

Table 3. Characteristics of the treatment of complications from abortions and miscarriages, and characteristics of the source of complications, by region

Characteristic	Total (N=404)	Southeast (N=147)	Southwest (N=100)	Northwest (N=84)	Northeast (N=73)
% of women with complications receiving treatment on inpatient basis					
From abortions	56	49	66	45	49
From miscarriages	38	35	62	26	42
% of facilities using method to treat complications					
Dilation and curettage	83	89	79	80	77
Manual vacuum aspiration	51	41	58	65	54
Electric vacuum aspiration	6	5	6	8	3
% of respondents indicating provider as a common source of complications*					
Pharmacist/chemist	50	72	19	47	46
Paramedic	40	38	42	41	43
Nurse/midwife	35	17	52	39	48
Doctor	22	23	18	19	30
Traditional birth attendant	14	19	8	6	17
Woman herself	11	11	14	5	12
Quack	7	2	23	1	3
Other	5	6	4	4	6
% of respondents indicating abortion method is commonly used by nonphysicians†					
Dilation and curettage	44	33	56	57	42
Commercial drugs	32	43	13	40	46
Injections	26	35	14	33	8
Solid/sharp objects	21	28	22	12	12
Traditional herbs (oral)	17	22	12	8	18
Quinine/chloroquine	12	18	0	6	17
Traditional herbs (vaginal)	8	12	4	9	9
Vacuum aspiration	5	3	4	10	9
Other	48	65	21	58	67
% of respondents indicating abortion method is commonly used by woman herself‡					
Commercial drugs	39	37	30	52	57
Traditional herbs (oral)	30	35	27	25	23
Alcohol	29	43	21	13	18
Quinine/chloroquine	16	25	3	11	15
Traditional herbs (vaginal)	10	12	6	18	6
Injections	9	14	2	7	8
Solid/sharp objects	1	2	0	1	0
Other	61	62	47	77	79

*Based on respondent's estimate of the two most common sources of complications. †Based on respondent's estimate of the most common methods. ‡Note: Data on facilities in Edo and Lagos were not available. Ns represent the number or sites surveyed where complications from induced abortion or miscarriage are treated.