

Title: Effects of epidural analgesia on the course of second stage of labour and maternal and neonatal outcome

INTRODUCTION

Labour pain is one of the most severe forms of pain. It is proven to be beneficial as it neutralises the hypoxic stage of mother and foetus by increasing the oxygen tension. Hence, this epidural analgesia should be recommended to all patients unless contraindicated

OBJECTIVES

- To study and compare the course and duration of second stage of labour in women with epidural and non epidural analgesia
- To compare maternal outcome and foetal outcome between both groups in terms of NICU admission
- To study side effects and complications of the procedure, if any.

METHODOLOGY

Approximate Number recruited will be 100

Randomization

With Epidural

Non-Epidural

- Course of 2nd stage
- CTG pattern
- Instrumental deliveries
- LSCS rate
- Complications
- Patient satisfaction

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RESULTS

Sn.	Parameters	With epidural (n=40)	Non epidural (n=40)
1	Duration of 1 st Stage	215	276
2	Duration of 2 nd stage	40.50±12.96	20.52±11.74
3	3 rd Stage Event	Nil	Nil
4	Mode of delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instrumental <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vacuum ○ Force • FTND • Cesarean 		
5	NICU admission	1	1
6	Gestational Age of Delivery	38.83±11	38.92±1.13

CONCLUSION

- Duration of 1st stage with epidural (215) is shorter non epidural (276)
- Duration of 2nd labour with epidural (40.50 ±12.96) is prolonged than with non epidural (50.50 ±11.74) .
- Overall the total duration of labour has shortened.
- Hence, we are opting the epidural analgesia for the pain relief and high patient satisfaction.

