

ABSTRACT

Objective:

To compare the maternal and fetal outcome in severe PIH patients presenting between 30-34 weeks managed conservatively till 34 weeks and terminated actively between 30 -34 weeks

Study design:

It was a comparative study conducted at Govt. MohanKumaramangalam Medical College, Salem with a sample size of 100 patients who had severe preeclampsia between 30 to 34 weeks.

Methods:

Patients who fulfill the inclusion criteria and exclusion criteria were selected for the study. History, examination and investigations were done. Details of the plan of treatment and the indication and mode of termination are noted. Maternal and fetal follow up done upto discharge / death.

Results:

- Mostly are in ages between 21-30 years
- Mostly primi (62%)
- Mean gestational age = 31 years
- 35% women had past history of preeclampsia
- 16% had family history
- 32 women had maternal morbidity
- There was no maternal death in our study
- Most women in active management delivered by vaginal delivery
- Termination of pregnancy in expectant management was due to maternal indication in 58% and fetal in 42%
- 29% perinatal death was recorded in our study
- Mean birthweight was 1.8 kg in expectant group and 1.6 kg in active group

Conclusion:

Severe preeclampsia is associated with significant maternal and fetal complications. Decision regarding pregnancy termination is to be taken on the grounds of both maternal and fetal factor. The expectant management of severe preclampsia results in a good fetal outcome for

1. Higher birth weight
2. Lower perinatal mortality
3. Lesser neonatal complications

But this must be weighed against the risk of maternal morbidity. Hence they should be carried out only in tertiary care centres