



STUDY OF PRIMARY CAESAREAN SECTION IN MULTIPAROUS WOMEN IN TERTIARY CARE CENTER

Obstetrics & Gynaecology

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ABSTRACT

Background with Objectives: To study the incidence of caesarean section in multipara, indication of caesarean section in multipara, Gestational age and to study the intraoperative complications. **Materials and Methods:** 1. Multipara, who have previous all vaginal deliveries 2. Pregnancy >32 weeks 3. Multiple pregnancy. **Results:** This study of "Primary caesarean section in multiparous women" was done at Dr.V.M.GMC, Solapur, Shri.CSM General Hospital, Solapur for 2 years (2020-2022), Out of total 100 cases, The majority of patients underwent primary caesarean section is Gravida 2 with the incidence of 49%. 48% of the cases were aged between 21-25 years. Foetal distress accounted for 73% followed by breech presentation are the most common indication for caesarean section. 3% of cases had intraoperative complications with PPH 3%, treated medically. The perinatal mortality rate is 1%. **Discussion:** In the present study, maximum number of women undergoing primary caesarean section in multipara were in the age group 21-25 yrs (48%). This could possibly be due to different geographical areas and different constitution and of people. The present study findings are similar with most of the studies done in this field like study of Ravi Kumar Shah et al (2021) [2] conducted study at Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, National Medical College and Teaching Hospital, Bhediya, Birgunj, Nepal. [4] **Conclusion:** Multipara especially grand multipara belong to high risk group who may have many obstetric complications which were frequently overlooked due to false sense of security created by previous vaginal deliveries.

KEYWORDS

Multipara, Caesarean section, Fetal Distress.

INTRODUCTION

Primary caesarean section in multiparous women means the first caesarean section done in multiparity patients who had previously delivered vaginally.^{1,2} The ideal rate of CS by World Health Organization (WHO) is 10-15%.³

Multi-parity is a problem associated with low age at marriage, low rate of literacy, low per-capita income, high perinatal mortality, preference for male child and ignorance about family planning measure.⁴ Some multipara deliver with relative ease even in difficult labour presentations and this gives a false sense of security. Hence it invites laxity on part of inexperienced and junior obstetricians as well as patients.

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

To study the incidence of caesarean section in multipara, indication of caesarean section in multipara, Gestational age and to study the intraoperative complications.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It was a prospective study of primary caesarean section performed in multiparous patients means those who had delivered vaginally once or more at institute, DR V.M.G.M.C SOLAPUR. Informed written consent was obtained from all antenatal women who had participated in the study.

Subject Selection: Subjects were selected from the labor room, DR V.M.G.M.C SOLAPUR.

Sample Size: The study was done on 100 patients.

Duration: 2 years (2020-2022)

Inclusion Criteria

1. Multipara, who have previous all vaginal deliveries.
2. Pregnancy >32 weeks
3. Multiple pregnancy.

Exclusion Criteria

1. Gestational age < 32 weeks.
2. Previous LSCS, Uterine surgery, hysterotomy.
3. Secondary abdominal pregnancy.

OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS

Age Distribution-

Maximum number of women undergoing primary caesarean section

are in the age group of 21-25 yrs (48%) followed by the women of age group 26-30 years (31%) women over 31 years are (15%) and the least number are in the age group less than 20 years (6%). In the present study, youngest mother was 19 years and the oldest was 37 years.

Figure & Graph No.1 (Age Distribution)

Age	No. of respondents (n=100)	Percentage (100%)
Below 20yrs	6	6
21 to 25yrs	48	48
26 to 30yrs	31	31
Above 31yrs	15	15
TOTAL	100	100

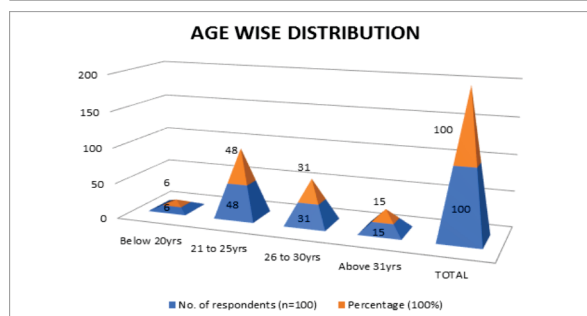


Figure No. 1.1 : Age Wise Distribution Of Cases

Gravida Wise Distribution-

Among the patients undergoing caesarean section, maximum number were Gravida 2 accounts for 49(49%). Number of Gravida 3 were 29 (29%), number of Gravida 4 were 14% and least were Gravida 5 or more (8%).

Table & Graph No.2 (Gravida Wise Distribution)

Particulars	No. of respondents (n=100)	Percentage (100%)
G2	49	49
G3	29	29
G4	14	14
>G4	8	8
TOTAL	100	100

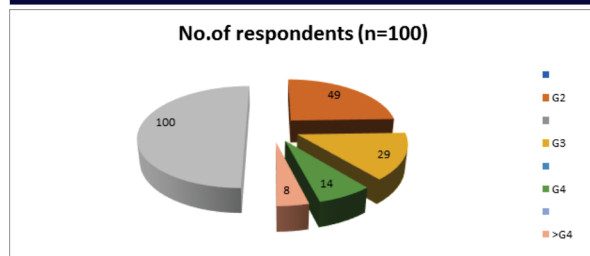


Figure No. 1.8 : Gravidity Wise Distribution Of Cases

Indication-

Among the different indications for caesarean section in multiparous women, fetal distress was the most common indications with the highest incidence of 73%. The next most common being the breech presentation with the incidence of 10%. The number of cases having CPD (Cephalo-pelvic disproportion) were 3 %, non progression of labor were 1%. Footling presentation, unfavourable cervix, placenta previa, cord prolapsed and face presentation were 2 % each. Triplet pregnancy, twin gestation and hand prolapsed were 1% each.

Table & Graph 3- (Indication Wise Distribution)

Indication	Total number of cases	Percentage
Fetal distress	73	73%
Breech presentation	10	10%
Footling presentation	2	2%
Unfavourable cervix	2	2%
Placenta previa	2	2%
Cord prolapsed	2	2%
CPD	3	3%
Non progression of labor	1	1%
Triplet pregnancy	1	1%
Twin gestation	1	1%
Face presentation	2	2%
Hand prolapse	1	1%
Total	100	100%

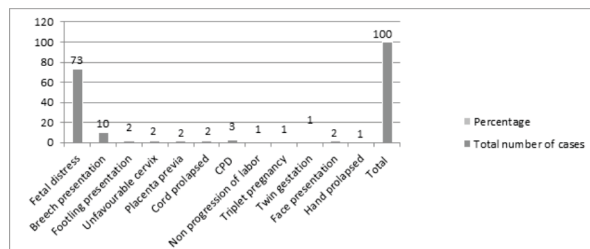


Figure No. 1.12 : Indication Wise Distribution Of Cases

Intraoperative Complication

In the study, 3 patients had intraoperative complications. Among them the most common intraoperative complications were Postpartum Haemorrhage [PPH] were 3%. They were treated medically.

Table & Graph No 4. (Intraoperative Complication)

Complications	Number of cases	Percentage
Post partum hemorrhage	3	3%
Nil	97	97%
Total	100	100%

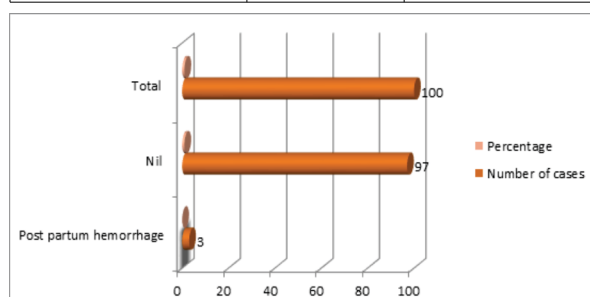


Figure No. 1.14 : Intraoperative Complication Wise Distribution Of Cases

DISCUSSION

In this study, maximum number of women undergoing primary caesarean section in multipara were in the age group 21-25 yrs (48%). This study coincides with Leena gattam et al,⁶ Ravikumar shah et al⁶ Preeti bajaj et al⁷,Ramanabai Ramavath.⁸This may be due to the trends of early marriage,lack of education resulting in fertility in early ages.

In the present study, the majority of patients underwent primary caesarean section is Gravidity 2 with the incidence of 49%. Fetal distress accounted for 73% followed by breech presentation are the most common indications for caesarean section. 3% of cases had intraoperative complications with PPH 3%, treated medically.

In the present study, maximum number of women undergoing primary caesarean section in multipara were in the age group 21-25 yrs (48%). This could possibly be due to different geographical areas and different constitution and of people The present study findings are similar with most of the studies done in this field like study of Ravi Kumar Shah et al⁶ (2021)²² conducted study at Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, National Medical College and Teaching Hospital, Bhediya, Birgunj, Nepal.

CONCLUSION

Multiparity is a problem associated with poverty illiteracy, ignorance and lack of knowledge of available antenatal care and family planning methods. Multipara especially grand multipara belong to high risk group who may have many obstetric complications which were frequently overlooked due to false sense of security created by previous vaginal deliveries.

Hence a multiparous women in labor requires the same attention as that of primigravida. Good antenatal, intrapartum, postpartum care and early referral will reduce the maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality.

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