

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE PREVALENCE OF PRETERM LABOUR AMONG PRIMI AND MULTIPARA MOTHER ADMITTED IN MGMC&RI, PUDUCHERRY**

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**INTRODUCTION:**

Preterm labour is defined as labour starts before completed 37 weeks of pregnancy. Approximately 12% of babies in the United States are born by preterm labour that occurs on its own or after preterm premature rupture of membrane. Not all women who develop preterm labor will deliver their baby early. Estimates are that between 30 to 50% of women who develop preterm labor will go on to deliver their baby at term . If preterm labor leads to an early delivery of the premature newborns they are at risk for problems related to incomplete development of its organ. In India 24% of preterm labor occurring per year. Past child bearing experiences have an important part to play in predicting the possible outcome of the current pregnancy.

**NEED FOR THE STUDY:**

Preterm labor is associated with significant long term disability and morbidity. After 29-30 weeks of gestation birth weight is a good prediction of survival, prior to 29 weeks of gestation birth weight, gender, multiple pregnancy and gestation are all considered in the equation of risks of morbidity and mortality. The incidence of preterm birth is increasing but currently stands at around 8%. In about 50% of the cause of preterm labor is not known. Often it is multifactorial, the following are however related with increased incidence of preterm labor such as previous history of induced or spontaneous abortion or preterm labor, smoking

habits, polyhydramnios, PROM, pre-eclampsia etc. As nursing professionals we must know the known causes of preterm labor so that we can create awareness among people regarding preterm labor.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:**

A comparative study to assess the prevalence of preterm labor among the primi and multipara mothers admitted in MGMC & RI at Puducherry.

**OBJECTIVES:**

1. To assess the prevalence of preterm labor among primi and multi mothers.
2. To compare the prevalence of preterm labor between primi and multipara mothers.
3. To assess the contributing factors of preterm labor.

**METHODOLOGY:**

**Research design:** Descriptive research design was adopted for the study.

**Settings:** The study was conducted in MGMC & RI, at Puducherry.

**Population:** Women who underwent preterm delivery and got admitted in MGMC & RI during January to April 2013.**Sample:** All the primi and multi mother who underwent preterm labor in MGMC & RI during the period of January to April 2013.

**Sampling technique:** Purposive sampling technique.

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**Criteria for sample selection****Inclusion criteria**

- Women who underwent preterm normal vaginal delivery.
- Patient's records available at the time of data collection.

**Exclusion criteria**

Women who underwent preterm cesarean section.

**Procedure for data collection**

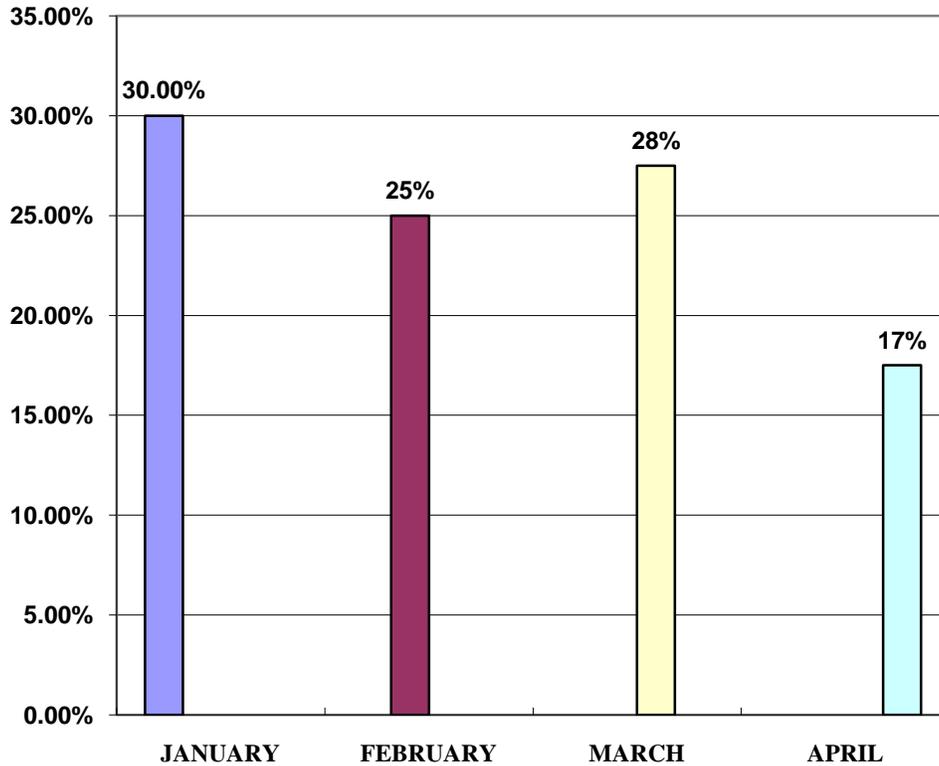
The data was collected from the available patient records at a period from January to April 2013. Before starting data collection researchers obtained consent from the HOD department of OBG, Medical superintendent and Medical Record officer for conducting the study. Data was collected from the record based on the demographic variables that were listed out in the study. Then the list of contributing factor for preterm labor was also assessed.

**TABLE. I**  
**FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PREVALENCE OF PRETERM LABOUR BETWEEN PRIMI AND MULTI MOTHERS**

**N=40**

SL.NO	GRAVIDA	NUMBER OF PRETERM LABOUR	PERCENTAGE
1.	PRIMI	15	37.5%
2.	MULTI	25	62.5%
3.	TOTAL	40	100%

**FIGURE. I**  
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN WHO UNDERWENT**  
**PRETERM LABOUR AND GOT ADMITTED IN MGMC&RI**  
**FROM JANUARY TO APRIL 2013**



**TABLE. II**  
**FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRIBUTING FACTORS OF**  
**PRETERM LABOUR.**

SI. NO	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	NO.OF WOMEN	PERCENTAGE
1.	Pregnancy Induced Hypertension	6	15%
2.	Gestational Diabetes Mellitus	8	20%
3.	Premature Rupture Of Membrane	32	80%
4.	Polyhydramnios	6	15%
5.	Anemia	12	30%
6.	Urinary Tract Infection	1	2.5%

**Major findings:**

- ❖ The data reveals that the total number of women who underwent preterm labor in each month from January to April 2013, the highest 12 (30 %) of women underwent preterm labor in the month of January and the lowest 7 (17.5%) of women underwent preterm labor in the month of April.
- ❖ The result shows that out of 40 women who underwent preterm labour, 15(37.5%) were primi and 25 (62.5%) were Multipara mothers.
- ❖ The findings denotes that among the 40 samples, 6(15%) were with the contributing factor of Pregnancy induced hypertension, 8(20%) were with Gestational diabetes mellitus, 32(80%) had Premature rupture of membrane, 6(15%) had polyhydramnios, 12(30%) were with the Anemia and one (2.5%) had Urinary tract infection. some mothers had more than one contributing factor.

**CONCLUSION:**

The present study was conducted to assess the prevalence of preterm labour among primi and multipara mothers. The study concluded

that multipara mothers were more prevalent than primi and also premature rupture of membrane is a major cause for pre mature rupture of membrane

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