

A Retrospective Assessment of the Impact of the Maternal Age and Parity on Maternal and Perinatal Outcomes in Lagos University Teaching Hospital (LUTH), Lagos

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Abstract

Background: The relationship between maternal age and parity on pregnancy outcome is of great interest to the Obstetricians. Parity has been used as a risk marker with nulliparous and grand multiparous women classified as having increased risk of pregnancy complications. Likewise, extreme age has been shown to be associated with adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes. Despite these findings, the impact of these factors on pregnancy outcomes in the hospital has not been fully documented.

Objectives: The study aimed to assess the effect of maternal age and parity groups on pregnancy outcome in LUTH.

Methods: A retrospective descriptive study was conducted amongst 421 booked pregnant women who delivered in LUTH, Lagos between 1 January 2017 and 31 December 2019 to determine the effect of age and parity on pregnancy outcome. Data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0.

Results: Advanced maternal age was significantly associated with the development of primary PPH ($p=0.012$) while teenage pregnancy was significantly associated with administration of episiotomy ($p<0.001$). Statistical significance was observed in the association of grandmultiparity and development of GDM ($p<0.001$), cervical laceration ($p=0.001$), birth trauma ($p<0.001$) and subtotal hysterectomy ($p=0.001$). Nulliparity was significantly associated with preterm delivery ($p=0.037$), fetal distress ($p=0.026$), need for episiotomy ($p<0.001$) and early neonatal death ($p=0.026$). Multiparity was statistically significant with Caesarean delivery ($p=0.001$).

Conclusion: This study showed that maternal age and parity have significant impact on pregnancy outcomes among pregnant women in LUTH.

Keywords

Maternal age, Parity, pregnancy outcomes, perinatal outcomes.