

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE:

To observe the maternal and fetal outcome of pregnancies with borderline amniotic fluid index i.e 5cm to 8cm.

DESIGN:

A Observational Prospective Cohort study

SETTING:

Patients admitted to Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Government Hospital, Tiruchirapalli.

POPULATION:

All low risk pregnant women completed 37 weeks of gestation.

METHODS:

Patients were grouped according to their amniotic fluid index into study and control group with comparable demographic parameters by measuring Amniotic Fluid Index by beside USG and admission CTG taken. Labour is induced according to bishop score or monitored if already in labour . Intrapartum fetal monitoring done with CTG and LSCS done if fetal distress onsets or non-reassuring fetal heart tracings . Newborn are seen by pediatrician

and babies with low Apgar are admitted in NICU. Follow up done. Maternal outcome observed in postpartum period for complications.

RESULTS:

In the study group 54% had Non-Reactive CTG and was taken up for LSCS. NICU admission was about 64% which is observed to be higher and maternal complications were observed to be affected in patients delivered after 12 hours in which 44.1% had fever and 4.1% had paralytic ileus.

CONCLUSION:

Borderline Amniotic Fluid index have increased perinatal adverse outcome with decreasing indices indirectly affecting the maternal outcome.

KEYWORDS: Amniotic Fluid Index, Perinatal, Maternal