



A PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF FETOMATERNAL OUTCOME IN CAESAREAN SECTION DONE IN SECOND STAGE OF LABOR

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KEYWORDS :

- Caesarean section is defined as delivery of the foetus through laparotomy followed by hysterotomy.
- Caesarean section has saved lives of countless infants and mothers since it has developed, On contrary when used inappropriately caesarean section becomes avoidable and direct cause of maternal morbidity and mortality.
- For these reasons, Caesarean section probably the largest source of controversy and debate in modern obstetrics.
- The frequency with which it is carried out continues to rise and has in many hospitals and health regions, reached rates in excess of 30%.
- The Caesarean section rate is rising in most parts of the world. World Health Organization statement on caesarean section rates stated no justification can be given to any region for having higher rates of caesarean section of more than 10-15%.
- The intraoperative and post operative maternal Incidence of complications of caesarean is in increasing trend throughout the world and so also the second stage caesarean section.
- The incidence of second stage caesarean section is around 2%.
- Complications associated with second stage caesarean section
 - Tearing of the lower uterine segment
 - Extension of the uterine incision
 - Injury to the urinary bladder
 - Postpartum pyrexia
 - Prolonged catheterization and hospitalisation

Some neonatal morbidities associated with second stage caesarean section

Aims And Objectives:

- To determine the incidence of caesarean section done in second stage of labor.
- To determine the feto-maternal outcomes.
- Analysis in terms of indications, intraoperative complications and post operative complications.

Inclusion Criteria:

- All second stage caesarean sections done in Obstetrics and gynaecology department, Government General Hospital, Kakinada.

Exclusion Criteria:

- Second stage caesarean sections done outside Government General Hospital, Kakinada and referred for further management. Mothers who did not give consent.
- Study design: Hospital-based prospective Observational study
- Place of study: Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in Government General Hospital, Kakinada
- Period of study: From December 2020 to May 2022.

In the present study total number of deliveries during the study period were 10725. Among these 3316 delivered by caesarean section. out of these 104(3.1%) caesarean sections were performed in second stage. secondary arrest of descent was the most common indication accounting for 59 cases.

Table 1: Parity

PARITY	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Primi gravida	82	84.6%

Multigravida	22	21.1%
Total	104	100%

Table 2: Labor Stage 2 Duration

DURATION IN HOURS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
<2	68	65.4%
>2	36	34.6%
Total	104	100%

Table 3: Indication For Second Stage Caesarean Section

Indication	Number	Percentage
Secondary arrest of descent	55	52.8%
Deep transverse arrest	4	3.8%
Persistent occipitoposterior position	14	13.4%
Deflexed head	22	21.1%
Malpresentation	9	8.6%
Total	104	100

Table 4: Intra Operative Complications

IntraOp complication	Number	Percentage
Atonic PPH	46	44.2%
Uterine angle extension	4	3.8%
Bladder injuries	0	0
No complication	54	51.9%
Total	104	100

Table 5: Fetal Complications

Complication	Number	Percentage
NICU admissions	24	23%
Still birth	4	3.8%
NICU death	9	8.6%
Total	37	35.5%

Table 6: Post Operative Maternal Complications

Complication	Number	Percentage
Sepsis	22	21.1%
Prolonged catheterization	24	23%
Wound gaping	8	7.6%
Paralytic ileus	16	15.3%
No complications	34	32.6%
Total	104	100%

- Caesarean section in the second stage of labour is associated with increased maternal and neonatal morbidity.
- However, they can be decreased by proper labour management and surgery under supervision of well-trained obstetricians.