

PATTERNS OF SEASONALITY IN NORMAL AND COMPLICATED DELIVERIES

by

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Introduction

The present paper is an attempt to study the seasonal variation in deliveries, normal and complicated with an objective to enhance the effective family planning services in the peak seasons of pregnancies and their terminations. The study can prove to be the best guide in locating the months when maximum conceptions take place, on the one hand and the months when these women deliver on the other, providing us an ideal situation to make them accept the suitable contraceptive according to the patients choice, suitability of the type of labour, and other social correlates.

Material and Methods

The data used for the analysis were taken from the records of Post Partum

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Unit, Dept. of Obst. & Gynaecology, J.N. Medical College, A.M.U., Aligarh. Monthly data on deliveries were taken from January 1977 to December 1979, i.e. for a period of 3 years. The statistical method developed by Croxton and Cowder (1956) has been followed and seasonal indices were obtained and presented in Table I.

TABLE I
Seasonal Indices in Normal Deliveries and Complicated Deliveries

Months	Seasonal Indices	
	Normal Deliveries	Complicated Deliveries
Jan.	93.62	89.53
Feb.	75.78	95.37
March	95.91	144.07
April	81.92	81.66
May	82.53	85.69
June	67.57	60.50
July	99.60	64.76
August	121.25	83.06
Sept.	162.46	180.50
Oct.	128.54	130.58
Nov.	102.80	109.07
Dec.	88.02	75.21
	1200.00	1200.00

Correction Factor for Normal Deliveries = 1.01

Correction Factor for Complicated Deliveries = .985.

Results and Discussions

Table I shows month wise indices of normal and complicated deliveries. The normal deliveries had its highest index (162.46) in the month of September, while the indices for complicated deliveries were maximum (180.6) in September and minimum (60.5) in the month of June. These findings exhibit that maximum conceptions occurred during winter months i.e. November and December which has also been reported by Kohli *et al* (1971), Singh *et al* (1970) and Yadava *et al* (1979).

In the figure 1 the two columns of Table I have been graphed against

normal and 180,6 complicated deliveries. The second highest peak (144.7) for complicated deliveries found in the month of March. The higher indices for these complicated deliveries at two points are suggestive of two possible reasons, primarily the certain effect of the changes of season and secondly the abundance of referral cases from the vicinity of the Medical College and the district in the peak season of deliveries.

Thus the fact has to be further evaluated on a larger sample over a longer duration for its confirmation.

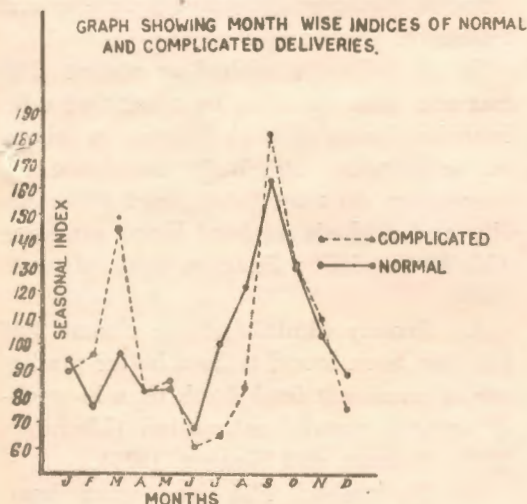
Conclusion

The study is concluded with the remark that maximum conceptions occurred during the winter months and thus maximum women delivered in the month of September, October. The complicated deliveries had the highest score as compared to normal deliveries in the changing season i.e. March and September months.

References

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FIG. 1



months and minimum delivery indices have been observed in the month of June in regard to normal as well as complicated deliveries i.e. 67.57 and 60.5 respectively. There is an increasing trend from June onwards with highest peak in the month of September which comes to 162.6