

EVALUATION OF THIRD TERM TER FEEDING  
WITH REFERENCE TO MATERNAL AND  
PERINATAL OUTCOME



1. The first group of patients was selected from the records of the hospital during the period 1950-1955. The second group was selected from the records of the hospital during the period 1956-1960. The third group was selected from the records of the hospital during the period 1961-1965. The fourth group was selected from the records of the hospital during the period 1966-1970. The fifth group was selected from the records of the hospital during the period 1971-1975. The sixth group was selected from the records of the hospital during the period 1976-1980. The seventh group was selected from the records of the hospital during the period 1981-1985. The eighth group was selected from the records of the hospital during the period 1986-1990. The ninth group was selected from the records of the hospital during the period 1991-1995. The tenth group was selected from the records of the hospital during the period 1996-2000.

Table I

| Year      | No. of patients | Age (years) | Sex | Occupation | Education | Religion | Marital status | Family size | Income (Rs.) | Place of birth | Place of residence |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------|-----|------------|-----------|----------|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1950-1955 | 100             | 35.2        | 50% | 45%        | 40%       | 80%      | 75%            | 3.5         | 1000         | 100%           | 100%               |
| 1956-1960 | 100             | 36.5        | 50% | 45%        | 40%       | 80%      | 75%            | 3.5         | 1000         | 100%           | 100%               |
| 1961-1965 | 100             | 37.8        | 50% | 45%        | 40%       | 80%      | 75%            | 3.5         | 1000         | 100%           | 100%               |
| 1966-1970 | 100             | 39.1        | 50% | 45%        | 40%       | 80%      | 75%            | 3.5         | 1000         | 100%           | 100%               |
| 1971-1975 | 100             | 40.4        | 50% | 45%        | 40%       | 80%      | 75%            | 3.5         | 1000         | 100%           | 100%               |
| 1976-1980 | 100             | 41.7        | 50% | 45%        | 40%       | 80%      | 75%            | 3.5         | 1000         | 100%           | 100%               |
| 1981-1985 | 100             | 43.0        | 50% | 45%        | 40%       | 80%      | 75%            | 3.5         | 1000         | 100%           | 100%               |
| 1986-1990 | 100             | 44.3        | 50% | 45%        | 40%       | 80%      | 75%            | 3.5         | 1000         | 100%           | 100%               |
| 1991-1995 | 100             | 45.6        | 50% | 45%        | 40%       | 80%      | 75%            | 3.5         | 1000         | 100%           | 100%               |
| 1996-2000 | 100             | 46.9        | 50% | 45%        | 40%       | 80%      | 75%            | 3.5         | 1000         | 100%           | 100%               |

Table II

| Distance from which the patients came to get admitted | No. of patients | Age (years) | Sex | Occupation | Education | Religion | Marital status | Family size | Income (Rs.) | Place of birth | Place of residence |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-----|------------|-----------|----------|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Less than 10 Km                                       | 100             | 35.2        | 50% | 45%        | 40%       | 80%      | 75%            | 3.5         | 1000         | 100%           | 100%               |
| 10 - 20 Km  | 100             | 36.5        | 50% | 45%        | 40%       | 80%      | 75%            | 3.5         | 1000         | 100%           | 100%               |
| 20 - 30 Km  | 100             | 37.8        | 50% | 45%        | 40%       | 80%      | 75%            | 3.5         | 1000         | 100%           | 100%               |
| More than 30 Km                                       | 100             | 39.1        | 50% | 45%        | 40%       | 80%      | 75%            | 3.5         | 1000         | 100%           | 100%               |



Table III

| Complication                           | No. of cases |           | Incidence (%) |           |
|--|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
|  | Univariate   | Bivariate | Univariate    | Bivariate |
| Placental abruption                    | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Postpartum haemorrhage                 | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Amniotic embolism                      | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Uterine rupture                        | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Septic abortion                        | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Disseminated intravascular coagulation | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Acute renal failure                    | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Acute respiratory distress syndrome    | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Septic shock                           | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Multi-organ dysfunction syndrome       | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |

Table IV

| Complication                           | No. of cases |           | Incidence (%) |           |
|--|--------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
|  | Univariate   | Bivariate | Univariate    | Bivariate |
| Placental abruption                    | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Postpartum haemorrhage                 | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Amniotic embolism                      | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Uterine rupture                        | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Septic abortion                        | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Disseminated intravascular coagulation | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Acute renal failure                    | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Acute respiratory distress syndrome    | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Septic shock                           | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |
| Multi-organ dysfunction syndrome       | 100          | 100       | 33.33         | 33.33     |

occurred in 150 cases - 32.0%. Incidence of various complications highest (81.1%) in placenta previa.

Table VIII: Commonest complication to the mother in this study was postpartum haemorrhage (28.7%) and neonatal infection (28.1%).

Table IX: Major complications in early neonatal period was neonatal death (14.5%), Sepsis (14.5%), Convulsion (4.8%) and Jaundice (4.8%).

**DISCUSSION**

The incidence of A. P. H. in this study is 17.1%. Table I showed that incidence of Antepartum haemorrhage in various trimesters

None of babies varied from 0.74% to 2.04%. Out of the total 288 cases of A. P. H., 132 cases (45.8%) were due to placenta previa, 90 cases (31.25%) were due to placental abruption and 66 cases (22.9%) were due to unclassified haemorrhage. So major cause of A. P. H. in this study is placenta previa. Sturges and Miles (1951) and Ferguson (1959) showed unclassified haemorrhage as a major cause. This may be better approximation of the placental pathology and position in antepartum haemorrhage in recent obstetric practice, which helps clinical diagnosis more accurately. Majority of the patients in this study belonged to the age group of 25 to 30 years. In 1950 O'Donoghue which

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SUMMARY

Study was conducted on one hundred cases of pregnancy ...

INTRODUCTION

...in pregnancy, which may be due to multiple factors and anemia is a major cause of high maternal and perinatal loss.

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