



Observatorio
Materno Infantil

BAJO PESO AL NACER



DEFINICIÓN



De acuerdo con la Organización Mundial de la Salud, el Bajo Peso al nacer (BPN) se define como el peso al nacimiento menor a 2500 gramos.
(1)



En **ÁFRICA** y **ASIA** se encuentran los países con las mayores prevalencias

En el mundo 20 millones de nacimientos presentan BPN



Es un indicador importante de salud pública que resume diversas condiciones maternas de salud adversas como: malnutrición, enfermedades y/o mala atención durante el embarazo.

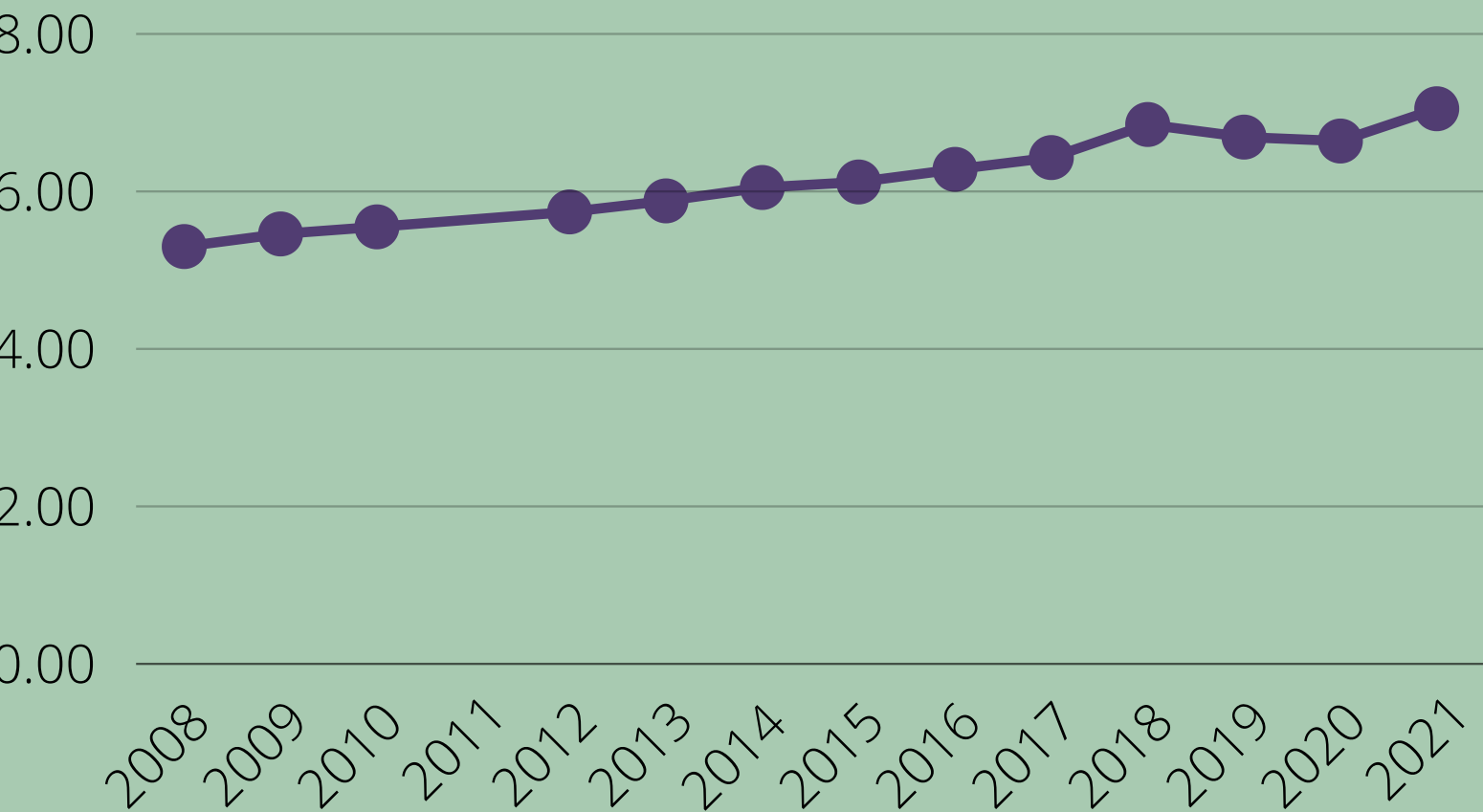


El BPN es un predictor de salud que se asocia con mayor morbi-mortalidad neonatal, problemas en el desarrollo y crecimiento infantil y mayor riesgo de enfermedades crónicas a largo plazo (2)



A largo plazo: aumenta el riesgo de problemas en el desarrollo y crecimiento infantil, mayor riesgo de enfermedades crónicas como diabetes mellitus y enfermedades cardiovasculares (2)

INCIDENCIA DE BPN EN MÉXICO, 2008-2021



1 WHO. Global Nutrition Targets 2025: Low birth weight policy brief. WHO. 2018.

2 United Nations Children's Fund and World Health Organization, Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates. UNICEF, New York, 2004.

3 Se eliminaron las estimaciones de 2011 debido a discrepancias entre las bases publicadas por el SINAC.



**Observatorio
Materno Infantil**

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT



DEFINITION



According to the World Health Organization, Low Birth Weight (LBW) is characterized as a birth weight of less than 2,500 grams. (1)



The countries exhibiting the highest prevalence are located in Africa and Asia.

In the world, 20 million births are classified as low birth weight (LBW).



It serves as a crucial public health indicator that encapsulates a range of detrimental maternal health conditions, including malnutrition, diseases, and inadequate care during pregnancy.

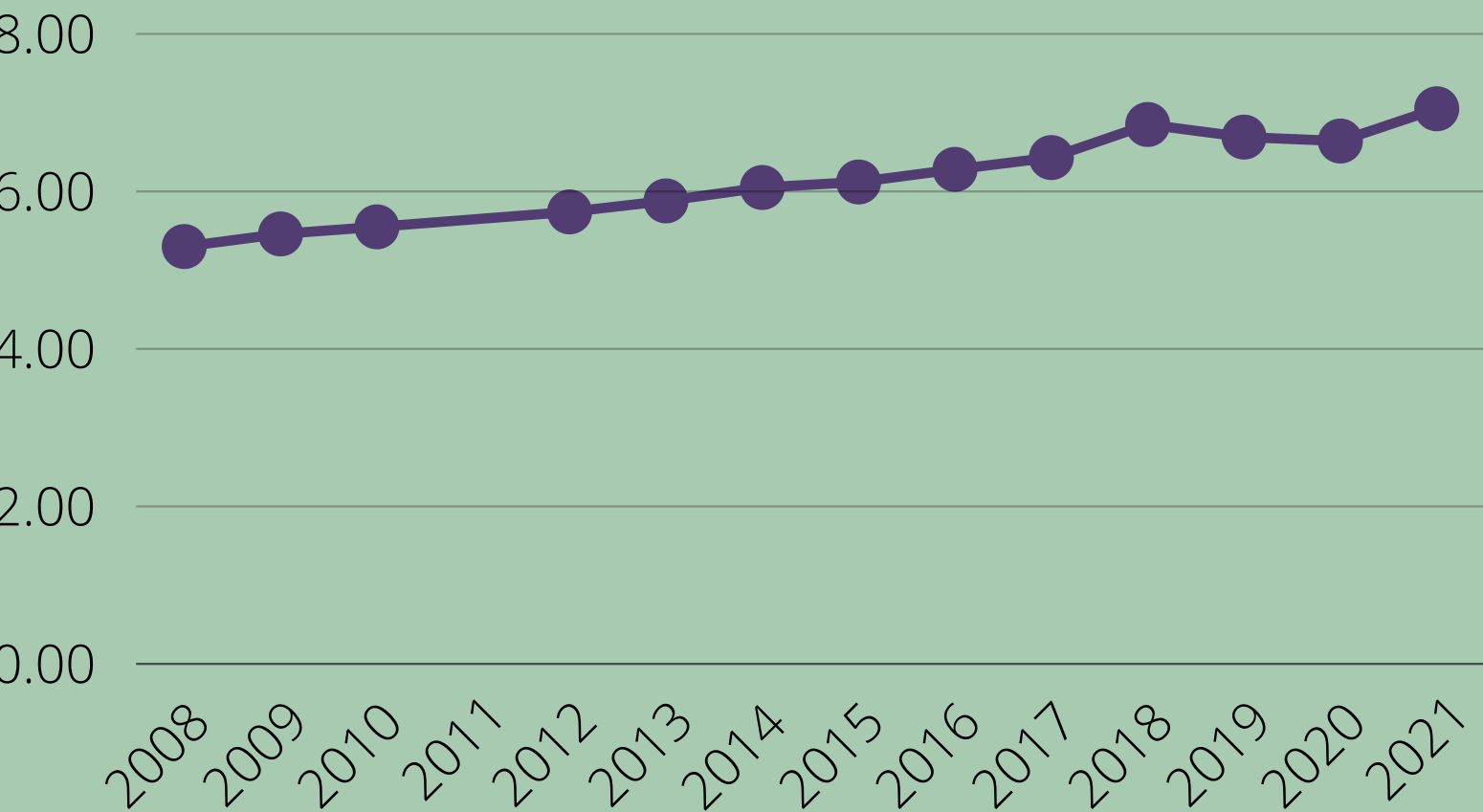


LBW serves as a health indicator linked to heightened neonatal morbidity and mortality, developmental and growth issues in children, as well as an elevated risk of long-term chronic diseases (2).



Long-term exposure elevates the risk of developmental and growth issues in childhood, as well as a heightened likelihood of chronic conditions such as diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular diseases (2).

INCIDENCE OF BPN IN MEXICO, 2008-2021



1 WHO. Global Nutrition Targets 2025: Policy Brief on Low Birth Weight. WHO. 2018.

2 United Nations Children's Fund and World Health Organization, Low Birthweight: Country, Regional, and Global Estimates. UNICEF, New York, 2004. Estimates for 2011 were removed due to inconsistencies between the bases published by SINAC.



**Observatorio
Materno Infantil**

BAJO PESO AL NACER



DEFINICIÓN

De acuerdo con la Organización Mundial de la Salud, el Bajo Peso al nacer (BPN) se define como el peso al nacimiento menor a 2500 gramos.
(1)



En **ÁFRICA** y **ASIA** se encuentran los países con las mayores prevalencias

En el mundo 20 millones de nacimientos presentan BPN



Es un indicador importante de salud pública que resume diversas condiciones maternas de salud adversas como: malnutrición, enfermedades y/o mala atención durante el embarazo.

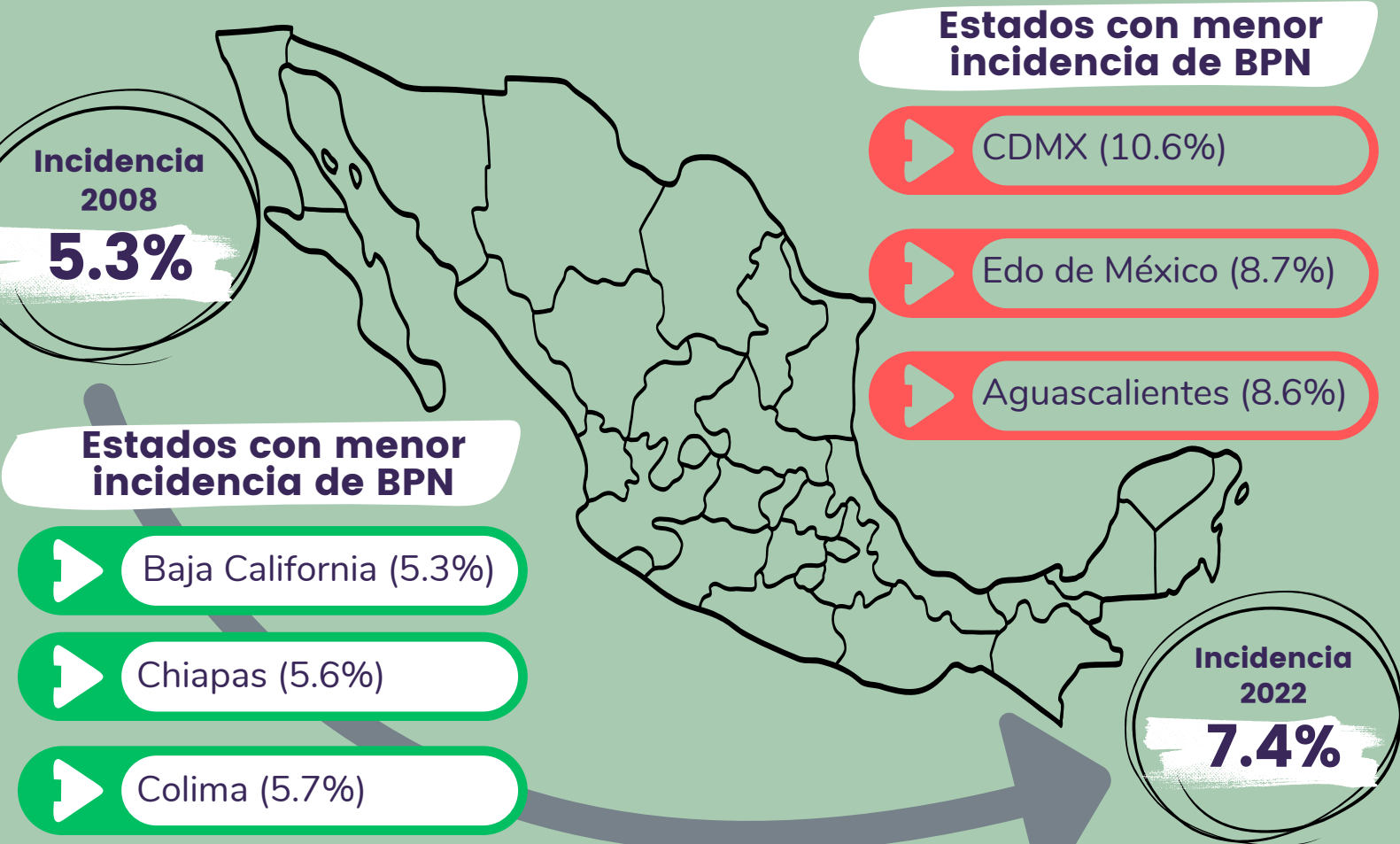


El BPN es un predictor de salud que se asocia con mayor morbi-mortalidad neonatal, problemas en el desarrollo y crecimiento infantil y mayor riesgo de enfermedades crónicas a largo plazo (2)



A largo plazo: aumenta el riesgo de problemas en el desarrollo y crecimiento infantil, mayor riesgo de enfermedades crónicas como diabetes mellitus y enfermedades cardiovasculares (2)

INCIDENCIA DE BPN EN MÉXICO, 2008-2022



1 WHO. Global Nutrition Targets 2025: Low birth weight policy brief. WHO. 2018.

2 United Nations Children's Fund and World Health Organization. Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates. UNICEF, New York, 2004.

3 Se eliminaron las estimaciones de 2011 debido a discrepancias entre las bases publicadas por el SINAC.



Observatorio
Materno Infantil

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT



DEFINITION

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Low Birth Weight (LBW) is characterized as a birth weight of less than 2,500 grams. (1)



The countries with the highest prevalence are in Africa and Asia.

20 million births worldwide are classified as low birth weight (LBW).



Low birth weight is an important public health indicator that encompasses a range of detrimental conditions to maternal health, including malnutrition, disease and inadequate care during pregnancy.

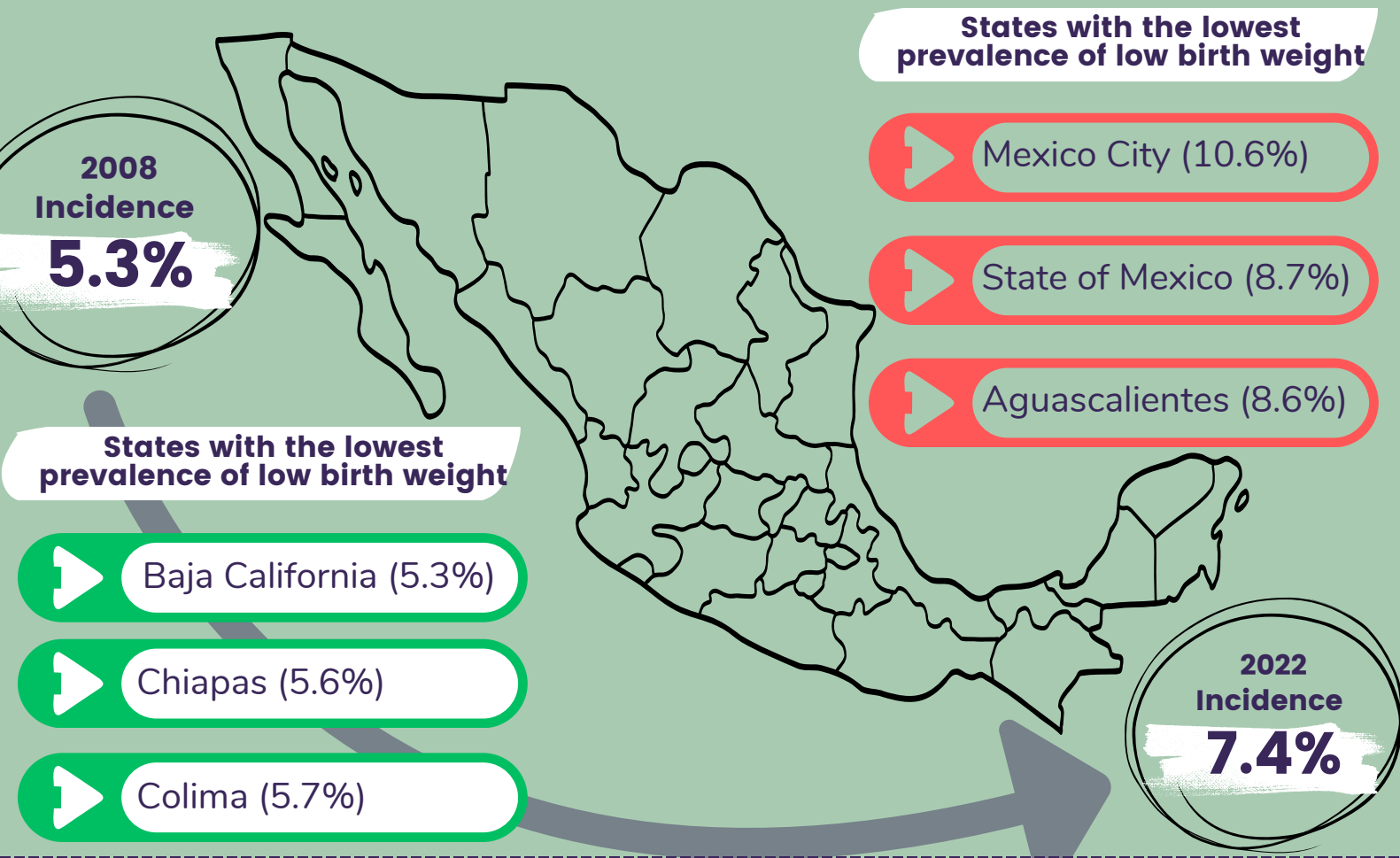


LBW is a health indicator associated with increased neonatal morbidity and mortality, as well as problems with child development and growth and a higher risk of long-term chronic disease (2).



Long-term exposure increases the risk of developmental and growth disorders in childhood

INCIDENCE OF LBW IN MEXICO, 2008-2022



1 WHO. Global Nutrition Targets 2025: Policy Brief on Low Birth Weight. WHO. 2018.

2 United Nations Children's Fund and World Health Organization, Low Birthweight: Country, Regional, and Global Estimates. UNICEF, New York, 2004. Estimates for 2011 were removed due to inconsistencies between the bases published by SINAC.

PARTO PRETÉRMINO



DEFINICIÓN

De acuerdo con la Organización Mundial de la Salud, el Parto Pretérmino (PPT) se define como el nacimiento antes de las 37 semanas de gestación (1).



Se estima que **15 millones** de bebés son **PPT** cada año. Eso es más de **1 de cada 10 bebés**.

Aproximadamente **1 millón de niños mueren cada año** debido a complicaciones del PPT



Es un indicador importante de salud pública que ocurre por diversas razones como: infecciones, enfermedades maternas, embarazo múltiple y/o inducción de la labor de parto o cesárea.

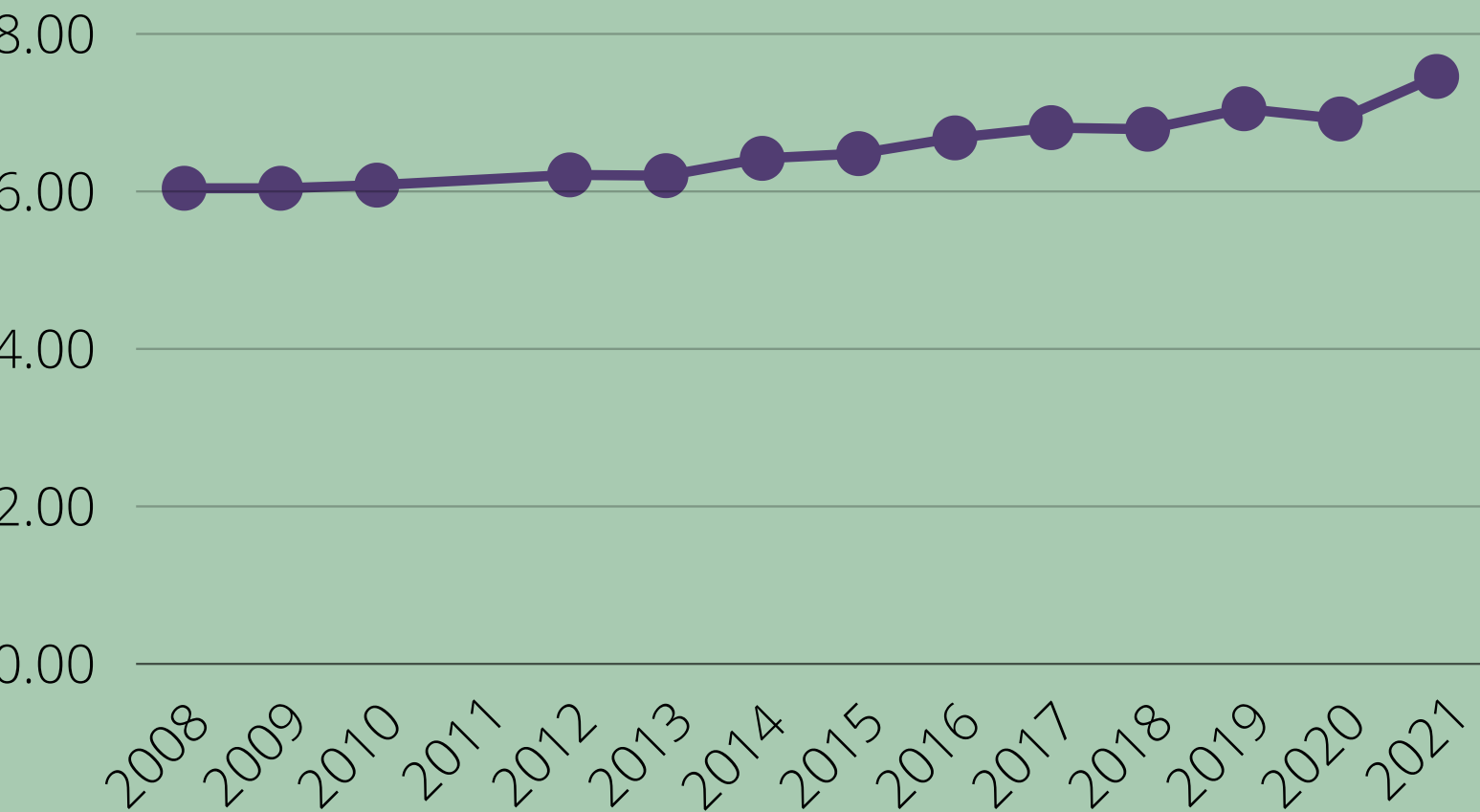


A nivel individual, el PPT se asocia con mayor mortalidad neonatal, problemas respiratorios, dificultad para alimentarse, retraso en el crecimiento e infecciones.



Así como mayor riesgo de discapacidades del desarrollo, incluidas la parálisis cerebral y la retinopatía del prematuro, y afecciones crónicas a largo plazo que aparecen en la edad adulta, como las enfermedades cardiovasculares (2)

INCIDENCIA DE BPN EN MÉXICO, 2008-2021



1 World Health Organization. Preterm births [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2022 Nov 12]. Available from: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/preterm-birth>

2 WHO recommendations for care of the preterm or low birth weight infant. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO

3 Se eliminaron las estimaciones de 2011 debido a discrepancias entre las bases publicadas por el SINAC.



Observatorio
Materno Infantil

PRETERM BIRTH



DEFINITION

According to the World Health Organization, preterm birth (PTB) is defined as delivery occurring before 37 weeks of gestation (1).



An estimated 15 million babies are born preterm each year, which accounts for more than 1 in 10 births.

Approximately one million children succumb each year to complications arising from PPT.



It serves as a significant public health indicator arising from various factors, including infections, maternal health issues, multiple pregnancies, and/or the induction of labor or cesarean delivery.

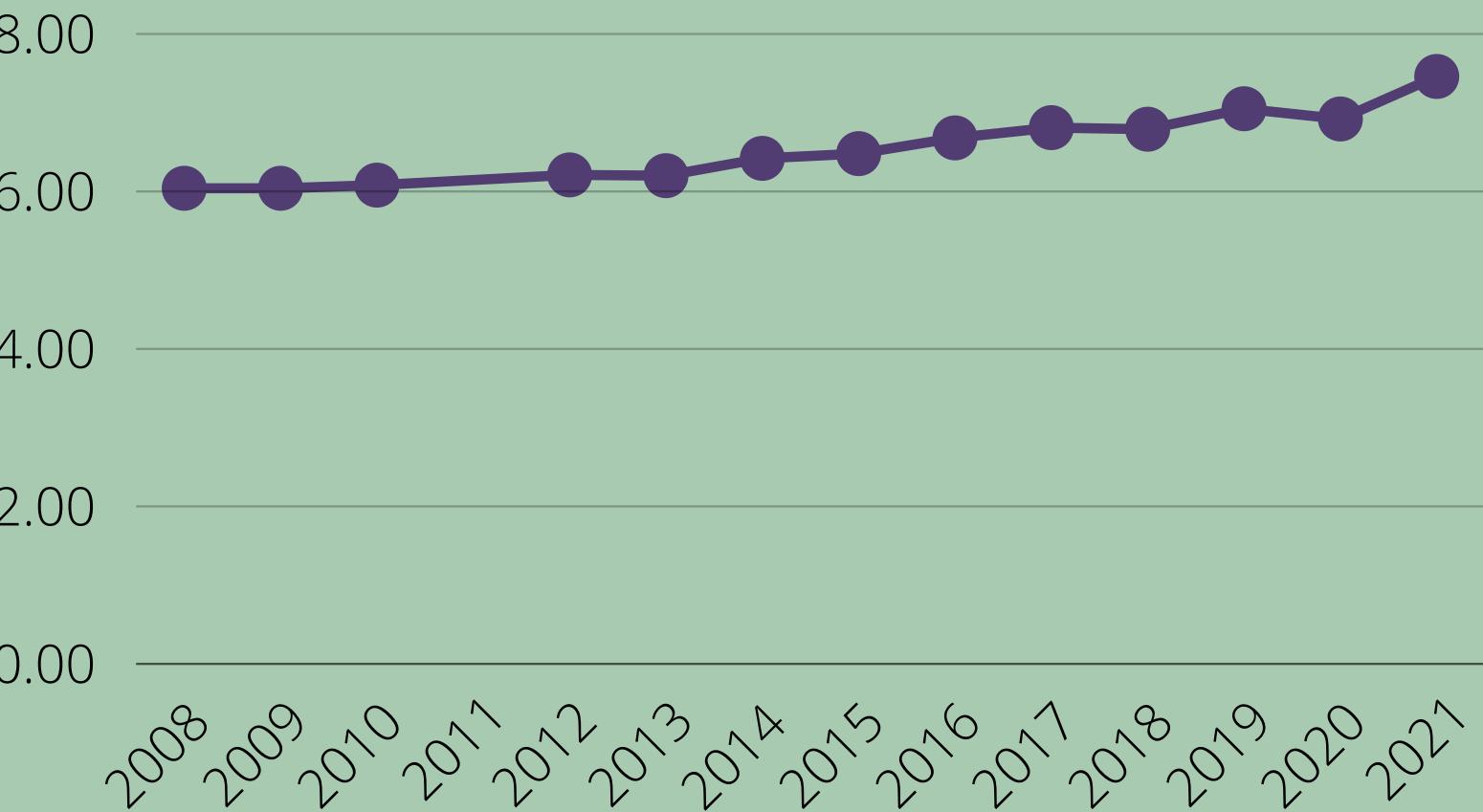


At the individual level, PPT is linked to heightened neonatal mortality, respiratory complications, feeding challenges, growth retardation, and infections.



In addition to the heightened risk of developmental disabilities, including cerebral palsy and retinopathy of prematurity, there are long-term chronic conditions that may manifest in adulthood, such as cardiovascular disease (2).

INCIDENCE OF BPN IN MEXICO, 2008-2021



1 World Health Organization. Preterm Births [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2022 Nov 12]. Available from: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/preterm-birth>

2 WHO recommendations for the care of preterm or low birth weight infants. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022. License: CC BY-NC-SA

3.0 IGO

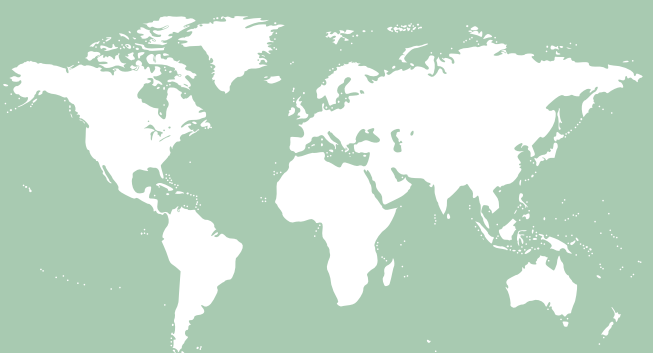
Estimates for 2011 were removed due to inconsistencies between the bases published by SINAC.

PARTO PRETÉRMINO

DEFINICIÓN



De acuerdo con la Organización Mundial de la Salud, el Parto Pretérmino (PPT) se define como el nacimiento antes de las 37 semanas de gestación (1).



Se estima que **15 millones** de bebés son **PPT** cada año. Eso es más de **1 de cada 10** bebés.

Aproximadamente **1 millón** de niños **mueren** cada año debido a complicaciones del PPT



Es un indicador importante de salud pública que ocurre por diversas razones como: infecciones, enfermedades maternas, embarazo múltiple y/o inducción de la labor de parto o cesárea.

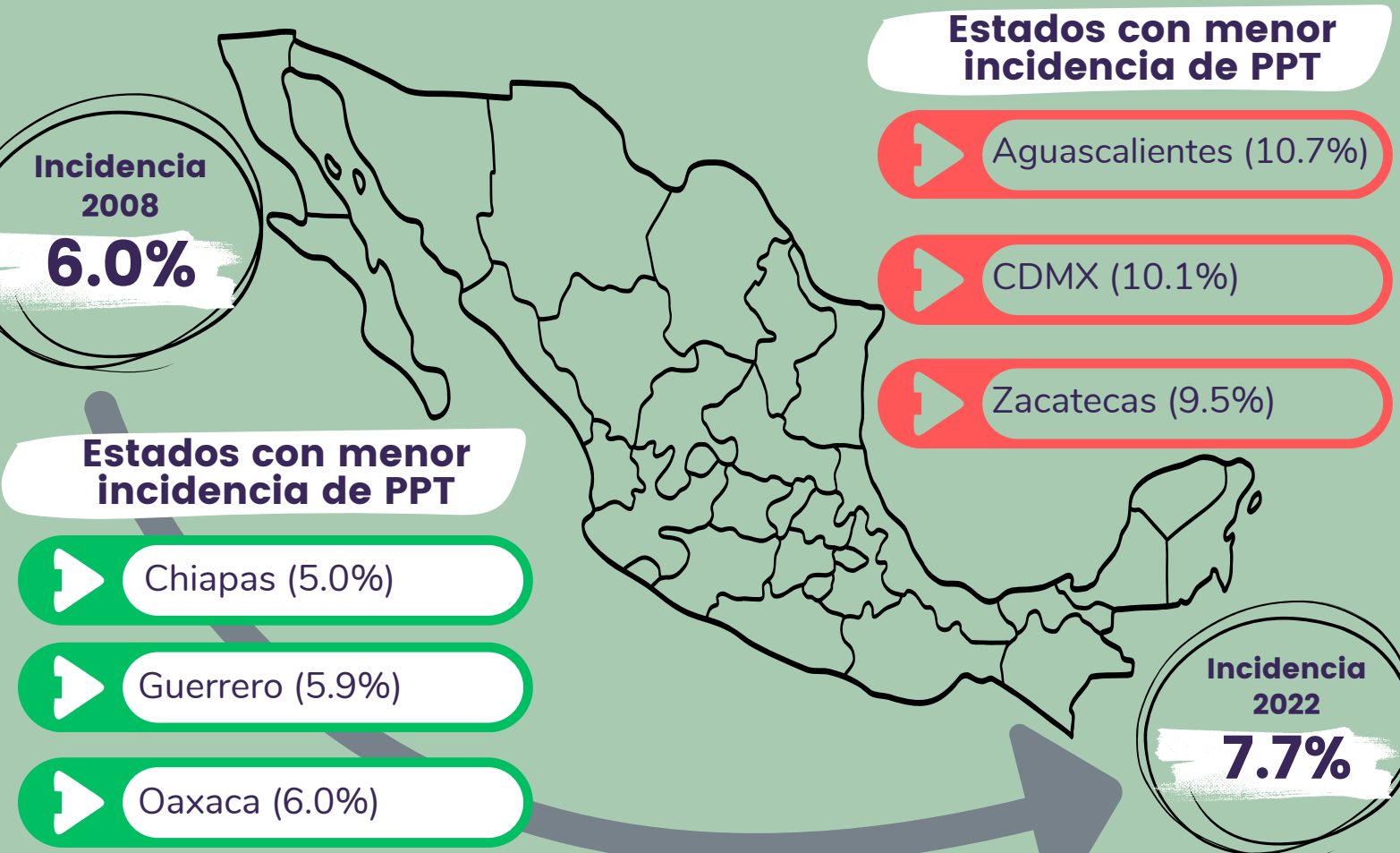


A nivel individual, el PPT se asocia con mayor mortalidad neonatal, problemas respiratorios, dificultad para alimentarse, retraso en el crecimiento e infecciones.



Así como mayor riesgo de discapacidades del desarrollo, incluidas la parálisis cerebral y la retinopatía del prematuro, y afecciones crónicas a largo plazo que aparecen en la edad adulta, como las enfermedades cardiovasculares (2)

INCIDENCIA DE PPT EN MÉXICO, 2008-2022





Observatorio
Materno Infantil

PRETERM BIRTH

DEFINITION



According to the World Health Organization (WHO), Preterm Birth (PTB) is defined as delivery occurring before 37 weeks of gestation (1).



An estimated 15 million babies born preterm each year, which accounts for more than 1 in 10 births. Approximately one million children die each year to complications arising from PTB.



PTB is an important public health indicator due to several factors, including infections, maternal health problems, multiple pregnancies, and/or induction of labor or cesarean delivery.

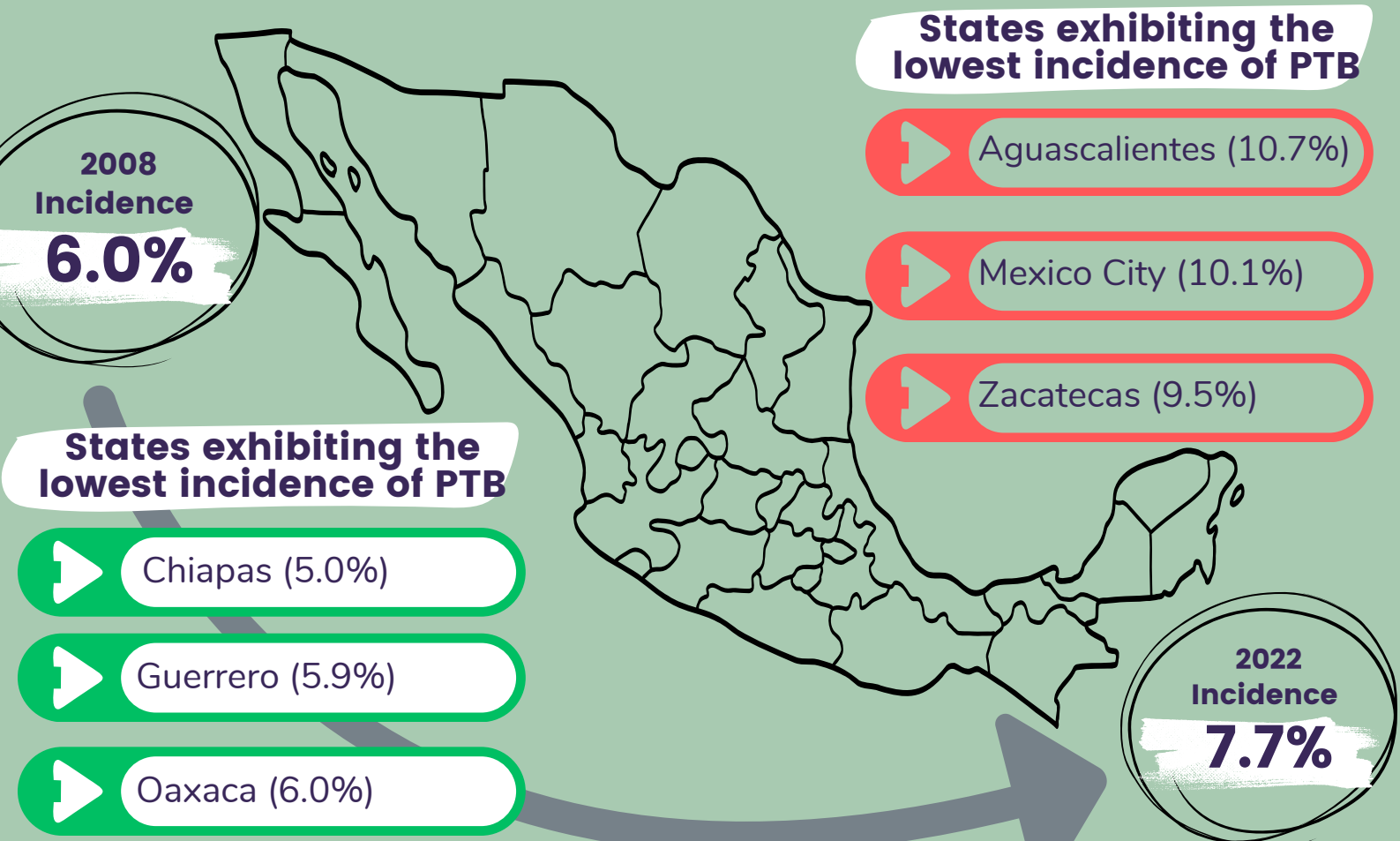


On an individual level, PTB is associated with increased neonatal mortality, respiratory complications, feeding problems, growth retardation and infections.



In addition to the increased risk of developmental disorders, including cerebral palsy and retinopathy of prematurity, there are long-term chronic conditions that can manifest in adulthood, such as cardiovascular disease (2).

INCIDENCE OF PTB IN MEXICO, 2008-2022



1 World Health Organization. Preterm Births [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2022 Nov 12]. Available from: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/preterm-birth>
2 WHO recommendations for the care of preterm or low birth weight infants. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022. License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO
Estimates for 2011 were removed due to inconsistencies between the bases published by SINAC.



Observatorio
Materno Infantil

MACROSOMÍA FETAL



DEFINICIÓN

La macrosomía fetal se define como el peso al nacimiento mayor a 4,000 gramos. (1)

En todo el mundo, la macrosomía afecta del 3 al 15 % de todos los embarazos (3).



En los países desarrollados, la macrosomía oscila entre el 5 % y el 20 % en todos los nacimientos (3).

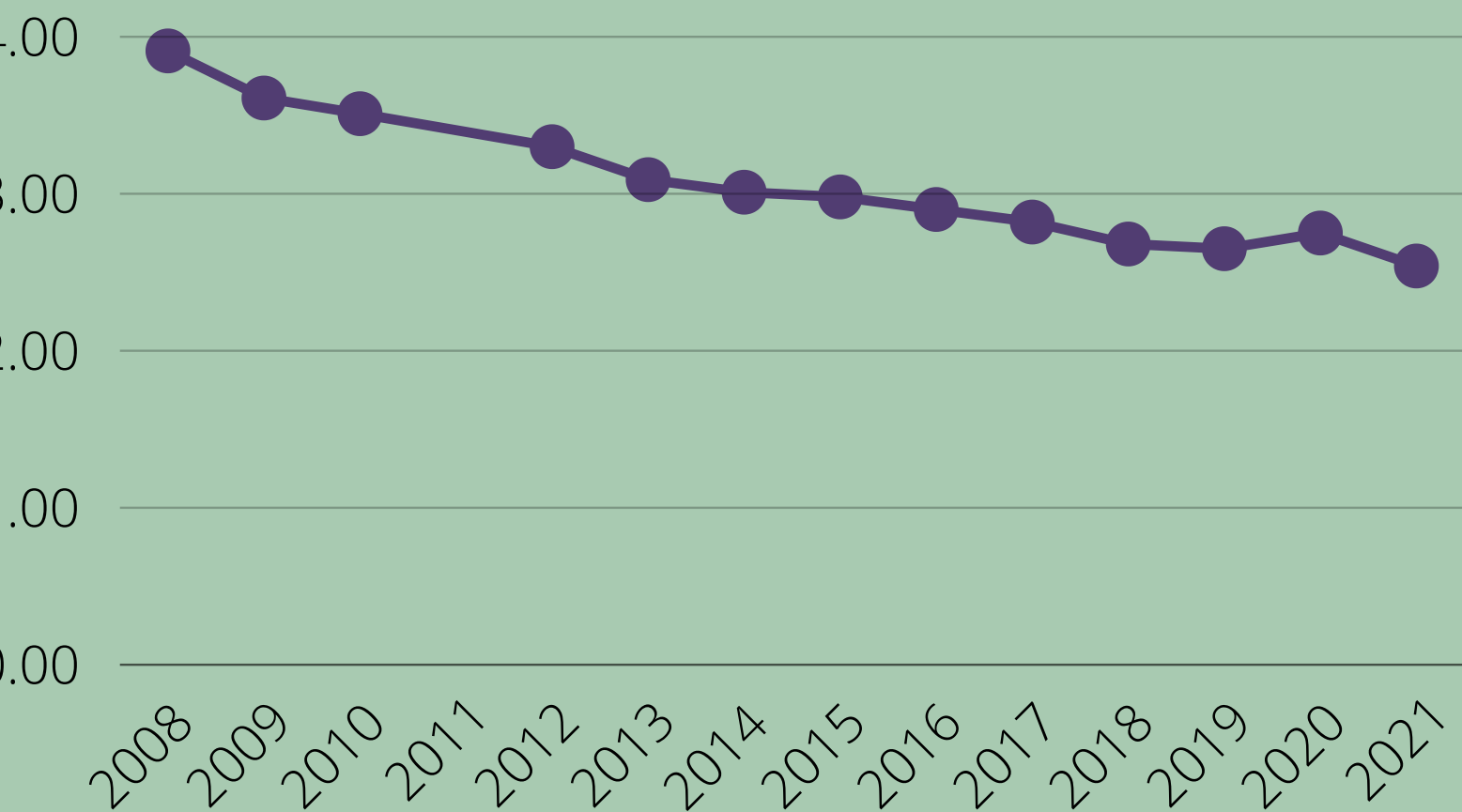


Es un indicador importante de salud pública que resume diversas condiciones maternas de salud adversas como: malnutrición, diabetes gestacional, ganancia de peso excesivo durante el embarazo, obesidad pregestacional, y/o mala atención durante el embarazo.



La macrosomía es un predictor de salud que se asocia con mayor morbilidad neonatal, distocia de hombros, lesiones al nacer, complicaciones durante el parto, mayor riesgo de enfermedades crónicas a largo plazo (2).

INCIDENCIA DE MACROSOMÍA EN MÉXICO, 2008-2021



1 Nguyen MT, Ouzounian JG. Evaluation and Management of Fetal Macrosomia. Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am. 2021;48(2):387-99.

2 Committee on Practice Bulletins. Clinical Management Guidelines for Obstetrician - Gynecologists. Obstet Gynecol [Internet]. 2020;133(76):168-86.

Available from: <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/practice-bulletin/articles/2020/07/diagnosis-and-management-of-vulvar-skin-disorders>
3 Adugna DG, Enyew EF, Jemberie MT. Prevalence and Associated Factors of Macrosomia Among Newborns Delivered in University of Gondar Comprehensive Specialized Hospital, Gondar, Ethiopia: An Institution-Based Cross-Sectional Study. Pediatr Heal Med Ther [Internet]. 2020 Dec;Volume 11(1):495-503. Available from: <https://www.dovepress.com/prevalence-and-associated-factors-of-macrosomia-among-newborns-deliver-peer-reviewed-article-PHMT>

* Se eliminaron las estimaciones de 2011 debido a discrepancias entre las bases publicadas por el SINAC.



Observatorio
Materno Infantil

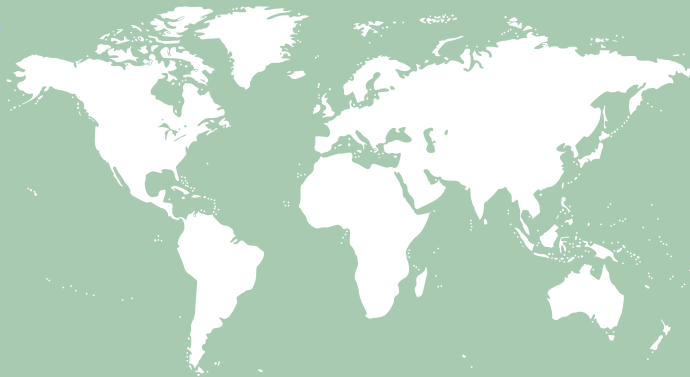
FETAL MACROSOMIA



DEFINITION

Fetal macrosomia is characterized by a birth weight exceeding 4,000 grams. (1)

Globally, macrosomia impacts 3 to 15% of all pregnancies (3).



In developed nations, macrosomia occurs in 5% to 20% of all births (3).

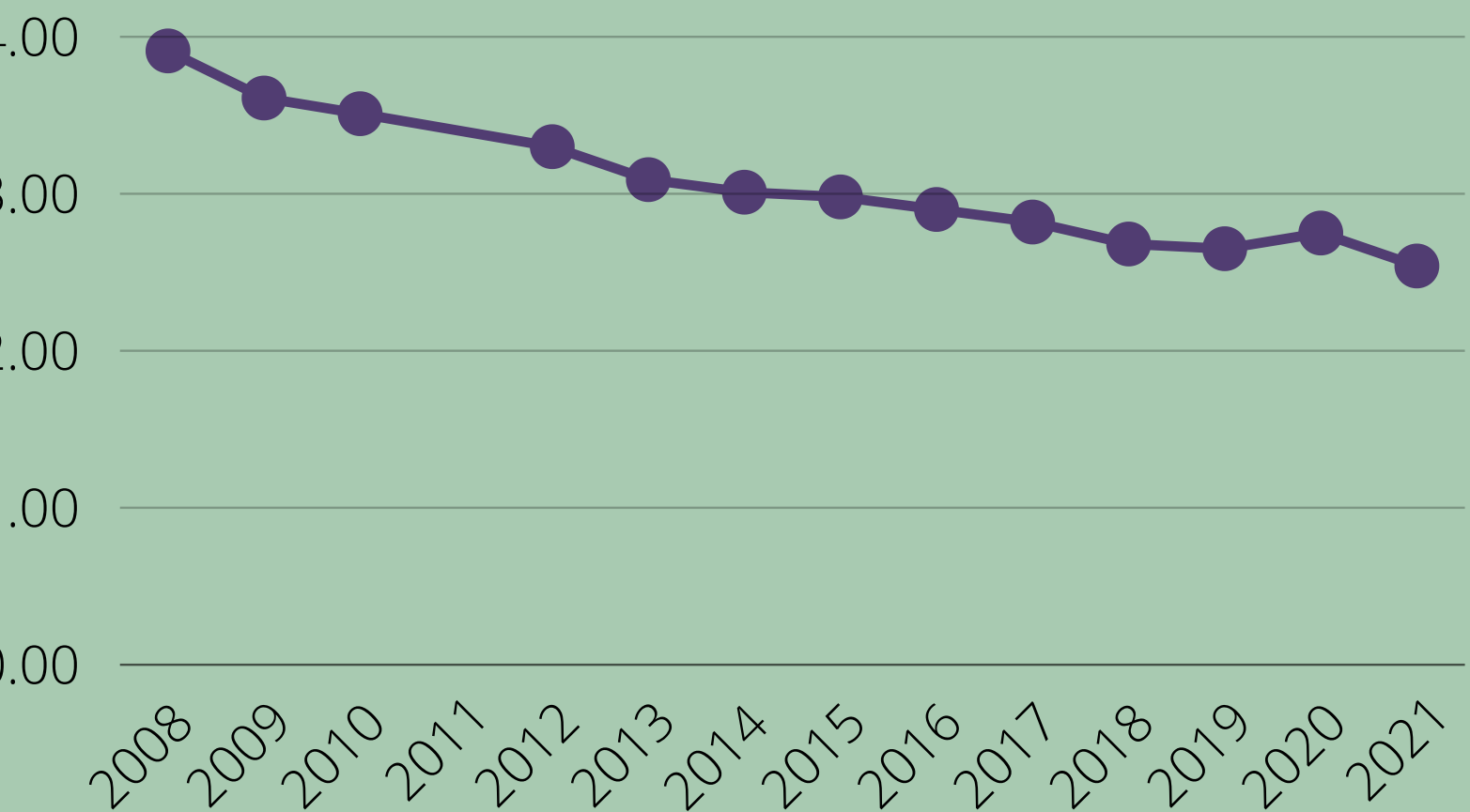


It serves as a crucial public health indicator that encapsulates a range of detrimental maternal health conditions, including malnutrition, gestational diabetes, excessive weight gain during pregnancy, pre-pregnancy obesity, and inadequate prenatal care.



Macrosomia serves as a health predictor linked to heightened neonatal morbidity, shoulder dystocia, birth injuries, complications during delivery, and an elevated risk of long-term chronic diseases (2).

INCIDENCE OF MACROSOMIA IN MEXICO, 2008-2021



1 Nguyen MT, Ouzounian JG. Assessment and Management of Fetal Macrosomia. *Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am.* 2021;48(2):387-99.
2 Committee on Practice Bulletins. Clinical Management Guidelines for Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *Obstet Gynecol* [Internet]. 2020;133(76):168-86. Available from: <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/practice-bulletin/articles/2020/07/diagnosis-and-management-of-vulvar-skin-disorders>
Adugna DG, Enyew EF, Jemberie MT. Prevalence and Associated Factors of Macrosomia Among Newborns Delivered at the University of Gondar Comprehensive Specialized Hospital, Gondar, Ethiopia: An Institution-Based Cross-Sectional Study. *Pediatr Heal Med Ther* [Internet]. 2020 Dec; Volume 11(1): 495-503. Available from: <https://www.dovepress.com/prevalence-and-associated-factors-of-macrosomia-among-newborns-deliver-peer-reviewed-article-PHMT> * Estimates from 2011 were excluded due to discrepancies between the databases published by SINAC.



**Observatorio
Materno Infantil**

MACROSOMÍA FETAL



DEFINICIÓN

La macrosomía fetal se define como el peso al nacimiento mayor a 4,000 gramos. (1)

En todo el mundo, la macrosomía afecta del 3 al 15 % de todos los embarazos (3).



En los países desarrollados, la macrosomía oscila entre el 5 % y el 20 % en todos los nacimientos (3).

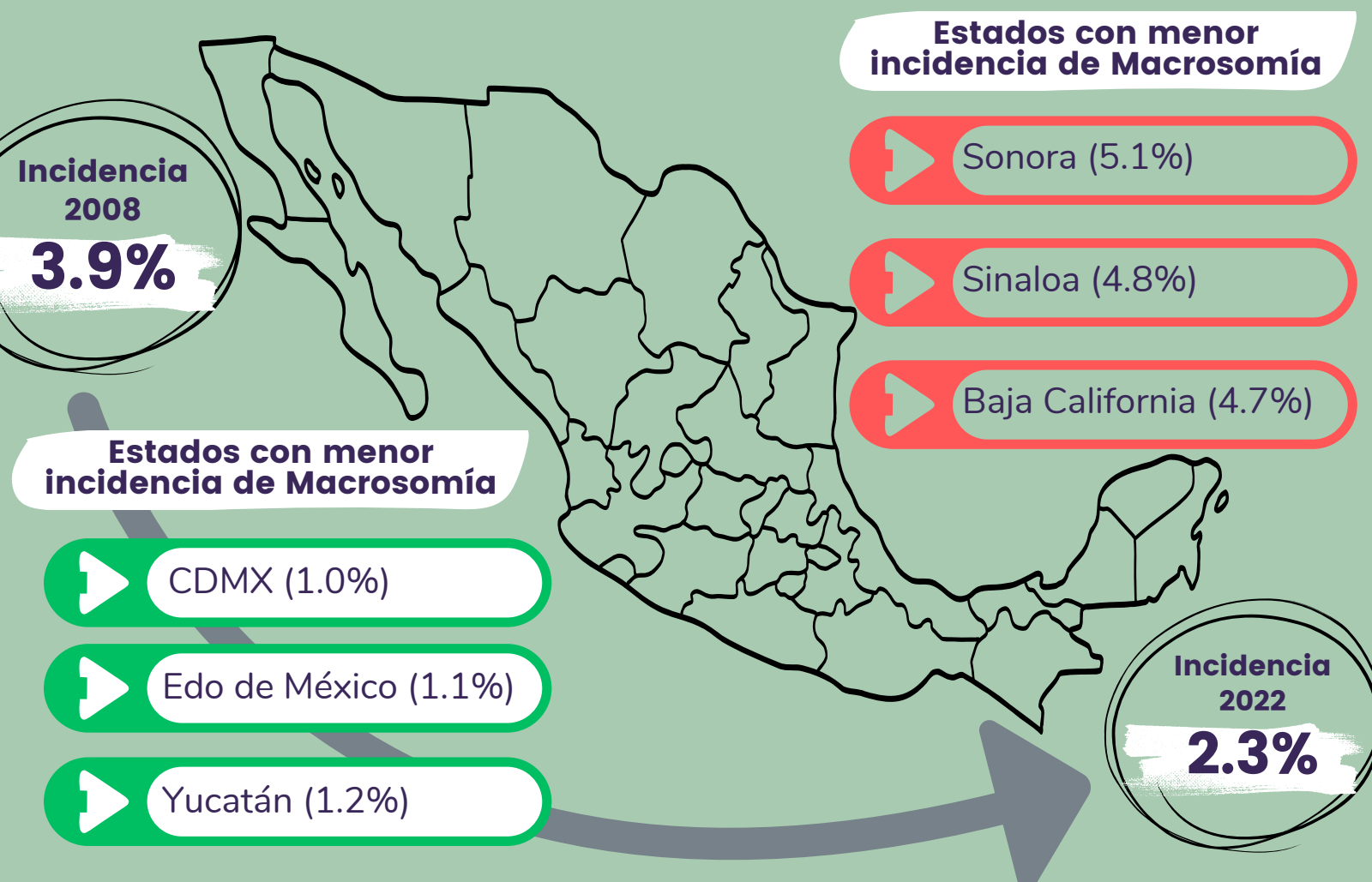


Es un indicador importante de salud pública que resume diversas condiciones maternas de salud adversas como: malnutrición, diabetes gestacional, ganancia de peso excesivo durante el embarazo, obesidad pregestacional, y/o mala atención durante el embarazo.



La macrosomía es un predictor de salud que se asocia con mayor morbilidad neonatal, distocia de hombros, lesiones al nacer, complicaciones durante el parto, mayor riesgo de enfermedades crónicas a largo plazo (2).

INCIDENCIA DE MACROSOMÍA EN MÉXICO, 2008-2022



1 Nguyen MT, Ouzounian JG. Evaluation and Management of Fetal Macrosomia. Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am. 2021;48(2):387-99.

2 Committee on Practice Bulletins. Clinical Management Guidelines for Obstetrician - Gynecologists. Obstet Gynecol [Internet]. 2020;133(76):168-86.

3 Adugna DG, Enyew EF, Jemberie MT. Prevalence and Associated Factors of Macrosomia Among Newborns Delivered in University of Gondar Comprehensive Specialized Hospital, Gondar, Ethiopia: An Institution-Based Cross-Sectional Study. Pediatr Heal Med Ther [Internet]. 2020 Dec;Volume 11(1):495-503. Available from: <https://www.dovepress.com/prevalence-and-associated-factors-of-macrosomia-among-newborns-deliver-peer-reviewed-article-PHMT>

* Se eliminaron las estimaciones de 2011 debido a discrepancias entre las bases publicadas por el SINAC.



Observatorio
Materno Infantil

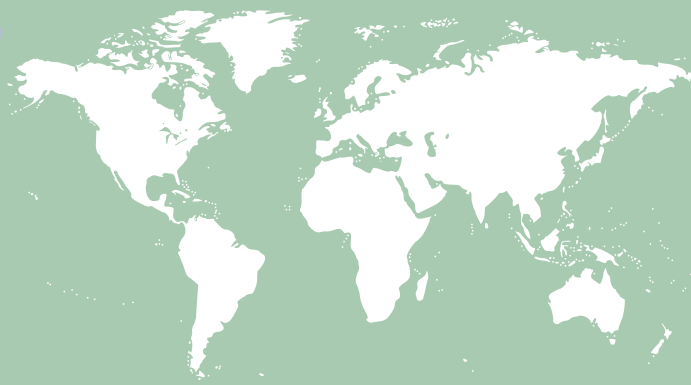
FETAL MACROSOMIA



DEFINITION

Fetal macrosomia is defined as birth weight over 4,000 grams. (1)

Globally, macrosomia impacts 3% to 15% of all pregnancies (3).



In developed countries, macrosomia occurs in 5% to 20% of all births (3).

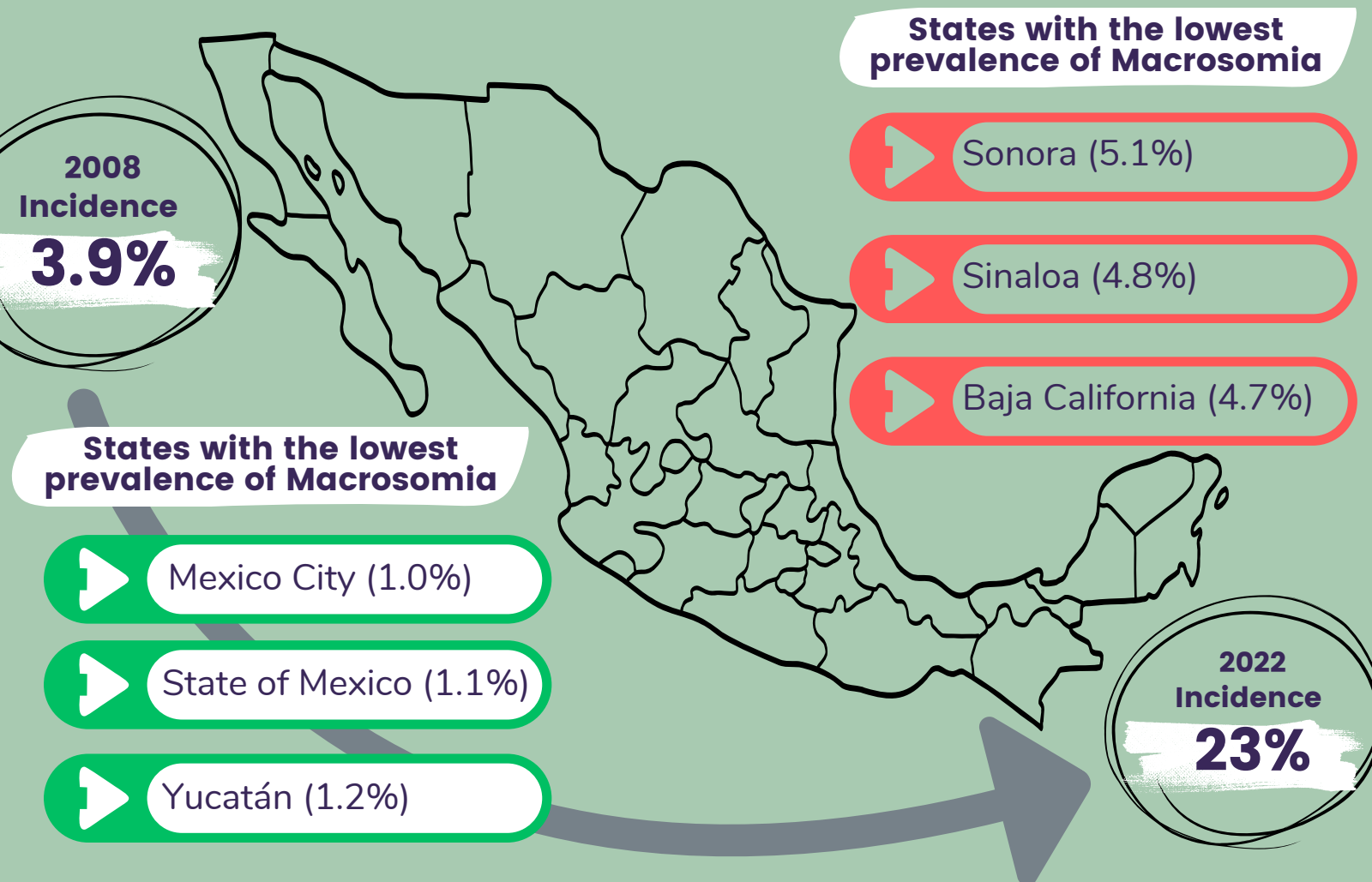


The indicator summarizes various adverse conditions for maternal health, such as: poor nutrition, gestational diabetes, excessive weight gain during pregnancy, pre-pregnancy obesity, and/or poor care during pregnancy.



Macrosomia is a health predictor associated to heightened neonatal morbidity, shoulder dystocia, birth injuries, complications during delivery, and an elevated risk of long-term chronic diseases (2).

INCIDENCE OF MACROSOMIA IN MEXICO, 2008-2022



1 Nguyen MT, Ouzounian JG. Assessment and Management of Fetal Macrosomia. *Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am.* 2021;48(2):387-99.
2 Committee on Practice Bulletins. Clinical Management Guidelines for Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *Obstet Gynecol* [Internet]. 2020;133(76):168-86. Available from: <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/practice-bulletin/articles/2020/07/diagnosis-and-management-of-vulvar-skin-disorders>
Adugna DG, Enyew EF, Jemberie MT. Prevalence and Associated Factors of Macrosomia Among Newborns Delivered at the University of Gondar Comprehensive Specialized Hospital, Gondar, Ethiopia: An Institution-Based Cross-Sectional Study. *Pediatr Heal Med Ther* [Internet]. 2020 Dec; Volume 11(1): 495-503. Available from: <https://www.dovepress.com/prevalence-and-associated-factors-of-macrosomia-among-newborns-deliver-peer-reviewed-article-PHMT> * Estimates from 2011 were excluded due to discrepancies between the databases published by SINAC.