



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Paediatrics

MATERNAL RISK FACTORS FOUND IN ASSOCIATION WITH BIRTH OF LBW NEONATES

KEY WORDS:

Dr.Devangi Kanara

Assistant Professor, P.D.U. Govt. Medical College, Rajkot.

Introduction

“Today’s Children Are Tomorrow’s Citizens Of a Country.”

- A healthy start in life begins in utero and requires making sure that the mother goes healthy throughout the pregnancy and childbirth safely.¹
- This is based on Epidemiological observations that infants weighing less than 2,500 g are approximately 20 times more likely to die than heavier babies.²
- Low birth weight is not only a major predictor of prenatal mortality and morbidity, but recent studies have found that low birth weight also increases the risk for non communicable diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease later in life.^{3,4}
- Maternal risk factor that may contribute to LBW include age, stature, socioeconomic status, multiple pregnancies, previous LBW infants, poor nutrition, infection like tuberculosis, anemia, hemorrhage, chronic heart disease or hypertension, diabetes, urinary tract infection, any past obstetric history, maternal (medical) illness, drug addiction, alcohol abuse, smoking.

Aim:

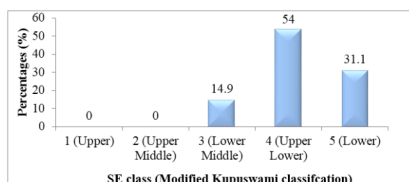
- To know various maternal factors found in association with birth of LBW newborn babies.

Methodology:

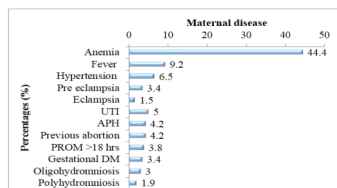
- All Low birth weight babies born at our hospital were included in the study. The information regarding the antenatal history and natal history will record on predesigned, pretested questionnaire. Gestational Age Assessment of the baby will be done by Modified Ballard scoring. The examination of the neonate will taken every day in the morning.

Result :

- Prevalence of LBW was 40.5%. Half of the newborn were (49.8%) boys.
- Proportion of low birth weight babies was higher in second para and above (66.7%) and interpregnancy interval was less than 18 months. About one forth babies (24.1%) were born pre term.
- Proportion of LBW is more in babies of illiterate and low BMI mothers.



Distribution of patients according to Socioeconomic class



Distribution of subjects according to maternal disease

- Most common maternal factors in LBW mothers were anemia (44.4%), fever (9.2%) PIH (6.5%) followed by APH (4.2%), gestational diabetes (3.4%).
- Most common neonatal complications were neonatal hyperbilirubinemia (13.4%) followed by septicemia (8.4%) and RDS (5.7%).

Conclusion:

- Based on result of the present study we concluded that a proportion of number of factors like teenage pregnancy, lower socioeconomic status, illiteracy of the mothers, short birth spacing, lack of Antenatal care, anemia during pregnancy were found to be higher among low birth weight newborn. Most of these factors can be managed easily by providing adequate antenatal care.

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