Table 1: Emergency Obstetric Care signal functions (8)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Basic Emergency Obstetric Care (BEOC)* | *Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (CEOC)* |
| Administer parenteral antibiotics | All the six BEOC signal functions (no. 1 to 7) plus: |
| Administer uterotonic drugs | 8. Perform surgery (e.g. caesarean section) |
| Administer parenteral anticonvulsants | 9. Perform blood transfusion |
| Manually remove of the placenta |  |
| Remove retained products  |  |
| Perform assisted vaginal delivery 1. Perform basic neonatal resuscitation
 |  |

**Table 2: Availability of Emergency Obstetric Care in 19 Iraqi hospitals over 3 months (July, August and September 2008)**

| **Emergency Obstetric Care (EOC) signal function** | **Number of hospitals that provided each EOC signal function in the 3 months (N = 19)** |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Uterine evacuation | Manual vacuum aspiration | 31.6% (6/19) |
| Dilatation and curettage | 89.5% (17/19) |
| 2.Parenteral oxytocics | Oxytocin | 84.2% (16/19) |
| Ergometrine | 78.9% (15/19) |
| Syntometrine | 5.3% (1/19) |
| Misoprostol or carboprost | 10.5% (2/19) |
| 3. Parenteral antibiotics | Ampicillin | 89.5% (17/19) |
|  | Gentamicin | 31.6% (6/19) |
| Metronidazole | 89.5% (17/19) |
| Cephalosporins | 10.5% (2/19) |
| 4. Parenteral anticonvulsants | Magnesium Sulphate | 47.4% (9/19) |
| Diazepam | 89.5% (17/19) |
| 5. Assisted vaginal delivery | Vacuum delivery | 26.3% (5/19) |
| Obstetric vaginal delivery forceps | 26.3% (5/19) |
| 6. Manual removal of the placenta | Manual removal of the placenta | 94.7% (18/19) |
| 7. Blood transfusion | Blood transfusion | 26.3% (5/19) |
| 8. Caesarean section and other operative deliveries | Caesarean section | 89.5% (17/19) |
| Caesarean hysterectomy | 78.9% (15/19) |
| Destructive vaginal deliveries | 26.3% (5/19) |