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Fetomaternal outcome in cardiac disease complicating pregnancy: A retrospective study.

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ABSTRACT:

BACKGROUND: Cardiac disease in pregnancy is considered to be an important cause of maternal morbidity and mortality. Cardiac disease complicates 1-3% of all pregnancies and considered leading cause of indirect maternal deaths. Cardiac disease in pregnancy is considered to be high risk and management of it in pregnancy is challenging.

AIM: To evaluate fetomaternal outcome in cardiac disease complicating pregnancy.

OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the fetal and maternal outcome in pregnancy with cardiac disease. To measure the prevalence of cardiac disease in pregnancy

MATERIALS & METHODS: A retrospective observational study of all women who delivered at a tertiary care Centre from 2002 to 2018 with heart disease complicating pregnancy were included in the study. Their details were collected from the case record and registers, their prevalence and outcomes were studied.

RESULTS: The prevalence of cardiac disease was found to be 0.66%. Most common heart disease in pregnancy was found to acquired heart disease (72%). Among them most common heart disease was found to be mitral stenosis (35%). Various fetal outcome, maternal complications were studied.

CONCLUSION: Cardiac disease is a high risk pregnancy and has major effect on morbidity and mortality in pregnancy. Hence adequate antenatal monitoring, involvement of multidisciplinary team and delivery in a tertiary care setup with ICU and Cardiac care facilities may improve the fetal and maternal outcomes in cardiac disease complicating pregnancy.

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