

Perinatal Outcome in Relation to Meconium Stained Amniotic Fluid

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Abstract

Aims and Objectives: To study maternal high risk factors associated with meconium stained amniotic fluid (MSAF). To compare the fetal outcome in relation to MSAF and clear amniotic fluid. To analyze the perinatal outcome in relation to MSAF. **Methods:** This prospective case control study was undertaken in 400 patients from November 2012 to October 2013. **Results:** Mean 1 minute and 5 minute Apgar scores were 6.77 ± 1.016 and 8.225 ± 0.94 in MSAF group and 7.095 ± 0.81 and 8.46 ± 0.73 in clear AF group. Maximum babies in MSAF group (50.5%) and clear AF group (33.5%) had NICU stay of 1-3 days. There was higher neonatal mortality in meconium stained liquor (2%) compared to clear liquor group (0.5%). **Conclusion:** Thick meconium is associated with increased fetal heart rate abnormalities, increased operative interventions, low Apgar scores, increased risk of birth asphyxia, meconium aspiration syndrome and over all increased perinatal mortality.