

Vol. 1, No. 2, March 1952, pp. 101-107. Printed in India. Published by the Indian Society of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 10, Park Road, Calcutta 2.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

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QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE ELDERLY WOMEN

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SUMMARY

A study was made to determine the quality of life in elderly women for which special studies like the life table and the life expectancy in the medical literature including the life expectancy table were used. The study was made in the form of a questionnaire and the results were compared with the life expectancy table. The results showed that the quality of life in elderly women was not as high as the life expectancy table. The results showed that the quality of life in elderly women was not as high as the life expectancy table. The results showed that the quality of life in elderly women was not as high as the life expectancy table.

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Accepted for Publication on 02.12.1952

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RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

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Comparative Tables to Properties and Labour

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40 Years and more ...
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Labour		Percentage	
Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Hypothese	34	12.58%	
Azoola	18	6.71%	
Melipoc...	11	4.10%	
TW...	05	1.86%	
Di...	06	2.23%	
Pr...	24	8.95%	
P. B. ...	80	29.10%	
M. S. ...	22	8.16%	
Am...	15	5.52%	
Re...	10	3.72%	
P. P. H.	13	4.79%	

total personal history of 7.22% (Table V).

Table V
 Maternal History of Diabetes Mellitus

Maternal History	No. of Patients	Percentage
Diabetes Mellitus	16	6.72%
Diabetes Mellitus (Suspected)	11	4.78%
Diabetes Mellitus (Not Suspected)	5	2.15%
Total	32	13.65%

Diabetes Mellitus was suspected in 11 patients (4.78%) and was not suspected in 5 patients (2.15%).

Total Gestation
 Out of 273 babies, 70.39% were stillborn.

Table V - Birth Weight

Birth Weight	No.	Percentage
1.5 Kg or Less	14	5.13%
1.51 to 2.5 Kg.	98	35.90%
2.51 to 3.5 Kg.	135	49.37%
3.5 Kg or More	34	12.49%
Total	273	100%

Incidence of P.I.H. was 12.50%. Out of 268 patients, 36 patients had associated diabetes, suggesting that high stage of diabetes increases with advancing

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SUMMARY

Males of delivery of the prostate and low birth weight babies in a controversial dispute. Many advocate use of a prophylactic, low forceps in such patients, while few did not find any advantage of forceps over spontaneous vaginal delivery. In this study relationship of neonatal mortality and morbidity of low birth weight infants with use of forceps and spontaneous vaginal delivery was evaluated. Incidence of the neonatal mortality was 2.4% in forceps group while it was as high as 12.1% in infants who had a spontaneous vaginal delivery. Similarly, the incidence of neonatal morbidity (22.1%) also was higher in control group than that of 13.4% found in forceps group. Hence, forceps can be safely advocated following prostate and low birth weight babies.

INTRODUCTION

Intervention measurement of prostate and low birth weight babies has always been a dilemma for obstetricians. Whether to allow spontaneous vaginal delivery or to apply forceps is often difficult to decide. Bishop and associates (1962) have advocated elective low forceps with wide episiotomy for the delivery of low birth weight infants in vertex presentation. The reason being forceps application in low birth weight babies, prevent sudden decompression of head which may result in intracranial hemorrhage. However, many other authors have questioned the benefit of elective

low forceps application over spontaneous vaginal delivery. This study was carried out at H. Y. L. Mat Hospital to evaluate efficacy of forceps in reducing neonatal morbidity and mortality in comparison with that of infants with spontaneous vaginal delivery.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

From January 1970 to December 1971, there were 51 prostate and low birth weight babies who were delivered by forceps at H. Y. L. Mat Hospital. All these low birth weight infants were evaluated with special attention to the maturity, weight of the baby and neonatal morbidity and mortality. The results obtained were compared with a control group, consisting of 209 babies with weight

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Accepted for Publication on 04.15.1972