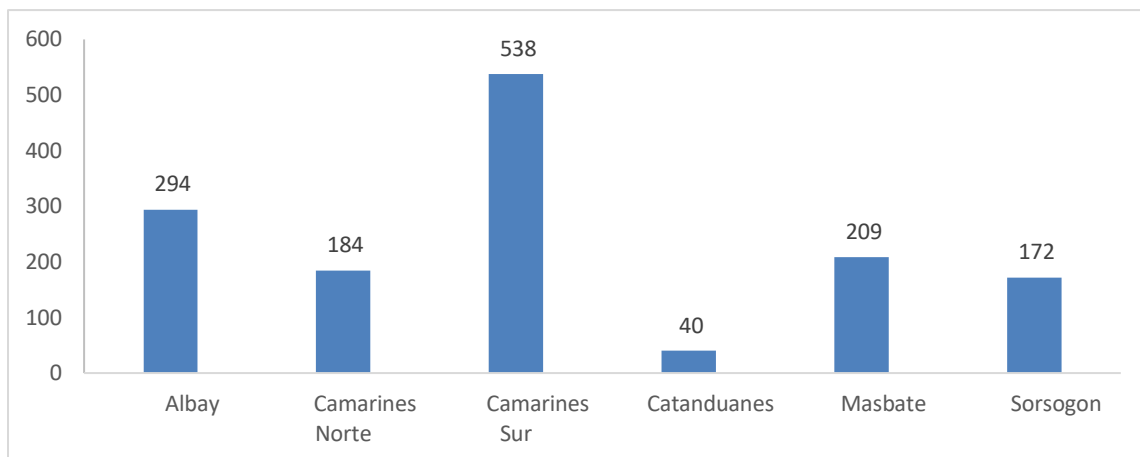
Table 1. Number and Percent Distribution of Infant Deaths by Sex, Bicol Region: 2022

Geographic Area	Both Sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
Region V - Bicol	1,437	806	56.1	631	43.9

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Figure 1. Number of Infant Deaths by Usual Residence, Bicol Region: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration



In Bicol region, Camarines Sur recorded the most number of registered infant deaths by usual residence with about 37.4% or 538 deaths. This was followed by Albay with 294 (20.5%), Masbate with 209(14.5%), Camarines Norte with 184 (12.8%), and Sorsogon with 172 (12.0%), respectively. Catanduanes had the least number of registered infant deaths with 40 or about 2.78%. (Figure 1)

Respiratory distress of newborn led infant cause of death

Table 2. Top 10 Leading Causes of Infant Deaths, Bicol Region: 2022

ICD-10 Codes	Description	Registered Deaths	%
P22	Respiratory distress of newborn	210	14.6
J18	Pneumonia, organism unspecified	126	8.8
P23	Congenital pneumonia	111	7.7
P36	Bacterial sepsis of newborn	107	7.4
A09	Other gastroenteritis and colitis of infectious and unspecified origin	82	5.7
P24	Neonatal aspiration syndromes	66	4.6
Q24	Other congenital malformations of heart	65	4.5
P21	Birth asphyxia	50	3.5
P07	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified	32	2.2
A41	Other sepsis	30	2.1

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

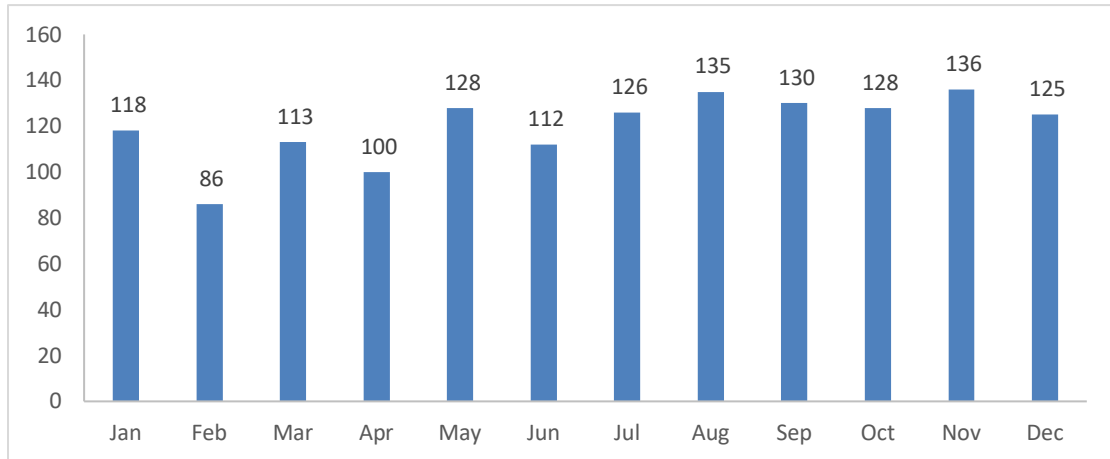
Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Respiratory distress of newborn was the leading cause of infant deaths in Bicol Region with 210 or about 14.6% registered deaths in 2022. Pneumonia, organism unspecified came in as the second leading cause of death with 126 or 8.8%. Congenital pneumonia ranked third with 111 or 7.7%, fourth in the list was Bacterial sepsis of newborn with 107 or 8.7% registered infant deaths. Other causes that significantly attributed to infant deaths in Bicol Region were Other gastroenteritis and colitis of infectious and unspecified origin (82 or 5.7%), Neonatal aspiration syndromes (66 or 4.6%), Other congenital malformations of heart (65 or 4.5%), Birth asphyxia (50 or 3.5%), Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified (32 or 2.2%), and Other sepsis with 30 or 2.1% registered infant deaths.

Most infant deaths occur in November

In 2022, most infant deaths by usual residence in Bicol Region occurred in November with 136 or 9.5% registered infant deaths. This was closely followed by the months of August (135 or 9.4%) and September (130 or 9.0%). The month of February registered the least number of infant deaths with 86 or 6.0%. (Figure 2)

Figure 2. Number of Registered Infant Deaths by Month of Occurrence, Bicol Region: 2022

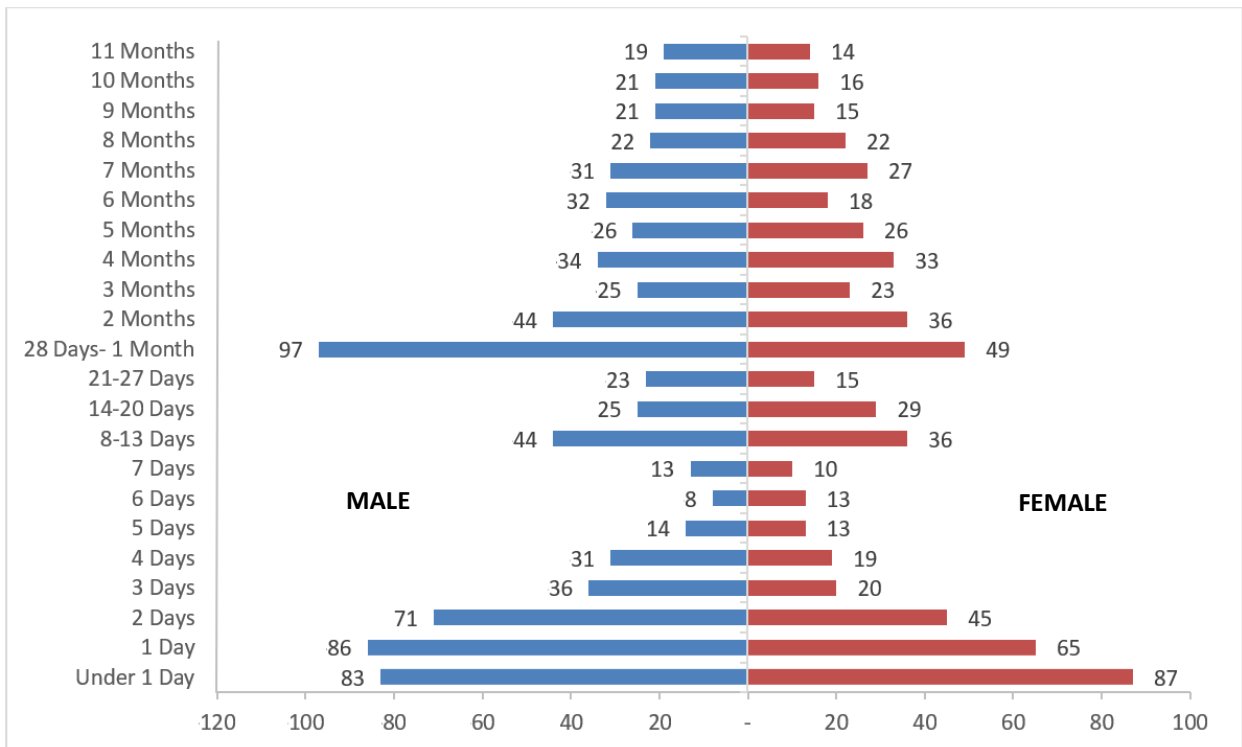


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division
 Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

One out of ten infant deaths under 1 day

Among the infant deaths registered in 2022, 170 or 11.8% died before reaching 1 day, and 444 survived only within the first seven days of life which translates to 30.9% neonatal deaths. Over the same period, there were 146 deaths among liveborn infants within the first 28 days of life or about 10.2% late neonatal deaths. A total of 1,437 newborns were not able to make it to their first birthday in 2022. (Figure 3)

Figure 3. Number of Registered Infant Deaths by Age and Sex, Bicol Region: 2022

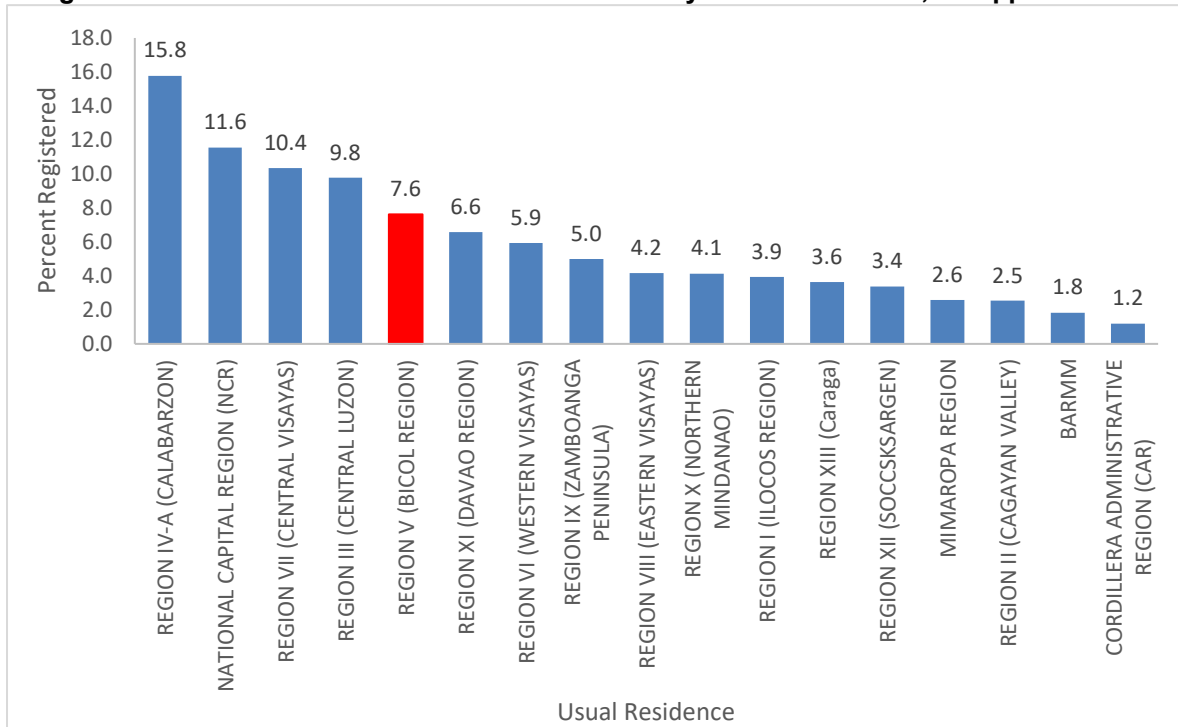


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division
 Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Bicol Region ranks fifth in maternal deaths in 2022

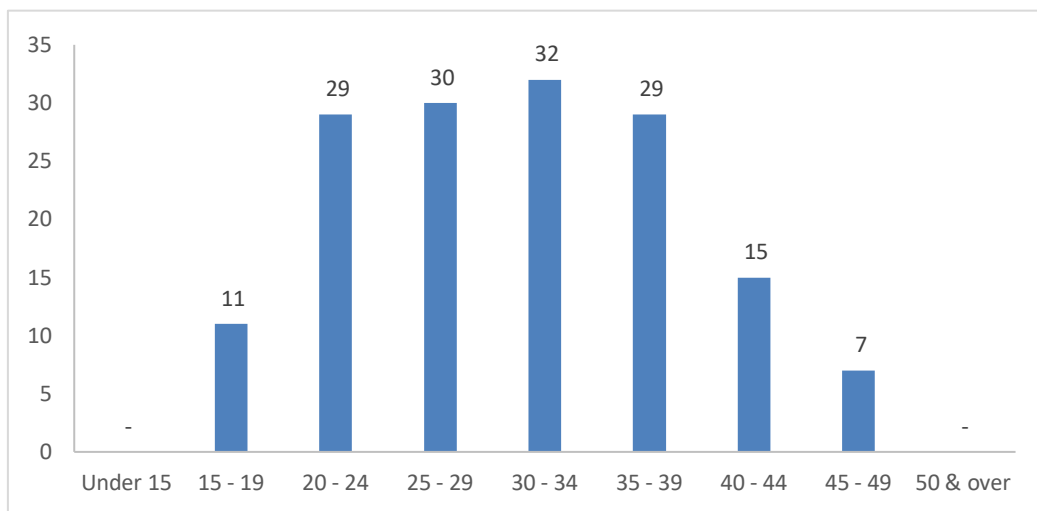
Maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. There were 2,008 registered maternal deaths in the country in 2022. Bicol Region registered 153 (7.6%) maternal deaths which ranks fifth highest among the regions in the country.

Figure 4. Percent Distribution of Maternal Deaths by Usual Residence, Philippines: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division
 Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Figure 5. Number of Registered Maternal Deaths by Age Group and Place of Usual, Bicol Region: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division
 Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

Figure 5 shows the highest proportion of recorded maternal deaths in Bicol Region were at the age group of 30-34 years with 20.9% or 32 registered maternal deaths while the lowest proportions were at the age group of 45-49 with 4.6% or 7 registered maternal death in 2022.

Eclampsia led maternal cause of death in 2022

Table 3. Top 10 Leading Causes of Maternal Deaths, Bicol Region: 2022

ICD-10 Codes	Description	Registered Deaths	%
O15	Eclampsia	29	19.0
O99	Other maternal diseases classifiable elsewhere but complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	24	15.7
O14	Pre-eclampsia	22	14.4
O72	Postpartum haemorrhage	18	11.8
O90	Complications of the puerperium, not elsewhere classified	15	9.8
O62	Abnormalities of forces of labour	8	5.2
O44	Placenta praevia	4	2.6
O98	Maternal infectious and parasitic diseases classifiable elsewhere but complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	4	2.6
O03	Spontaneous abortion	3	2.0
O10	Pre-existing hypertension complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	3	2.0

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

In 2022, the leading cause of maternal deaths in Bicol Region was Eclampsia with 29 registered maternal deaths or about 19.0%. Other maternal diseases classifiable elsewhere but complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium were the second leading cause of maternal deaths with 24 or 15.7%. Pre-eclampsia was listed as the third leading cause of maternal deaths with 22 or 14.4% registered deaths. Other causes that significantly attributed to maternal deaths in Bicol Region were Complications of the puerperium, not elsewhere classified (15 or 9.8%), Abnormalities of forces of labour (8 or 5.2%), Placenta praevia (4 or 2.6%), Maternal infectious and parasitic diseases classifiable elsewhere but complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (4 or 2.6%), Spontaneous abortion and Pre-existing hypertension complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium all recorded 3 or about 2.0% registered maternal deaths.

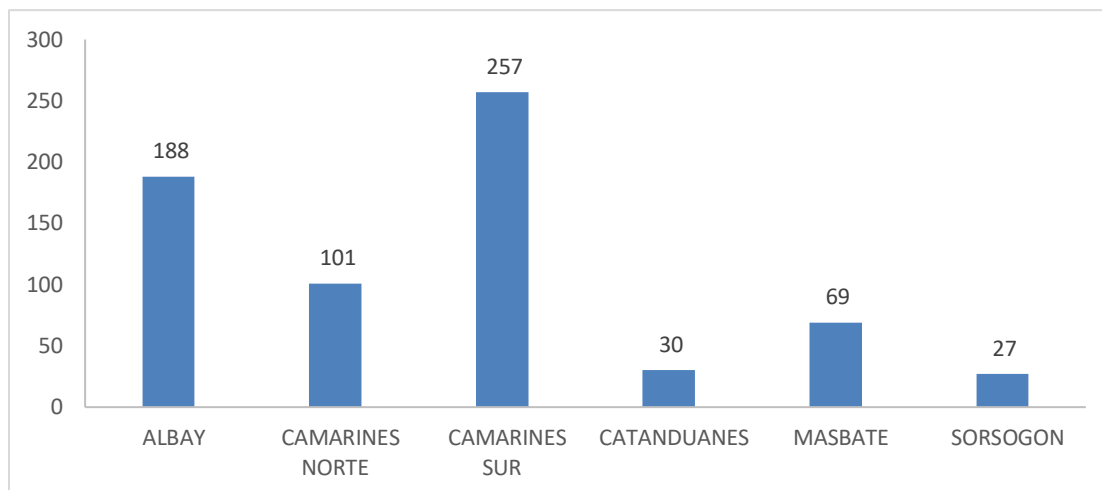
Fetal deaths recorded at 672 in 2022

Fetal death refers to the spontaneous intrauterine death of a fetus at any time during pregnancy. Fetal deaths later in pregnancy are also sometimes referred to as stillbirths. A stillbirth happens when the fetus dies after week 20 of pregnancy.

In 2022, Bicol Region registered a total of 672 fetal deaths by usual residence of the mother. The most number of registered fetal deaths was recorded in Camarines Sur with 257 fetal deaths or

about 38.2% share to the region’s total. The least number of recorded fetal deaths was noted in Sorsogon with 27 or 4.0%.

Figure 6. Number of Registered Fetal Deaths by Month of Occurrence and by Usual Residence of Mother, Bicol Region: 2022



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Civil Registration Service, Vital Statistics Division

Note: Figures are not adjusted for under registration

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital function without capability of resuscitation).

Maternal Death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Infant Death is the death of young children under the age of 1.

Fetal Death refers to the spontaneous intrauterine death of a fetus at any time during pregnancy.

Noted by:

CYNTHIA L. PERDIZ, CESO V
Regional Director

S OCD/RFM/ndlt