

Prevalence of Primary Caesarean Section Deliveries among Primiparous and Multiparous Women in a District Hospital

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Abstract: ***Introduction:** Caesarean section is the surgical delivery of a baby through incision in the abdominal wall and uterine wall. Primary Caesarean section is a operation that is performed for the first time on pregnant women. Primary Caesarean is of particular interest because it has influence on futures modes of delivery. The rate of Caesarean section procedures have increased tremendously. The indication of caesarean section have been undergoing gradual change over the last few decades, Given this context, the current study will be conducted to determine prevalence of primary caesarean sections in primiparous and multi-parous in a District hospital. **Aim:** 1) The study aims to identify the prevalence of primary Caesarean section among primiparous and multiparous. **Objectives:** 1) To study the indications for the primary Caesarean section in both primiparous and multiparous. 2) To determine the fetal outcome after primary caesarean section in both primiparous and multiparous. **Material and Methods:** A Hospital Cross-Sectional study. A pre designed semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect the data and the collected data was coded and entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, and was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 26 (SPSS version 26). **RESULTS:** There was a high prevalence among both primiparous and multiparous. The highest indication for primary caesarean section was cephalo-pelvic disproportion.*

Keywords: Caesarean section, Primiparous and Multiparous, Indications of caesarean section

1. Background

Caesarean section is the surgical delivery of a baby through incision in the abdominal wall and uterine wall. Primary Caesarean section is a operation that is performed for the first time on pregnant women. The primary Caesarean section is particularly interesting because it can affect future delivery methods. Caesarean section surgeries are occurring much more frequently now. Caesarean section delivery is a routine procedure because it improves obstetric outcomes and is a life-saving obstetric procedure for both the mother and the fetus. The indication of caesarean section have been undergoing gradual change over the last few decades, Besides, Obstetric causes, the other medical, social, ethical, economical factors play an important role in rising trends of caesarean section. Given this context, the current study was conducted to determine prevalence of primary caesarean sections in primiparous and multi-parous in a District hospital.

2. Aims & Objectives

- The study aims to identify the prevalence of primary Caesarean section among primiparous and multiparous.
- To study the indications for the primary Caesarean section in both primiparous and multiparous.
- To determine the fetal outcome after primary caesarean section in both primiparous and multiparous.

3. Methodology

A Hospital based Descriptive Cross -sectional study was conducted between November 2022 and December 2022

among both primiparous and multiparous who came for institutional delivery in a secondary level of health care facility.

Inclusion criteria

- 1) Primiparous and multiparous >28 weeks gestation.
- 2) Primiparous and Multiparous who had a previous vaginal delivery of viable fetus.

Exclusion criteria

- 1) Women with previous Abortions.

A pre designed semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect the data and the collected data was coded and entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, and was analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences version 26 (SPSS version 26).

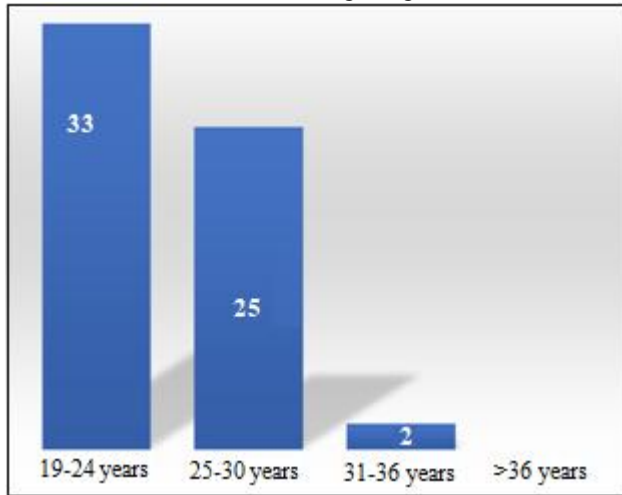
4. Results

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Distribution according to age (n= 60)



Distribution According to parity status (n= 60)



Table 1: Indication of Caesarean Section (n=60)

Indicators	n (%)
Cephalo-pelvic disproportion	16(26.7)
Fetal distress	9 (15)
PIH	6 (10)
Big baby	5 (8.3)
PROM	5 (8.3)
Oligo-hydramnios	5 (8.3)
Failed induction	5 (8.3)
Breech presentation	4 (6.8)
Elderly primi	3 (5)
Post dated	2 (3.3)
Total	60 (100.0)

Table 2: Newborn outcomes for live babies within days of hospital stay

Variable	n (%)
Low Apgar Score	
Yes	3(5.0)
No	57(95.0)
Ability to Breastfeed	
Yes	58(96.7)
No	2(3.3)

- Out of the total 223 deliveries done between November and December 2022 , it was observed that 60 of them were of primary caesarean section.

- The highest indication was cephalo-pelvic disproportion (26.6%) followed by fetal distress (15%), PIH (10%) as shown in the Table 1.
- As shown in the Table 2, the new born outcomes found to be good with well maintained APGAR scores and babies were able to breast fed adequately.

5. Summary & Conclusion

- In the present study majority (55 %) of study population were in the age group of 19 to 24 years.
- The majority of study population (63.3%) were primiparous.
- The prevalence of primary caesarean section was (26.9%).
- There was a high prevalence of primary caesarean section among primiparous and multiparous which is above the recommended WHO threshold of 15%.
- The highest indication for primary caesarean section was cephalo-pelvic disproportion (26.7%)
- 95% of the neonates had good Apgar score.

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