

IMPACT OF MATERNAL BODY MASS INDEX ON OBSTETRIC OUTCOME IN WOMEN ATTENDING LABOR IN AL-BASRA HOSPITALS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Maternal obesity is significant risk for both mother and fetus, it is considering an obstetrical risk factor leading to high frequency of completions during prenatal period and increases the risk of several adverse outcomes of pregnancy. Therefore, there is a substantial need for the development of preventive actions. Body mass index is the most commonly used method to estimate the degree of obesity.

Objectives: To determine of abnormal body mass index in pregnant women are attending labor. To detect the effect of body mass index on Women's health, Neonatal health. To find out relationship between the body mass index and Demographic variables. Reproductive variables and nutritional status.

Methodology: A descriptive analytic study was conducted from 28 th February to 25th May 2013 at- Basra General hospital and Basra Hospital for Maternity and Children on (400) pregnant women who attending in the labor room. These clients were in labor pain, singleton pregnancy, and all pregnant women underwent a trail of vaginal delivery. A non-probability (Purposive sample) was use to select the participants of study sample a questionnaire was used a tool to collected data content validity was determined through reviewing it by (14) experts in different fields. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data.

Results: The result of study revealed that most of the study sample aged (21-30) years with mean age and standard division (26.39 ± 7.65). The highest percentage (40%) of study sample were overweight pregnant women group (25-29.9) body mass index, with Primary level education, housewives, and low socioeconomic status. (53.5%) of them were had (2-4) pregnancies and (42.5%) of them were delivered (2-4) deliveries. Women with high body mass index for study sample had a higher incidence of several complications during pregnancy such as anemia, hypertension, diabetic mellitus and urinary tract infection. There were many complications of pregnant women of high body mass index pregnant women for study sample present abortion, stillbirth, preterm delivery, big baby and low Apgar score. There was statistical significant association between body mass index and induction labor as well as caesarean section.

Conclusion: Most of study sample were overweight there were a statistical significant relationships between body mass index of pregnant women and some complications during pregnancy such as anemia and hypertension, type of deliveries, type of vaginal delivery, causes of cesarean section and outcomes of pregnancy such as weight of baby and Apgar score at five min of neonate life.

Recommendations: combating obesity in women within the activities of primary health care centers services through enhancing of physical activities and increasing the awareness of pregnant women about healthy nutrition habits.

KEYWORDS: Body Mass Index, Maternal Obesity, Nutrition during Pregnancy