

occurred in the first group (28day) which accounts for 900 cases (61.8%) of total deaths, prematurity was the main cause of death among this age group which accounts for 493 cases (54.7%) of total death in this group.

While the second group constitutes for 427 cases (29.3%) and the main cause of death was diarrhea which accounts for 245 cases (57.4%) of the total deaths among the second group. The third age group accounts for 128 cases (8.9 %), still diarrhea was constituted large portion of deaths which accounts for 28 cases (21.8%). This variability was statistically significant with a p value (<0.05).

The death rate among male gender in all age groups was higher than in female gender as indicated in (Table 4). which show that in male gender 869 were dead which accounts for (59.75 %) while female deaths were 586, which accounts for (40.3 %).with male to female ratio 1.48: 1.This difference were most obvious in prematurity, birth asphyxia and malignancy which was Statistically significant with a P- value of (<0.05).

(Table 5) shows the relationship between weight of the deceased

patients and cause of death, the maximum number of death occurred among those with body weight of $<2.5\text{kg}$ which accounts for 613 cases (42.1 %), and mainly due to prematurity; the number of death decrease as body weight increase. This is also significant statistically with a P value of (<0.05).

The causes of death and number vary from one month to as it shown in (Figure 2). The peak number of death occurred in June, the main cause of death during this month was diarrhea. Another peak occurred in November; here the main cause was prematurity and respiratory illnesses. This variability is statistically significant with a P-value of (<0.001).

The distribution of death varies according to residency as shown in (Table 6). the largest number of death occurred in rural areas which accounts for 938 cases (64.5 %), in which prematurity was the most common cause followed by diarrhea, while in urban area death accounts for (35.5%).. The difference was significant with P-value of (<0.05).

Table 1: Death rate among admitted patients according to years

| Years | Admitted patients | Number of death | | Percentage of death | Death / 1000 |
|-------|-------------------|-----------------|------|---------------------|--------------|
| 2001 | 23655 | 342 | | 1.44 | 14/1000 |
| 2002 | 25628 | 330 | | 1.28 | 12/1000 |
| 2003 | 35277 | 217 | | 0.6 | 6/1000 |
| 2004 | 26446 | 275 | | 1.04 | 10/1000 |
| 2005 | 26733 | 291 | | 1.08 | 11/1000 |
| Total | 137739 | 1455 | Mean | 1.06 | 10.6/1000 |