

Editorial

# Bridging the Gap between Surveillance and Interventions in Latin America Addressing Maternal and Perinatal Morbidity and Mortality

Suzanne Serruya<sup>1</sup>  Maria Laura Costa<sup>2</sup>  Bremen De Mucio<sup>1</sup>  Pablo Duran<sup>1</sup>  Claudio Sosa<sup>1</sup>   
Mercedes Colomar<sup>1</sup>  Rodolfo Gomez Ponce de Leon<sup>1</sup>  Renato Teixeira Souza<sup>2</sup>   
Adriana Gomes Luz<sup>2</sup>  Jose Guilherme Cecatti<sup>2</sup> 

<sup>1</sup> Latin American Center for Perinatology, Women's and Reproductive Health of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Montevideo, Uruguay

<sup>2</sup> Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medical Sciences, University of Campinas, Campinas, SP, Brazil

Rev Bras Ginecol Obstet 2023;45(10):e555–e556.

The Latin American Center for Perinatology-PAHO aims to strengthen healthcare since 1970. For timely surveillance of maternal health, a perinatal information system (SIP) was implemented to enable monitoring trends of severe morbidity/mortality. It is time for integrated interventions to translate surveillance into health policies to address preventable maternal/perinatal deaths.

Regardless of the global progress in reducing maternal mortality from 2000 to 2017, the Sustainable Development Goal target is still far from the objective and if the reduction in mortality is not accelerated, Latin American countries will not meet the global or regional goals agreed. The chance of dying due to maternal causes is 10-fold higher in Latin America when compared with Europe.<sup>1</sup> Preventable mortality is a major concern worldwide, highlighted during the COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in a marked increase in maternal deaths.<sup>2</sup> Health crises expose underlying delays and disparities that need to be addressed.

How many times will we have to report an increase in adverse outcomes during crises? Recent experiences with Influenza (H1N1pdm09) and the Zika virus should have enabled a better response. Latin America has reached its turning point and needs to bridge the gap between surveillance and action to address women's health. It should be unacceptable to have cases of eclampsia with no treatment; preeclampsia at term, with no induction of labor; deliveries with no safe blood access, postpartum hemorrhages with no accurate interventions; delayed diagnosis and treatment of sepsis; or no access to modern contraception. Protocols and training must be implemented at all levels of reproductive, maternal and neonatal healthcare.

The Latin American Center for Perinatology, Women's Health and Reproductive Health (CLAP) of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has worked to promote, strengthen and improve mothers and newborns healthcare in the Region since 1970. Perinatal Information System (SIP), among accomplishments, is a free computerized clinical record system implemented in 22 countries under CLAP technical support and is a milestone in the use of systematized information.<sup>3</sup> SIP enables institutions to generate information to monitor the prevalence and trends of severe morbidity and mortality, quality of care, and the need for interventions for local health concerns.<sup>4</sup> SIP has been implemented in a network of maternities from different countries allowing institutions to surveil their own data, perform health system management, implement operational research and train human resources based on identified needs.

There are known differences among countries in the region in terms of social and economic characteristics of the population and also of available resources for maternal and child health care. In addition, there is a general agreement that existing knowledge is already sufficient for facing the challenges of prevention and treatment of causes potentially leading to severe maternal morbidity and mortality but the lack of political willingness and concrete actions to implement the required measures are the main limitations.

In conclusion, considering that CLAP/PAHO activities are feasible based on SIP soundness, as could also be on other national independent initiatives focused on the same goal of surveillance of morbidity, it is time to plan integrated interventions and translate surveillance into public health policies to effectively address preventable maternal

Address for correspondence      DOI <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0043-1776732>.  
Jose Guilherme Cecatti, MD, PhD,      ISSN 0100-7203.  
Department of Obstetrics and      Gynecol, CAISM, University of  
Campinas, 100, 13083-891,  
Alexander Fleming Street,  
Campinas, SP, Brazil  
(e-mail: [cecatti@unicamp.br](mailto:cecatti@unicamp.br)).

© 2023. Federação Brasileira de Ginecologia e Obstetrícia. All rights reserved.

This is an open access article published by Thieme under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, permitting unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction so long as the original work is properly cited. (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)  
Thieme Revinter Publicações Ltda., Rua do Matoso 170, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, CEP 20270-135, Brazil

and neonatal deaths. We urge policymakers, scientific societies and stakeholders to join forces, push toward prioritizing maternity care, and take up the available sources of information to improve women's lives in Latin America. This is a necessary condition if we are really willing to reach the Sustainable Development Goals on this topic by 2030.

#### Conflicts to Interest

None to declare.

#### Acknowledgments

This manuscript was developed under the financial support of CLAP/WR - Latin American Center for Perinatology, Women's and Reproductive Health of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Montevideo, Uruguay

#### References

- 1 World Health Organization. Trends in maternal mortality 2000 to 2017: estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division: executive summary [Internet]. Geneva: WHO; 2019 [cited 2023 Sep 20]. Available from: <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/327596>
- 2 Chmielewska B, Barratt I, Townsend R, et al. Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on maternal and perinatal outcomes: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Glob Health*. 2021;9(06): e759–e772. Doi: 10.1016/S2214-109X(21)00079-6
- 3 Serruya SJ, Gómez Ponce de León R, Bahamondes MV, et al. EviSIP: using evidence to change practice through mentorship - an innovative experience for reproductive health in the Latin American and Caribbean regions. *Glob Health Action*. 2020;13(01): 1811482. Doi: 10.1080/16549716.2020.1811482
- 4 Panamericana de la Salud O. Centro Latinoamericano de Perinatología, Salud de la Mujer, y Reproductiva (CLAP-SMR). Sistema de Información Perinatal (SIP) [Internet]. 2020 [cited 2023 Sep 20]. Available from: <https://www.paho.org/es/clap>