

Study of eclampsia patients and their impact on maternal outcome

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Abstract

Background: Eclampsia is characterised by generalised tonic clonic convulsions that develop in some women with hyperension induced or aggravated by pregnancy. Coma without convulsions has also been called eclampsia. **Material and Method:** It was prospective hospital based observational study of eclampsia patients admitted at BVDUMCH Sangli in the department of OBGY. In this study maternal outcome in eclampsia patients have been done. **Results:** In patients of eclampsia who were admitted at labour ward of BVDUMCH Sangli, majority of patients were referred from rural area and less number of patients from urban area, also in those patients who have received ANC care the percentage of eclampsia is less. Patients of antipartum eclampsia were more as compared to intrapartum and postpartum eclampsia. **Conclusion:** Most of the patients were emergency admissions and have not received adequate antenatal care.

Key Words: eclampsia.

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INTRODUCTION

Eclampsia is characterised by generalised tonic clonic convulsions that develop in some women with hyperension induced or aggravated by pregnancy. Coma without convulsions has also been called eclampsia. Eclampsia is most common in the last trimester and become increasingly more frequent as term approaches. Nearly all cases of postpartum eclampsia develop within 24 hrs. of delivery, but few cases are seen up to 10 days postpartum. Certainly the convulsions first appear more than 48 hrs. postpartum, another diagnosis should be considered. Almost without exception, preeclampsia precedes the onset of eclamptic convulsions. Usually eclamptic convulsions are developed with warning signs and these patients had neglected to report symptoms of

preeclampsia with warning signs like headache, vomiting, visual disturbances and epigastric pain.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Study design: Observational study.

Study place: Bharti Vidyapeeth Medical College And Hospital, Sangli.

Study population: 50 patients of eclampsia admitted in labour ward at BVDUMCH, Sangli.

Study subjects: Antenatal, intranatal and postnatal patients having hypertensive disorders of pregnancy with tonic clonic convulsions or associated with coma.

Inclusion Criteria: Patients having gestational age more than 20 weeks with hypertensive disorders of pregnancy having tonic clonic convulsions or coma.

Exclusion Criteria: Antenatal, intranatal and postnatal patients having convulsions without hypertensive disorders of pregnancy.

OBSERVATION AND RESULTS

Table 1: Distribution of eclampsia cases according to patient's age

Age(Yrs)	No.	Percentage (%)
Less than or equal to 20	15	30
21-25	25	50
26-30	6	12
More than 30	4	8

Majority of patients are between age group of 21-25.

Table 2: Distribution of cases according to parity

Parity	No.	Percentage (%)
Nullipara	30	60
Para 1	10	20
Para 2	3	6
Para 3	5	10
Para 4 and above	2	4

Table 3: Distribution of cases according to residence (URBAN/RURAL)

Residence	No.	Percentage (%)
Urban	6	12
Rural	44	88

Table 4: Relation between anc care received and not received

	No. Of Cases	Percentage (%)
Received adequate antenatal care	5	10
Not received adequate antenatal care	45	90

Table 5: Distribution of cases according to gestational age

Gestational Age (Weeks)	No.	Percentage (%)
20-28	4	8
29-36	28	56
37-42	18	36

Table 6: Distribution of cases according to type of eclampsia

Type	No.	Percentage (%)
Antepartum	37	74
Intrapartum	5	10
Postpartum	8	16

Table 7: Mode of delivery

Mode Of Delivery	No.	Percentage (%)
Preterm delivery before 28 wks.	5	10
Normal delivery	13	26
Forcep delivery	3	6
Cesarean	28	56
Died undelivered	1	2

Table 8: Indications of cesarean section

Indication	No. of Patients	Percentage (%)
Foetal distress	4	8
Failure of indication	5	10
Malpresentation	3	6
APH	7	14
Unfavourable cervix	9	18

DISCUSSION

Eclampsia is dramatic in its occurrence and it still remains one of the major causes of maternal morbidity and mortality throughout the world. In this study, majority of patients of eclampsia are between age group of 21-25 and most of the patients are primigravida. 88% of the patients are from rural area. 90% patients have not received adequate antenatal care. Majority of patients are having gestational age between 29-36 weeks. Antepartum eclampsia is common than intrapartum and postpartum. Majority of patients of eclampsia have undergone cesarean delivery due to APH and unfavourable cervix as compared to other causes.

CONCLUSION

Prevalence of eclampsia is more common in primigravidas. Skilled monitoring during ANC period, early detection and prompt intervention as per standard antenatal care can prevent maternal complications of preeclampsia and improve maternal morbidity and mortality. Improvement in rural ANC care in health care facilities and emergency obstetric care services especially in rural areas will improve outcome of pregnancy and fulfil the criteria of safe motherhood.

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