

Maternal and perinatal outcome in preeclampsia in primigravida in a tertiary care centre

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ABSTRACT

Background: Maternal and perinatal outcome in preeclampsia in primigravida in a tertiary care centre.

Aim: The objective of the present study was to study the maternal and fetal outcome in patients with severe preeclampsia in a tertiary care centre. **Study Design:** Prospective Study Study Period: From January 2009 to December 2010 over a period of one year. **Material and Method:** Total 150 women with severe preeclampsia and eclampsia were included in the study according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, who were admitted in obstetric emergency unit. **Results:** In present study 77.85% cases were unbooked and referred to this centre. Out of 140, 91 patients (65%) are between 20–30 year of age group. Majority of patients 75 (53.57%) were primigravida. Majority of patient were preterm 96(68.57%). Out of 140 patients, 87 (62.14%) patients were referred for convulsions and 45.71% with high blood pressure. Cesarean section was done in 49.28% patient for failed induction (46.3%) or fetal distress (24.7%). vaginal delivery occurred in 38.57%. The mean delivery was 6.8 hours. Maternal complications included PPH in 51, abruption placenta in 11 and DIC in 19. Out of 140 cases, 106 were live birth, 24 intrauterine deaths, and 12 still births. Low birth weight babies were 47.85% and NICU admission required in 59.28% cases. There were 10(7.14%) cases of maternal death. perinatal loss was 34.28%. **Conclusion:** A Proper antenatal care, early intervention and prompt treatment is required to reduce maternal and perinatal outcome in patients with severe preeclampsia and eclampsia.

Keywords: obstetric outcome, eclampsia, severe preeclampsia, maternal morbidity, perinatal morbidity

INTRODUCTION

Preeclampsia / eclampsia is one of the 3rd leading cause of maternal morbidity and mortality worldwide and accounts for 14% maternal death¹. Maternal complications and mortality due to preeclampsia/eclampsia in developing countries is very high and mainly due to lack of access to healthcare facility, lack of resources, inappropriate diagnosis and delayed referral to higher centre². So a clear protocol for early detection and timely care is required for better maternal and perinatal outcome. WHO estimated that approximately 60,000 women die each year from preeclampsia worldwide. Preeclampsia and eclampsia account for 24% of all maternal death in India. The incidence of Preeclampsia and eclampsia in India is around 4.6% and the neonatal mortality rate is 41 per 1000 live birth³. Preeclampsia is a pregnancy specific syndrome of vasospasm and endothelial activation throughout maternal circulation leading to reduced organ perfusion with multiorgan dysfunction⁴. Eclampsia is defined as the new onset of generalized tonic clonic seizure in a woman with severe preeclampsia. Seizures occur most commonly in postnatal period in 44% cases, 38% in antenatal period and in 18% cases during intrapartum period⁵. Eclampsia and severe preeclampsia are associated with complications like placental abruption, disseminated intravascular coagulation pulmonary edema, cardiac failure, HELLP syndrome, renal failure, aspiration pneumonitis and cerebral hemorrhage, which are major attributable factors for maternal death⁶. The incidence of eclampsia can be reduced by better antenatal care, early detection of the disorder and prompt treatment. The main treatment option is to deliver the patient. Time interval from admission to delivery is a major factor influencing maternal and fetal outcome. It always has to make a balance between mother and fetus according to the maternal condition, however delivery is not always in the best interest of fetus. The incidence of eclampsia can be reduced by better antenatal care, early detection of the disorder and prompt treatment.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The present study is a prospective study on 140 pregnant women of severe preeclampsia and eclampsia who were admitted in emergency obstetric unit from January 2009 to December 2010, over a period of one year.

Inclusion Criteria- women with severe preeclampsia/ eclampsia were included in this study.

Exclusion Criteria- Women with medical complications like anaemia, chronic hypertension, diabetes, vascular and renal disease, multiple pregnancy, polyhydramnios, were excluded from the study.

On admission, detailed demographic, personal, medical, obstetric and family history was taken from the patient or her attended. General physical examination, systemic, abdominal and pelvic examinations were done. Blood investigations including complete blood picture with platelet count, coagulation profile, liver function test, renal function test were sent. Urine routine microscopy was done especially to see proteinuria. After assessment and stabilization of the maternal status, fetal condition was evaluated with the help of FHR recording, CTG tracing and ultrasound. The decision regarding timing and mode of delivery were individualized. Corticosteroids were administered if gestational age was less than 34 weeks gestation. Magnesium sulphate were given in eclamptic patients and in patient with severe preeclampsia with imminent sign of eclampsia. Antihypertensive drugs labetalol, nifedipine were used to control blood pressure. Obstetric management was done according to the maternal and fetal condition. The decision to deliver the patient vaginally (either spontaneous or induced) or by caesarean section was individualised and decided as per the hospital protocol and emergency medical team. The patient with uncontrolled hypertension were managed with the help of physician and anaesthetist. The outcome of each pregnancy was obtained by examining the patient in labour ward, neonatal care was provided by paediatrician from delivery onwards. The variables include age, date and time of admission, gestational age, mode and time of delivery, Apgar score, birth weight, time interval between admission and delivery and maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality.

RESULT

Table 1 Demographic features, Age, Parity & Gestational age

Booking status	Number	Percentage
Unbooked	109	77.85%
Booked	31	22.14%
Age group (year)		
<20	21	15%
21-25	63	39.28%
26-30	28	12.85%
31-35	16	10.71%
More than 35	12	8.57%
Parity		
1	75	53.57%
2	21	15%
3	11	7.85%
More than 3	33	23.57%
Gestational age (weeks)		
<28	11	7.85%
29-32	27	19.28%
32-36	58	41.42%
37-40	34	24.28%
>40	10	7.14%

In present study 77.85% cases were unbooked and referred to this centre. 91 patients (65%) are between 20 – 30 year of age group, followed by 15% of patients are less than 20 year. Majority of patients 75 (53.57%) were primigravida and, 33 (23.57%) were grandmultipara.

Majority of patient were preterm 96 (68.57%) presented before 37 completed weeks. 24.28% were term and 7.14% were post-dated.

Table 2 Distribution of patient according to presenting symptoms

Symptoms	Number of patient	Percentage
convulsion	87	62.14%

High blood pressure	64	45.71%
Headache	45	32.14%
Blurring of vision	16	11.42%
Epigastric pain	13	9.28%
Generalised edema	17	12.14%
oliguria	13	9.28%
vomiting	9	6.42%
Ascites	7	5.00%

Out of 150 patients, 87 (62.14%) patients were referred for convulsions and 45.71% with high blood pressure. Headache was the main presenting complaint. 10 patients of severe preeclampsia had episodes of convulsion later on. Blurring of vision and epigastric pain were complained by 16 and 13 patients respectively. Generalised edema were noted in 12.14% women. Other presented with oliguria, vomiting & ascites.

Table 3 Pregnancy outcome, Perinatal outcome & Maternal complication

Mode of delivery	Number of cases	Percentage (%)
vaginal	54	38.57%
LSCS	69	49.28%
Instrumental	17	12.14%
Perinatal Outcome		
Total no of live birth	106	75.71%
IUFD	24	17.14%
STILLBIRTH	12	8.57%
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT	67	47.85%
LOW APGAR SCORE	75	53.57%
NICU Admission	83	59.28%
Neonatal death	12	8.57%
Perinatal mortality	48	34.28%
Maternal complication		
Abruptio placenta	11	7.85%
PPH	51	36.42%
DIC	19	13.57%
Acute renal failure	15	10.71%
HELLP Syndrome	5	3.57%
Pulmonary edema	4	2.85%
Neurological deficit	8	5.71%
Visual disturbances	7	5%
Intracranial hemorrhage		2.14%

The mode of delivery was determined on the basis of general condition of mother, fetal age and condition. Induction of labor was done after assessing bishop score. Majority of patients underwent caesarean section (49.28%) for failed induction (46.3%) or fetal distress (24.7%). Vaginal delivery occurred in 38.57%. The mean delivery time observed from admission to delivery was 6.8 hours.

Out of 140 cases, 106 were live birth, 24 intrauterine deaths, and 12 still births. Low birth weight babies were 47.85% and NICU admission required in 59.28% cases. Perinatal mortality occurred in 34.28% cases. Maternal complications included PPH in 51, abruptio placenta in 11 and DIC in 19. Other complications were HELLP Syndrome, acute renal failure, pulmonary edema. There were 10 (7.14%) cases of maternal death.

DISCUSSION

Total number of deliveries in the year 2019 was 5891 including normal delivery and LSCS, out of which 207 women were admitted with severe preeclampsia and eclampsia and the incidence is 3.51%. Out of 207 patients 140 patients were enrolled in this study according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. In this study 87 (62.14%) patients were referred with convulsion and headache complained in 32.14% which is comparable with a study done by Singhal SR et al, 51% patients presented with convulsion and 44% with headache. In this study majority of the patients were primigravida 53.57% and similar results were seen in studies done by Singhal et al and Shaikh et al. LSCS was done 49.28% cases in this study which is similar to study done by Sibai⁹ and Inizi et al. Ref 1 Maternal complication included PPH in 51 patients followed by DIC, Abruptio placenta, acute renal injury compared with study by Singhal et al [ref 7]. Out of 140 cases, 106 were live birth, 24 intrauterine death, and 12 still birth. Low birth weight babies were 47.85% and NICU admission

required in 59.28% cases. Study by Shaikh S et al showed IUD in 14, neonatal death in 18 cases and perinatal loss of 38.6%.

CONCLUSION

Preeclampsia and eclampsia is a major cause of maternal morbidity and mortality in developing countries due to lack of antenatal care and poor access to health care facility. The incidence of eclampsia can be reduced by better antenatal care, early recognition of preeclampsia, adequate use of antihypertensive drugs and magnesium sulphate. Delayed referral to higher centre will lead to irreversible changes with end organ damage resulting in increasing rate of maternal mortality and morbidity. Timed delivery improves maternal and perinatal outcome.

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