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Abstract

Trends in Delivery Types and Maternal Profiles in the Public Health System of the Federal District, Brazil (2015–2024) †

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Introduction: Understanding delivery trends is crucial for maternal and neonatal health planning. This study analyzes changes in delivery types, maternal age, and regional distribution of births in Brazil's Federal District between 2015 and 2024. Methodology: Data were obtained from all births registered in the public health network through the Painel InfoSaúde of the Health Department of the Federal District. The analysis included total deliveries, type of delivery (vaginal, cesarean, high-risk cesarean, cesarean with tubal ligation), maternal age, and regional distribution. Temporal trends were evaluated over the 10-year period. Results: The total number of deliveries decreased from 40,926 in 2015 to 31,553 in 2024, representing a reduction of approximately 23%. Vaginal deliveries declined from 25,017(61.1%) to 15,263 (48.4%), while cesarean sections remained high (12,702 [31.0%] to 10,630 [33.7%]). High-risk cesarean sections and cesarean deliveries with tubal ligation increased, with the latter rising from 406 to 2364. Most deliveries occurred among women aged 20–29 years. The regions with the highest number of deliveries included Ceilândia, Gama, Samambaia, Asa Sul, Planaltina, Taguatinga and Santa Maria. Conclusions: Between 2015 and 2024, the Federal District experienced a progressive decline in the total number of deliveries, a relative reduction in vaginal births, and an increase in the proportion of cesarean sections, particularly those associated with tubal ligation. These trends highlight the need for targeted maternal health policies and continuous monitoring of delivery practices.

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Data Availability Statement: The data supporting the findings of this study are publicly available from the Federal District Health Department through the InfoSaúde public dashboard (https://info.saude.df.gov.br/sala-de-situacao/painel-infosaude-causas-de-atendimento-partos-na-rede-publica-do-df/) (accessed on 27 February 2026). The datasets analyzed are anonymized and openly accessible.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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