

# Perinatal And Maternal Outcomes Of Oligohydramnios In Third Trimester Pregnancy

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## Abstract

**Background;** Oligohydramnios is most commonly defined as an amniotic fluid index (AFI)  $\leq 5$  cm. It is considered a risk factor for adverse fetal and maternal outcome such as increase rate of cesarean section.

**Objective:** To compare perinatal and maternal outcomes among oligohydramnios and non oligohydramnios pregnancies.

**Methods:** A cross sectional comparative study with prospective facility based study was done. Systematic random sampling was used for non oligohydramnios with interval of 10. The sample size is calculated to be 51 and 102, 1:2 for oligohydramnios and non-oligohydramnios respectively. All pregnant women diagnosed to have Oligohydramnios and admitted to Felegehiwot Comprhensive Specialized Hospital and Tibebe Ghion Specialized Hospital, high risk ward from April 1 - August 30/2019 were included in the study. The data were collected using pre-tested structured questioner and check lists. Information on their socio demographic factor, current obstetric factors and maternal and perinatal maternal outcomes was collected. The collected data were cleaned, coded and entered into EPI- data version 3.1, And exported in to SPSS Version 23.0 for analysis. Strength of association between the explanatory variables and outcome variables was described using odds ratio at 95% CI, and P value less than 0.05, were considered to declare statistical significance. The results presented in tables and charts.

**Results:** The Cesarean delivery rate in women with oligohydramnios was 61%, compared to 22% in non oligohydramnios group, statistically significant ( $P < 0.001$ ). 5-min APGAR score  $<7$  was observed in 20 (40%) neonates in oligohydramnios ( $p = 0.002$ ) and 16(15%)in non-oligohydramnios, it is statistically significant.

Neonatal intensive care unit admission was required for 14 (27 %) versus 11(10 %) babies in oligohydramnios and non oligohydramnios, respectively; this is found to be statistically significant ( $p = 0.011$ ).

**Conclusions:** Oligohydramnios has a significant correlation with adverse perinatal and maternal outcome.

**Recommendation:** Continuous antepartum and intrapartum monitoring are mandatory for every women diagnosed with Oligohydramnios to reduce the maternal and neonatal risks associated with oligohydramnios. Further study with larger sample size and with better study design in different institution is recommended.