

## **Prospective cohort study to compare the perinatal maternal and fetal outcomes of isolated oligohydramnios with normal pregnancies at term**

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**Introduction** Pregnancies with oligohydramnios at term in the absence of fetal and maternal compromise pose a dilemma in management. Evidence regarding the outcome of these pregnancies is controversial and it is one of the common reasons for early induction of labour in the fear of adverse perinatal outcome. So, outcomes of such pregnancies are not adequately studied in Sri Lankan setting.

**Objective** To compare the perinatal fetal and outcomes of isolated oligohydramnios with normal pregnancy at term among women who are admitted to teaching hospital Kandy.

**Methods** A case control study was carried out. All the pregnant mothers admitted to ward 7 teaching hospital Kandy at term routinely scanned for fetal growth and amniotic fluid volume. Women with isolated oligohydramnios ( $n = 70$ ) without any other pregnancy related complications were selected as cases. Two controls (normal pregnancy  $n = 140$ ) were selected per case matching the age and parity. These pregnant mothers were followed up from date of admission to discharge. Immediate perinatal fetal and postnatal outcomes were assessed. Data were entered and analyzed by SPSS<sup>®</sup> (IBM, New York, USA) 22.0.

**Results** Majority of the patients (58.5%) with isolated oligohydramnios were induced early, and significant number of E-Poster Presentation these patients have undergone emergency caesarean section ( $X^2 = 12.98, P = 0.003$ ). Although patients with isolated oligohydramnios tends to had a more CTG abnormalities, it was not statistically significant ( $X^2 = 4.29, P = 0.12$ ). But incidence of significant meconium-stained liquor was higher than normal pregnancies ( $X^2 = 6.02, P = 0.049$ ). However, the fetal outcome APGAR  $<7$  at 5 minutes ( $X^2 = 0.33, P = 0.95$ ) short term perinatal morbidities ( $X^2 = 0.29, P = 0.59$ ) were shown no statistical difference between both groups. Neonatal special care baby unit admissions were higher in pregnancies with isolated oligohydramnios ( $X^2 = 23.56, P = 0.0001$ ).

**Conclusion** Compared to normal pregnancies, pregnancies with isolated oligohydramnios didn't show any statistically significant difference in perinatal outcome. Oligohydramnios itself doesn't indicate the fetal compromise when other growth parameters were normal, However, as there are controversies in management further researches are needed in this field.