Effects of recruiting midwives into family physician program on the percentage of low birth weight (LBW) infants in rural areas of Kurdistan

Shayesteh Hajizadeh¹, Fahimeh Ramezani Tehrani*,², Masoumeh Simbar¹, Farshad Farzadfar³

Abstract

Background: LBW is an important factor that can affect infant mortality and represents an index of economic and social development. It is expected that an increase in the density of midwives attending family physician programs will lead to a decrease in LBW in health centers. This study aimed to compare the percentage of LBW infants before and after the implementation of the family physician program in health centers with and without an increase in midwives density.

Methods: This cross-sectional study compared the percentage of LBW infants before and after the implementation of family physician programs in rural health centers with and without changes in midwives density in Kurdistan. In this study, we included 668 mothers of 2-month-old children and administered structured interviews in 2005 and 2013. Data were analyzed using the difference-in-differences and the Matchit statistical models.

Results: The Matchit model showed a significant average percentage increase 0.08 (0.006–0.17) in LBW infants born between 2005 and 2013 in health centers where the density of midwives increased compared with those where it remained unchanged. The difference-in-differences model showed that the odds ratio of LBW infants is increased by more than twice among participants who had a history of caesarean section.

Conclusion: The results of this study showed that an increase in the density of midwives in a family physician program did not have an impact on reducing the percentage of LBW infants born between 2005 and 2013, in health centers where the density of midwives augmented compared to those where it remained unaltered; it indicated that the increase in the density of midwives alone was not efficient. On the other hand, the results of our study show an increase in the risk of infants born at a LBW due to caesarean section. It is recommended that obstetricians and gynecologists must strictly control pregnancies and avoid unnecessary termination of pregnancy.

Keywords: Low birth weight, Delivery of health care, Outcome assessment, Kurdistan, Iran

Introduction

Birth weight is one of the most important health indicators of development in every country as one of the main factors for normal growth and development and even survival of newborns and infants (1). LBW is an important factor that can affect infant mortality, with serious consequences during infancy (2), childhood (3) and even adulthood (4).

The risk factors for LBW vary among populations (5), and are also considerably different between term and preterm deliveries. For example, one of the causes of LBW is preterm delivery, which may occur due to an early elective caesarean section followed by maternal or fetal indications (6). Therefore, it is recommended to precisely control pregnancies and prevent unnecessary termination of pregnancy.
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pregnancy (7).

Other factors influencing LBW in newborns are the lack or inadequate prenatal care (8,9). Some studies showed that the socioeconomic status of families and communities represents an important factor in reducing the prevalence of LBW infants (10,11) and other determinants of LBW are smoking (9), low maternal education (12), younger maternal age (13), marital status, slight weight gain during pregnancy, hypertension, genitourinary tract infection in pregnancy, parity, and fewer prenatal consultations (14).

Interventions to reduce the LBW can be classified as primary (directed to all women before or during pregnancy to prevent and reduce risk), secondary (aimed at eliminating or reducing risk in women with known risk factors) (15). Therefore, delivering prenatal care and training pregnant women, particularly those with low socioeconomic status, can be effective in reducing LBW infants and thus decreasing infant mortality (16).

International studies have shown that people’s access to primary health care services can be effective in reducing the infant mortality rate (17), and better primary care is associated with reduced rate of newborns with LBW (18). The content of prenatal care emphasizes on the primary prevention of the risk of preterm birth because this is higher among women who do not receive those services (15,19).

Several studies have shown the effects of the availability of health care practitioners on improving primary care and basic preventive services (20). There is substantial evidence suggesting that increased access to skilled health care staff leads to improvements in health indicators for mothers and new-borns (21-23). The expansion of primary health care, access to family physicians and the implementation of an integrated maternal health program in Brazil were effective in promoting maternal and neonatal health in another study (24).

Some studies conducted in the United States showed that states with a higher density of family physician have better health indices, including a lower rate of LBW infants (25,26). The development of rural midwife programs in Indonesia is associated with an increase in birth weight (27).

After the remarkable success of health care services in reducing mortality and improving fertility in rural areas, in recent years, health care systems of the Islamic Republic of Iran have made fundamental changes in the delivery of medical services in villages and towns with population <20,000 (28). In the family physician program, health teams, which include doctors, midwives, behvarzes and other technicians, provide services for 2000-4000 individuals. The teams are responsible for promoting public health, providing primary health care and, if necessary, referring to the next level. After referral to higher levels of expertise, family physicians, and their team are responsible for later follow-ups. All health care services for the population are actively provided by the family physician program and followed up through household visits (28).

Family physician program is held in most of the rural areas in the country, will play an important role in face-to-face education and controlling risk factors of LBW (29).

In order to design and implement appropriate policies to reduce the percentage of LBW infants at the national and local level, it is necessary to assess the factors affecting the incidence of LBW, including the use of human resources to provide preventive services.

Given that, this study was designed and aimed to compare the percentage of LBW infants before and after the implementation of family physician program in health centres with and without changes in midwives density.

Methods

Data

This quasi-experiment study aimed to determine the effects of recruiting midwives into a family physician program on the percentage of LBW infants. The rural health centres that implemented a family physician program in this study were divided into two groups: health centres that had an increase in their density of midwives during the study’s time frame and health centres that had no change in their density of midwives during the same period. The percentage of LBW Infants was compared between participants who sought preventative care for their child at the health centre belonging to one of these two groups. Data collected from mothers who had been referred to the village health houses to vaccinate their 2-month-old children.

The unprocessed data that was used as our source of data before establishing the family physician program in 2005 was from the National Plan for Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Survey (IMES) of Reproductive Health Programs. The researcher collected the data after the implementation of family physician program in 2013. Consistent with the sampling method used for the monitoring and evaluation of reproductive health programs in 2005, the 2013 sampling was conducted in the same village health houses, using the same sample size (Table 1).

The study sample consisted of 668 mothers who had children <2 months old in 2005 and 2013. These mothers were selected from the population of all mothers with 2-month-old children who were referred to the village health houses for vaccinations of their 2-month old infants.

The data collection tool for the study in 2013 was a questionnaire used for monitoring and evaluation of reproductive health programs in 2005. An expert committee of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education had tested this questionnaire for validity and reliability in the years 2002-2004 (30).

Table 1. Sampling frame in rural area of Kurdistan province in the survey of 2005 and 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Health Center</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanandaj</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamyan</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghorveh</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marivan</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banikh</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saghez</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajar</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divandareh</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Definition of variables**

Based on World Health Organization (WHO)'s definition, LBW defines as a child with birth weight lower than 2500g (31). In this study, an illiterate is defined a person who is unable to read or write.

Prenatal complications include the followings: hypertension, premature rupture of membranes, bleeding in the last three months, one-sided swelling of the legs and thighs, blurred vision or headache cause by hypertension, preterm labor, fever, chills, convulsions or loss of consciousness of shocks, bleeding, urinary tract infections, kidney disease, severe and continuous vomiting, poor weight gain, anemia, dental infection, abscesses, severe toothache, preterm delivery, late delivery, gestational diabetes.

Continuity of prenatal care: Delivery of prenatal care for a total of eight times during the pregnancy, delivery of prenatal care for two times up to the 20th week of pregnancy (until the 4th gestational month); delivery of prenatal care for three times at the 26th to 37th gestational weeks (6, 7 and 8months); delivery of prenatal care for three times at the 38th to 40th gestational weeks (9 month).

Standard prenatal care: Prenatal care consistent with the integrated health care services designed for maternal health.

History of high-risk medical conditions include the followings: Diabetes, heart disease, asthma, epilepsy, hypertension, anemia, kidney disease (kidney infection requiring hospitalization), TB.

History of high-risk obstetric conditions include the followings in previous pregnancies (excluding this pregnancy and delivery): Molar pregnancy, ectopic pregnancy, preterm labor, delivered late, stillbirth, miscarriage.

The family physician program: family physician program has been started since 2005 as a basic health plan in Iran. At the first step, all residents of villages and towns in the country, with under 20,000 people have to get advantages in equal conditions and comfortable access to health services from this program. For a team of family physicians a population of about 2000 to 4000 people were assigned. Family physician teams consist of: family physicians, midwives and other technicians, who were based in rural health centres. Access to family physicians and midwives were possible via referrals from the behvarz (a formally trained community health worker) who is unable to read or write.

The village health house is the most peripheral health delivery facility in rural areas and the place from which the behvarz (a formally trained community health worker) works. Each health house is designed to cover a target population of about 1500. Behvarz’s services in health house were supported and supervised by family physicians and midwives, who were based in rural health centres (Fig. 1).

The density of rural community health (Behvarz) workers, family physicians or midwives was calculated as the total number of professionals per 1000 persons in the population.

Socioeconomic data: The characteristics of the villages covered by the health centres were collected, including data on schools, electricity, piped water, gas pipelines, mailboxes, public Internet access and public transportation access and access to newspapers, banks and stores. These data were collected for the years 2005 and 2013. The information about the villages were collapsed at the level of health centres and weighted based on the population of each village. After using principal component analysis (PCA) the percentage of variance explained the first factor reached Rho= 0.2630. By removing variables that had high unexplained percentages, the percentage of the variance that explained the first factor reached Rho= 0.4023.

**Data Analysis**

After completing the questionnaire and checklists, the collected data was analysed using R and Stata software. To determine the effects of family physician programs on factors associated with caesarean section rates, we used statistical models, including the difference-in-differences model and non-parametric and parametric combined models, of which Matchit was the most appropriate model. We used Matchit model because propensity score matching is a powerful method for to evaluate community-based interventions and clarify the causal relations; it is used when the random implementation of an intervention is neither practical nor ethical. This method can help to reduce selection bias, which is common in observational studies (33,34).

In our study, the intervention was not randomly applied to the health centres, so Matchit was used to show that the changes in the rates of prenatal, postpartum and neonatal complications before and after the intervention had happened under equal conditions.

The final form of difference in difference model was as follows:

\[ Y_{icd} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 K_d + \beta_2 T_c + \beta_3 (K_d*T_c) + \beta_4 PM + \beta_5 (OHRD) + \beta_6 X + \delta_d + \mu_c + \epsilon_{icd} \]

- \( Y \): index of LBW
- \( T \): 0=2005; 1=2013
- \( K \): 0=Health centers without increase in their density of midwives; 1=Health centers with increase in their density of midwives.
- \( T*K \): It was equal to 1 when the health centres have increased in their density of midwives in 2013.
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To neutralize the effects of random assignment to different districts, the districts of Kurdistan province were entered into the model as indicator variables.

All necessary ethical considerations were honoured in this research. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services and informed consent was obtained from the participants.

### Results

According to the results of a study in 2005 and 2013, 80.8% (n=21) and 85% (n=17) of infants born at a LBW were in health centres that had an increase in their density of midwives during the study’s time frame, respectively (Table 2).

About 6.5% and 33.8% of the density of midwives were in the fifth quintile in 2005 and 2013 (Table 3).

According to the results of the difference-in-differences model for the intervention (Table 4), there was a decrease in the index of LBW in 2013 compared to 2005, OR=0.9 (95% CI: 0.2–4.6), p=0.9, even though this is not statistically significant. There was an increase in the index of LBW in 2013 compared to 2005 in health centres where there was an increase in the density of midwives, compared with those health centres that showed no increase , OR=1.05 (95% CI: 0.16–6.6), p=0.95, even though this is not statistically significant.

Concerning the other variables entered into the model, the results showed that the odds ratio of LBW infants increases by more than twice among participants who had a history of the caesarean section, OR=2.2 (95% CI: 1.16–4.29), p=0.01.

Matchit model showed a significant average percentage increase 0.08 (0.006–0.17) in LBW infants born between 2005 and 2013 in health centres where the density of midwives increased compared with those where it remained unchanged

### Discussion

The results of this study showed that an increase in the density of midwives in a family physician program did not have an impact on reducing the percentage of LBW infants born between 2005 and 2013, in health centres where the density of midwives augmented compared to those where it remained unaltered.

The result of studies that conducted in Kermanshah province (35) and Qazvin province (36) showed an increase in the prevalence of LBW after implementing family physician program.

In this study according to the results of the difference-in-differences model, there was a decrease in the index of LBW in 2013 compared to 2005, even though this is not statistically significant. The study on Mother and Child Health Indices in Rural Population Auspices of Mashhad did not show any significant difference between the mean values of LBW before and after the implementation of a family physician (37).

However, Frankenberg and Thomas (2001) achieved a contrary result in their research; it was shown that the development of rural midwife program in Indonesia is associated with an increase in birth weight (27). Women who
participated in St. Louis program, compared with matched and unmatched groups, had lower rates of preterm and LBW infants (38). A study conducted by Vogel and Ackerman showed that increasing number of family physicians and delivering primary care services is associated with a reduction in LBW rate (26). Some studies conducted in the United States showed that states with a higher density of family physician, even after controlling for socioeconomic and demographic variables, have better health indices, including lower LBW rate (25,26).

Also, in this study, the odds ratio of LBW infants increased by more than twice among participants who had a history of caesarean section. One of the causes of LBW is preterm delivery, which may be due to early elective caesarean section followed by maternal or foetal indications (5-6,39).

The results of a cohort study in Brazil showed that after controlling for some confounding factors, there is a statistically significant association between caesarean delivery and LBW (40). Overall, recent studies reported serious concerns about a possible link between caesarean section and LBW or preterm birth (40). There are still many cases of unnecessary caesarean section (41). The results of our study showed an increase in the risk of LBW infants due to caesarean section. It is recommended that obstetricians and gynaecologists must be recommended to strictly control pregnancies and avoid unnecessary termination of pregnancy.

### Table 3. Density of midwives, family physicians and Behvarzes in health centers in the survey of 2005 and 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>2005 N(%)</th>
<th>2013 N(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Density of midwives</td>
<td>First quintile</td>
<td>29(37.66)</td>
<td>1(1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second quintile</td>
<td>20(25.97)</td>
<td>11(14.29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third quintile</td>
<td>13(16.88)</td>
<td>18(23.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fourth quintile</td>
<td>10(12.99)</td>
<td>21(27.27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fifth quintile</td>
<td>5(6.49)</td>
<td>26(33.77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of family physicians</td>
<td>First quintile</td>
<td>27(35.06)</td>
<td>3(3.90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second quintile</td>
<td>16(20.78)</td>
<td>15(19.48)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third quintile</td>
<td>13(16.88)</td>
<td>18(23.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fourth quintile</td>
<td>12(15.58)</td>
<td>19(24.68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fifth quintile</td>
<td>9(11.69)</td>
<td>22(28.57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of rural community health (Behvarz) workers</td>
<td>First quintile</td>
<td>19(24.68)</td>
<td>11(14.29)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second quintile</td>
<td>19(24.68)</td>
<td>12(15.58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third quintile</td>
<td>15(19.48)</td>
<td>16(20.78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fourth quintile</td>
<td>14(18.8)</td>
<td>17(22.08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fifth quintile</td>
<td>10(12.99)</td>
<td>21(27.27)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4. Relationship between variables and LBW Infant in rural areas of Kurdistan (2005: N=668, 2013: N=668)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>LBW (Yes, No)</th>
<th>Difference in difference model OR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interaction between intervention and time</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.05 (0.16 – 6.6) p=0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.9 (0.2 – 4.6) p=0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intervention (increase in the density of midwives)</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1.23 (0.35 – 4.13) p=0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.99 (0.92 – 1.06) p=0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.97 (0.71 – 1.34) p=0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.48 (0.22 – 0.97) p=0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.56 (0.12 – 2.6) p=0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking or drug abuse</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.69 (0.65 – 4.37) p=0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of high risk medical or obstetric conditions</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.93 (0.95 – 3.92) p=0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prenatal complications</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.2 (0.91 – 3.12) p=0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cesarean section</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.23 (1.16 – 4.29) p=0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard prenatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.8 (0.39 – 1.62) p=0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuity of prenatal care</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.71 (0.31 – 1.62) p=0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of family physicians</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.9 (0.14 – 5.0) p=0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density of rural community health (Behvarz) workers</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.71 (0.4 – 1.36) p=0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic status</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.05 (0.94 – 1.19) p=0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logarithm of the rural population</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.52 (0.54 – 4.26) p=0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.96 (0.87 – 1.0) p=0.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Effect of family physician program on LBW infants

The results of this study showed that an increase in the density of midwives in a family physician program did not have an impact on reducing the percentage of LBW infants; it indicated that the increase in the density of midwives alone was not efficient.

Strong governmental policies and financial support are very important factors needed for a community-based intervention program. On the other hand, intervention strategies should include comprehensive programs for technical support, manpower training, health education and community mobilization and participation, all of which are equally important.

Certainly, without skilled manpower in the right time and place, it is not possible to achieve the goals of health for all, primary health care objectives and objectives set by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This means that increasing in the density of manpower alone will not be effective. The quality of primary health care services highly depends on the use of trained health care staff. Human resource planning and management can have an important role in the improvement of prenatal care.

Overall, several studies have examined the associations between human resources and health indicators, finding contradicting results: some have reported positive associations between these constructs, while others have reported negative association (27,45-49) The results of these previous studies are influenced by various factors. For instance, many of these studies did not assess the effects of health worker density on health indicators at the individual level, but they calculated health indicators at the level of district, province or country. The relationship between the variables in a district may not reflect the relationship between variables at the individual level. In addition, these studies did not take into account the socioeconomic status at the individual or family level, and preferring instead to use variables such as the average level of education within a district, although the socioeconomic statuses of individuals are a preferred measure that can increase the precision of the study. Nevertheless, the measurement of cumulative socioeconomic variables is valid at the district level (50). In many of these studies, there is no data about the actual use of family physician services by each individual (51).

One of the strengths of the present study is that the data were collected at individual level; another is the use of Matchit statistical model. A third strength of this study is that it compared the services received by mothers with pre-defined standards proposed by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, assessed the services and evaluated the consistency between the services provided and the standard services. It showed how closely service providers adhered to the pre-defined standards proposed by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education. It is worth mentioning that this study was part of a Ph.D. thesis on Reproductive Health which was conducted by Shayesteh Hajizadeh (Ph.D. student of Reproductive Health, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences).

Acknowledgements

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Conflict of interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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