



Contribution ID: 60

Type: Paper

Maternal and Foetal outcome of anemia in pregnancy

Saturday, 18 September 2021 18:15 (10 minutes)

INTRODUCTION:Anemia is one of the most common nutritional deficiency disorders affecting the pregnant women in the developing countries.WHO defines anemi in pregnancy as haemoglobin level below 11gm/dl.

OBJECTIVE:To analyze the maternal and neonatal outcome in anemia.

METHOD:This is a retrospective study conducted in the department of obstetrics and gynecology,GMC Hospital, Jammu over a period of one year. Pregnant women with Hb level below 11gm/dl in the third trimester were categorized anemic and those with Hb level above 11gm/dl as non anemic.280 patients wrre taken in each group. Data was reviewed and statistically analyzed.

RESULTS:Adverse maternal outcomes were compared between the two groups. In anemic group gestational hypertension (38.57%),APH(22.14%),PPH(35%),Blood transfusion (45%) were significantly more common as compared to non anemic group. Adverse neonatal outcomes such as low birth weight (40%),preterm labour (32%) and IUD(15.4%) were associated more with anemia.

CONCLUSION:It is important to identify women at risk and ensure that sufficient and timely care is provided at each level by health care providers. Routine screening and general awareness programs at community levels.

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Session Classification: Paper Presentation Slot 5