ABSTRACT

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:
To study the maternal and fetal outcomes in pregnancies complicated by hyperemesis gravidarum (HG) as compared to controls.

METHODOLOGY:
All patients diagnosed as hyperemesis gravidarum and with history of hyperemesis gravidarum in the present pregnancy who have been hospitalized and treated for the same were included in the study. Informed consent was obtained from each patient. All patients were followed up and the maternal and fetal outcomes were evaluated and compared with the control group. Patients without hyperemesis were taken as the control. In order to avoid bias the very next delivery following the delivery of patient in whom pregnancy was complicated hyperemesis gravidarum was taken as the control. Maternal outcomes evaluated included antenatal complications like anemia, gestational diabetes mellitus, gestational glucose intolerance, gestational hypertension, intrauterine growth restriction, oligohydramnios weight gain during pregnancy and mode of delivery. Neonatal outcomes included 1st and 5th -minute Apgar score of less than 7, low birth weight, small for gestational age, preterm delivery, and perinatal death.
RESULTS:

In my study out of 80 patients with hyperemesis 20 patients had anemia which was statistically significant (p value < 0.01). Compared to women without hyperemesis, infants born to women with hyperemesis and with low pregnancy weight gain (< 7 kg) were more likely to be low birth weight (33.75% versus 25%) but was found to be statistically insignificant. Women with more than 10 episodes of vomiting had poor weight gain of 6-8 kgs and increased incidence of low birth weight which was statistically significant (p value < 0.01). Patients with ketouria 3+ were associated with increased incidence of IUGR, small for gestational age and low birth weight infant which was proven to be statistically significant. There was no significant difference in the apgar score among control group and study group.

CONCLUSION:

The results of this study suggest that the adverse maternal outcome seen with hyperemesis is anemia and adverse infant outcomes associated with hyperemesis are a consequence of increased severity of hyperemesis which is indicated by more than 10 episodes/day and presence of ketonuria.