

International Conference on **HEPATITIS**

&amp;

International Conference on **GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS**

October 29-30, 2018 | Amsterdam, Netherlands

**Study on clinical profile and feto-maternal outcome of severe pre-eclampsia****Yasmin Akhter**

Bangabandhu Memorial Hospital, Bangladesh

**P**re-eclampsia is a serious medical condition if left untreated can develop into eclampsia, which is yet a left threatening complication. It remains one of the most common reasons for women to die during pregnancy in developing countries like Bangladesh. A total of 50 patients suffering from severe pre-eclampsia were studied to find out the relationship and risk factors among age, parity, antenatal care and mode of delivery in department of obstetrics and gynaecology of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University, Dhaka, Bangladesh, during the period of study, September 2013 to March 2014. Prospective type of cross-sectional study was done on pregnant women with severe pre-eclampsia in labour and in antenatal ward admitted in the hospital during the study period. In the present study, Majority of pre-eclamptic patients in this study was found to be primigravida (60%) and only 40% of the patients were multigravida with age ranging between 15-35 years. A positive family history of hypertension (48%) was found in patients with severe pre-eclampsia. Most of the patients (66%) had no regular antenatal care, only

22% of patients received regular antenatal care. Various symptoms of severe pre-eclamptic patients were studied which revealed swelling of both leg was the most common symptom of all patients (78%), headache (34%), epigastric pain (30%), insomnia (26%), blurring of vision (18%), oliguria (6%). Obstetrical intervention was observed, showing greater incidence of caesarean section (70%) in comparison to vaginal delivery (22%) in severe pre-eclamptic patients. Overall outcome of neonates showed as healthy, premature, intra-uterine growth retardation (IUGR), stillbirth, and neonatal death as 52%, 18%, 12%, 10%, 8% respectively. Pre-eclampsia contributes to high mortality and morbidity of both mother and the neonates in our country. Therefore, proper health education and regular antenatal care must be provided to all pregnant women in order to prevent and screen pre-eclampsia. Measures must be taken to control this condition through Behavioral Change Communication (BCC) regarding antenatal care, danger signs, delivery plan, involving both private and public awareness.

**Biography**

Yasmin Akhter has completed FCPS (Obstetrics & Gynaecology) in 2017 from Bangladesh College of Physician & Surgeons (BCPS) and MBBS from Z.H. Sikder Womens Medical College & Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh in 2002. She also completed her professional internship completed in 2003. She is presently working as a Registrar in department of Obstetrics & gynaecology at Mamata Maternity Clinic, Bandartilla, Ctg, Bangladesh. She has been served as an Assistant Registrar, Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology in 2010.

dr\_yasmin\_akhter@yahoo.com

**Notes:**