BACKGROUND: Maternal health is one of the major worldwide health challenges. Half of the maternal deaths in the world still take place in Sub-Saharan Africa.

OBJECTIVE: It was to describe and determine different causes and factors associated with maternal death in Health facilities at Khartoum state- Sudan.

METHODS:
It was a descriptive analytic study for the deaths in Health facilities at Khartoum state- Sudan from January 2009 to June 2013. 312 deaths were reported. The records were collected and studied by consultancy committee and interviewed the medical cadre who was involved in the case’s death. All informations were collected and statically analyzed.

RESULTS:
Out of 312 deaths the antenatal care visits were reported only in 8.6 % (27/312), the 91.4 % had no single antenatal care visit. The mean age group was 25- 29 years. The obstetric hemorrhage is the cause number one 45% (141/312), followed by sepsis 24 % (75/312) and then the eclampsia represented in 23 % (72/312) of the deaths. The jaundice during pregnancy appeared in 12.5 % (39/312) of the deaths. Still the anesthesia risks the pregnancy at cesarean section, caused 10.2 % (32/312). In this study we reported 3.8 % (12/312) passed undiagnosed and unfortunately the issue of postmortem examination for dead mother is not well accepted by the community yet.

CONCLUSION:
This is unacceptable high level of maternal mortality of avoidable causes. Lack of antenatal care and efficient maternal health system, obstetric setup and trained staff are strongly related to maternal death.