A Retrospective Study Of High Risk Infants With Special Reference To Congenital Anomalies

Kosuri Divya Vara Prasad

Kasturba Medical College,Mangalore,Manipal University

Research Assistant In Department of Community Medicine

E-mail: divya_varaprasad01@yahoo.com

Introduction

A neonate who has greater than the average chance of morbidity and mortality within the first 28 days of life, irrespective of birth weight, size or gestational age is considered a high risk infant. The risk factors may be preconceptual, pre-natal or post-natal that interfere with the normal birth process leading to various complications and congenital anomalies among the neonates.

Aims

1. To study maternal and foetal factors associated with increased neonatal morbidity and mortality.

2. To study incidence of congenital malformations among high risk infants and factors associated with it.

Methodology

A retrospective study was conducted among 135 high risk infants in KMC hospital,Attavar,Mangalore . Analysis of records of all babies admitted in NICU for over a period of 14 months was done.The data was collected in a predesigned proforma and results were analysed using SPSS version 11.5.

Results

Seventy eight of high risk infants were born to primigravidamothers; PIH(15) and GDM(10) were most common risk factors associated with increased neonatal morbidity and mortality followed by oligohydramnios(7) and Rh incompatibility(3); Mothers who had high risk infants were found to be on various drugs such as Insulin(3), phenobarbitone(1), ART(1), nifedepine(1) and propylthiouracil(1); HIV(3) and UTI(3) were found among mothers of high risk infants.50% of the high risk infants were below 7 days of age and 33% were below 28days; 56% had Low birth weight; 36% were born preterm.Out of 31 babies who had congenital anomalies, oral and gastrointestinal anomalies were most common(48%) followed by CNS(23%) abnormalities; 42% were delivered normally; 58% were out born; 77% had normal vertex presentation; 65% were born after full term ; 58% had LBW; GDM(16%) and increased maternal age(>30years)(13%)were most common risk factors.

Conclusion

Increased neonatal morbidity was associated with mothers who had PIH and GDM .Drug intake enhanced the risk.Of the 31 infants with congenital malformations most of them were out born,were below 1 week of age , had LBW and oral and gastrointestinal anomalies were most common.