EVALUATION OF THREE HEAD-UP DISPLAYS, WITH EFFECT OF EXTERNAL AND PERSONAL CLUTTER

Table II

Analysis of Patients in Relation to Age

Age group	No. of deliveries	No. of APH cases	Prevalence
Below 20 years	8384	42	0.50%
20 to 25 years	6326	54	0.85%
25 to 30 years	8064	134	1.66%
30 to 35 years	4680	56	1.19%
Above 35	798	12	1.50%

Normal F. H. S.	96	60.00	36	60.0	48	[illegible]
Evidence of fetal distress	30	26.09	24	26.66	18	27.2
Absent F. H. S.	8	6.96	30	33.3	—	

occurred in 150 cases - 52.09%. Incidence of caesarean section highest (81.1%) in placenta previa.

Table VIII : Commonest complication to the mother in this study was post partum anaemia (68.78%) and puerperal infection (39.1%).

Table IX : Major complication in early neonatal period was neonatal death (14.6%), Sepsis (16.6%), Convulsion (6.8%) and Jaundice (4.8%).

DISCUSSION

The incidence of A. P. H. in this study is 1.13%. Table I showed that incidence of Antepartum haemorrhage in various parts of India varies from 0.74% to 2.04%. Out of the total 288 cases of A. P. H., 132 cases (45.8%) were due to placenta praevia, 90 cases (31.25%) were due to placental abruptio and 66 cases (22.9%) were due to unclassified haemorrhage. So major cause of A.P.H. in this study is placenta praevia. Sunitha Bala Das (1951) and Ferguson (1939) allowed unclassified haemorrhage as a major cause. This may be better explained by improvement in pathology and position in antepartum haemorrhage the recent obstetric practice, which helped clinical diagnosis more accurately. Majority of the patients in this study belonged to the age group of 25 to 30 years. In 1950 O'Donnell & Black