

Study of Meconium Aspiration Syndrome in Relation to Birth Weight and Gestational age

Rajnish Chaudhary, RS Sethi, OS Chaurasiya, Anuj S Sethi
Department of Peadiatrics, MLB Medical College, Jhansi

ABSTRACT

A prospective observational study conducted in NICU, MLB Medical College, Jhansi. 83 neonates who fulfilled inclusion criteria were studied over a period of 18th months from April 2016 to September 2017. Maternal obstetric history and risk factors were studied and fetal parameters including gestational age, mode of delivery, birth weight, sex, age at onset of respiratory distress, treatment and outcome were noted. The aim of this study was to know the clinical profile of meconium aspiration syndrome (MAS) in neonates and to access relation of gestation. Survival rate can be increased with a planned team approach during perinatal period. Hence this study was undertaken to understand the clinical profile of neonates with meconium aspiration. Out of these 83, 50 babies (60.24%) were out born. Majority of babies belonged to 2.5-3.5 kg weight group (n=55, 66.27%) and were male (n=62, 74.70%). 59.04% of babies with MAS were term babies. Most of MAS babies were delivered to primigravida mothers (n=51, 61.45%). MAS were commonly associated with LSCS born babies (n=45, 54.22%). Majority of babies were vigorous (n=50, 60.24%) had downe's score <4 (n=51, 61.45%). MAS occurred most commonly in babies having fetal distress (42.17%) and in mothers with history of PIH (12.05%). Birth asphyxia was one of the most common associated morbidity (38.55%) followed by septicemia (26.54%) among these MAS babies. MAS is an entity which is commonly seen in term and post term babies with birth weight group 2.5-3.5 kg.