

2nd World Congress on

Midwifery and Neonatal Nursing

August 28-30, 2017 Philadelphia, USA

Maternal, fetal and newborn outcome with respect to anaemic status of women admitted in maternity ward of BPKIHS

Shraddha Upadhyaya

B P Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Nepal

Anaemia is a common problem in pregnancy particularly in developing countries. In Nepal, the prevalence of anaemia in pregnancy is 48%. It is defined by WHO as haemoglobin level less than 11 gm/dl in pregnancy. It leads to a number of threats to mother, fetus and newborn. The objective of the study was to assess the maternal, fetal and newborn outcome with respect to anaemic status of women admitted in maternity ward of BPKIHS. A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted among the 20-35 years women admitted in maternity ward of BPKIHS. Total 193 respondents were included in the study by purposive sampling technique. Out of 193 respondents, 78 were anaemic and 115 were non-anaemic. Maternal, fetal and newborn outcome among all the respondents were assessed by interview and review of records. Pearson chi-square test was used to find the association between two categorical variables. The prevalence of anaemia was 40.5%. Preterm delivery, operative intervention, intra uterine growth retardation (IUGR), low birth weight (LBW), premature birth, low APGAR scores at 1 minute and at 5 minutes were significantly associated with anaemic status of women. However, there was no significant association of pregnancy induced hypertension, post-partum haemorrhage and intra uterine fetal death (IUFD) with the anaemic status of women. Maternal outcomes such as preterm delivery, caesarean section were associated with anaemia. Regarding the fetal and newborn outcome; abnormal fetal heart rate, IUGR, LBW, APGAR scores below 7, need for resuscitation, need for admission in ward/nursery/NICU were associated with anaemia.

rajresunga@gmail.com