

Etiological Spectrum and Maternal–Perinatal Outcomes of Fever in Pregnancy: A Retrospective Observational Study

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Abstract

Fever during pregnancy is a common clinical problem in tropical and developing regions and may be associated with adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes depending on the underlying cause. Early identification and appropriate management are essential to reduce morbidity and mortality. The aim of the study is to evaluate the etiological spectrum of fever in pregnancy and assess its impact on maternal and perinatal outcomes. This retrospective observational study was conducted at Sri Devraj urs medical college. Pregnant women presenting with fever at any gestational age were included. Detailed clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations, and obstetric assessments were performed to identify the etiology. Maternal outcomes such as anemia, preterm labor, sepsis, and ICU admission, and perinatal outcomes including preterm birth, low birth weight, fetal distress, and perinatal mortality were analyzed. Infectious causes constituted the majority of cases, with viral, bacterial, and parasitic infections being the most common etiologies. Adverse outcomes were more frequent in women with delayed presentation and severe infections. Fever was significantly associated with preterm delivery and low birth weight. Fever in pregnancy has a diverse etiological spectrum and is associated with increased maternal and perinatal risks. Early evaluation and timely management are crucial for favorable outcomes.

