Abstract

The results of research conducted in the canton of San Ramón, Costa Rica are presented, with 2012 data provided by the Local Committee on Maternal and Infant Mortality Review (COLAMMI). The goal was to identify sources of support received by pregnant women, during pregnancy, after learning that the fetus had malformations incompatible with life outside the womb, this support is provided in the process of mourning and sought to know the impact of that support with regard to mental health. From a qualitative approach the retrospective case study methodology was developed. The population was composed of three pregnant women who participated voluntarily and informed, the loss occurred between 3 months and a year prior to the study. Interview technique and review of the reports prepared by the COLAMMI was applied. The results indicate that interventions received by the first level of care are scarce and very late. It is concluded that the support provided by health personnel in the third level of health helped the pregnant to receive information about the grieving process and take more favorably decision. In this case, the intervention of first level of care was delayed and was difficult to access.

Keywords

Nurse-midwife, perinatal bereavement (prenatal death), primary health care