

ANALYSIS OF MATERNAL AND FETAL OUTCOME RELATED TO HYDROBIRTH

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INTRODUCTION

> Water birth is a natural birthing technique, where the expectant mother gives birth in a warm water tub or pool.

OBJECTIVE

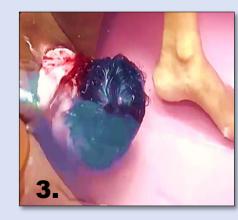
> To find out maternal and fetal outcome following underwater delivery at tertiary care hospital

METHODOLOGY

- ➤ Pregnant women were provided information about all alternate birthing position during antenatal period.
- ➤ Only low risk pregnant women as per inclusion criteria were delivered underwater.
- ➤ Maternal and fetal outcome were analyzed in 180 women who had underwater delivery in 10 months period.
- ➤ Women's satisfaction was assessed on 5 point Likert Scale.













INCLUSION CRITERIA

- 37-42 weeks of gestation
- Uncomplicated pregnancy
- Singleton pregnancy
- Engaged and cephalic presentation
- Spontaneous onset of labour
- Fetal heart rate within normal limit (110- 160bpm)
- Normal blood picture
- In case of ARM or spontaneous rupture of membrane -duration less than 24 hours and liquor is clear.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Any pre existing medical condition in pregnancy like diabetes, hypertension, cholestasis.
- Small Baby
- Big Baby (Anticipated weight more than 4 Kg).
- BMI > 35 kg/m^2 at any time during the pregnancy.
- Fetal heart rate abnormalities.
- Epidural analgesia

RESULTS

- Among 125 mother,18% were primigravida and 82% were multigravida, Birth weight of the babies was 2.5kg in 62% and above 2.5kg in 32% babies.
- ❖ Birth asphyxia and third stage complications were not observed in any case. The incidence of 1st and 2nd degree perineal tear was 3%.
- ❖ The average satisfaction score of women was 4.7 on 5 point Linkert scale.

CONCLUSION

- Under water delivery revealed advantages such as Labour pain relief
- ❖ Reduced risk of obstetric intervention
- Soothing environment
- ❖ Babies born under water did not suffer from complication like aspiration, birth trauma, lower APGAR, neonatal infection or increase morbidity or mortality.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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