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

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Anaemia is a common problem in pregnancy particularly in developing countries. Anaemia is defined by WHO as haemoglobin level less than 11gm/dl in pregnancy. 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. All postnatal women admitted in maternity ward of BPKIHS were the study population and all postnatal women who met the inclusion criteria were the sample of this study. Total 193 respondents were included in the study by purposive sampling technique. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were used for analysis of data. Out of 193 respondents, 78 were anaemic and 115 were non-anaemic. Maternal Outcomes (preterm delivery, mode of delivery) fetal and newborn outcomes (abnormal fetal heart rate, Intra-Uterine Growth Retardation (IUGR), Low Birth Weight (LBW), premature birth, APGAR scores <7 at 1 minute, APGAR scores <7 at 5 minutes, need for resuscitation, need for admission in paediatric ward/nursery/NICU) were significantly associated with anaemic status of women. However, there was no significant association of pregnancy induced hypertension, post-partum haemorrhage and IUFD with the anaemic status of women. In conclusion, 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.