

**Sohair Metwally Ahmed, 2005**

**Causes and Consequences of Maternal Health in Egypt 2000.**

This study concentrates on examining women's health. It tries to discuss the prevalence of anemia among ever married women aged 15-49, nutritional status among non-pregnant women, complications associated with pregnancy and complications during delivery. The study attempts to analyze the status of maternal health in Egypt for the last child during the five years period preceding the Egypt Demographic and Health Survey, 2000. The study results of the hemoglobin for women indicated that around three of ten women have some degree of anemia. The prevalence of anemia by demographic factors can be concluded, as follows: Age is associated with anemia levels, with women aged 35 and older being somewhat less likely to be at least mildly anemic than younger women. Currently married women are slightly more likely to be at least mildly anemic than women who are not currently married. The prevalence of anemia is considerably higher for breastfeeding women. Women who first married in their younger teenage years are more likely severely anemic than those who in older ages. As for nutritional status and reproductive health measures: Women with a low body mass index BMI less than 18.5 Kg/m<sup>2</sup> have a higher prevalence of moderate and mild anemia than women with a BMI. Shorter women have a higher prevalence of anemia than other women. The percentage of women during last pregnancy who were not checked by a doctor are slightly more likely to be severely anemic than women who were checked by a doctor. Looking at the socioeconomic characteristics, total women are slightly more likely than urban women to be at least mildly anemic. Women with no education are slightly more likely to be at least mildly anemic than the highly educated women. Women not working for cash are slightly more likely to be at least mildly anemic compared to those working for cash. Women who are regularly exposed to the mass media are less likely to have anemia. Women from nuclear family are substantially less likely to be mildly anemia than women form any other family type. Women living in a household with family size of six persons and greater are more likely to have moderate severe anemia and mildly anemic than women living with less than six persons.