

Table 3 Multivariate logistic regression analysis for sociodemographic, obstetric and surgical predictors of pregnancy loss in 118 Saudi Arabian women who had pregnancy loss after trauma

Model and variables	β	SE	P-value	OR (95% CI)
Model I: sociodemographic predictors				
Age group: ≥ 40 years	-0.106	0.377	0.780	0.90 (0.43-1.88)
Residence: rural/hegar	-0.398	0.242	0.099	0.67 (0.42-1.07)
Occupation: employed	-0.055	0.339	0.872	0.95 (0.49-1.80)
Family income (Saudi riyals): ≥ 6000	0.091	0.225	0.687	0.89 (0.70-1.70)
Constant	-0.805	0.334	0.016	0.45
Predicted (%)	72.3			
χ^2	3.23			
Model II: clinicosurgical predictors				
Gestational age: second trimester	1.018	0.262	< 0.001	2.77 (1.66-4.63)
Vaginal bleeding: present	0.183	0.328	0.577	1.20 (0.63-2.28)
Placental abruption: present	1.308	0.311	< 0.001	3.69 (2.01-6.79)
Cause of trauma: car crash	-0.125	0.356	0.726	0.88 (0.44-1.77)
Site of trauma: abdomen/pelvis	0.109	0.276	0.693	1.12 (0.65-1.92)
Injury severity: severe (score ≥ 9)	1.914	0.264	< 0.001	6.78 (4.04-11.34)
Length of hospital stay: >21 days	-0.582	0.355	0.101	0.56 (0.28-1.12)
Constant	-2.173	0.543	< 0.001	0.114
Predicted (%)	79.8			
χ^2	123.94			

SE = standard error; OR = odds ratio; CI confidence interval.