

A study of incidence and prevalence of breech delivery at tertiary care health center

R Sujatha

Assistant professor, Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Annapoorana Medical College & Hospital, Salem, Tamil Nadu, INDIA.

Email: sujiguptha60@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction: Breech presentation and breech deliveries have always evoked interest among obstetricians. The optimum mode of delivery for breech fetuses is controversial. **Aims and Objectives:** Study of Incidence and Prevalence of Breech Delivery at Tertiary care Health center. **Material and methods:** This prospective study of placental location site in breech and shoulder presentations as compared to the vertex presentations was conducted in the department of obstetrics and gynaecology of kasturba medical college, at Govt. lady goschen hospital mangalore, from march 1990 to October 1991. During this 20 month study period there were 6614 deliveries. Of these 147 number were full term breech deliveries and 19 number were shoulder presentation deliveries. All mothers with breech presentations who had completed 38 weeks of gestations were included in the study. Shoulder presentations where the gestational age was more than 38 weeks were included in the study and were compared with vertex presentation who had completed 38 weeks of gestation. **Result:** Out of the total 6614 deliveries 147 breech deliveries so the prevalence of breech deliveries was 2.22% and for Shoulder deliveries the prevalence was 0.28 % .The incidence of breech after 38 weeks is 2.22%.The incidence of shoulder deliveries was 0.28%.Incidence of Primi in breech study was 45% and Multi was 55%. Incidence of Primi in shoulder presentations was 22.22% and multi was 77.78%. **Conclusion:** form our study it can be concluded that Breech and Shoulder deliveries were more common in Multipara as compared to Primi-para. **Keywords:** Breech Delivery, Shoulder Delivery, Primi-para, Multipara.

Address for Correspondence:

Dr. R Sujatha, Assistant professor, Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, Annapoorana Medical College & Hospital, Sankari Main Road NH (47) Salem – 636308 Tamil Nadu, INDIA.

Email: sujiguptha60@gmail.com

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INTRODUCTION

Breech presentation and breech deliveries have always evoked interest among obstetricians.¹ The optimum mode of delivery for breech fetuses is controversial.² Breech is the most common mal presentation in pregnancy, occurring in 3–4% of the pregnancies at term.^{2,3} However, incidences as low as 1.4%⁶ and as high as 5.7%² have been documented in Calabar and Ibadan, respectively. The incidence of breech presentation rises with a reduction in gestational age.³⁻⁵ At 34 weeks, the

incidence is 6.8%, and up to 40% of the fetuses present by the breech at 20 weeks.³ In Zaria, the preterm breeches constituted about 31% of all breech presentations.⁷ The options on the mode of delivery include external cephalic version (ECV) and cephalic delivery at term, assisted vaginal breech delivery (VBD), breech extraction (BE) and caesarean section (CS).³ The controversies surrounding the best mode of delivery for breech fetuses were thought to have been resolved by the Term Breech Trial,⁸ which concluded that CS was the best mode of delivery for a breech. However, subsequent studies have highlighted that most cases of neonatal death and morbidity in the Term Breech Trial cannot be attributed to the mode of delivery. Moreover, analysis of outcome after 2 years has shown no difference between vaginal and abdominal deliveries of breech babies.⁹⁻¹¹ Besides, CS may not be applicable in all settings.¹¹

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This prospective study of placental location site in breech and shoulder presentations as compared to the vertex

presentations was conducted in the department of obstetrics and gynaecology of kasturba medical college, at Govt. lady goschen hospital mangalore, from march 1990 to October 1991. During this 20 month study period there were 6614 deliveries. Of these 147 number were full term breech deliveries and 19 number were shoulder presentation deliveries. All mothers with breech presentations who had completed 38 weeks of gestations were included in the study. Shoulder presentations where the gestational age was more than 38 weeks were included in the study and were compared with vertex presentation who had completed 38 weeks of gestation. Only singleton pregnancies were included in the study. Only those cases. Where there are no other associated complications of pregnancy are included in the study. Placenta previa cases were included in the study. The methods by which placental implantation site was located are: Ultrasound, by inspection and palpation at the time of caesarean section.

RESULT

Table 1: Distribution of the Patients as per the Total number of deliveries

Total No. of deliveries	6614
No. of breech deliveries more than 38 weeks	147
No. of shoulder presentation deliveries more than 38 weeks	19
No. of cases of breech included in the study	100
No. of cases of shoulder presentation included	18
No. of cases of vertex studied	100

Out of the total 6614 deliveries 147 breech deliveries so the prevalence of breech deliveries was 2.22% and for Shoulder deliveries the prevalence was 0.28 %.

Table 2: Incidence of breech presentation after 38 weeks

Years	Total No. of deliveries	Total No. of shoulder presentation after 38 weeks	Percentage
March 1990 to October	6614	147	2.22%

The incidence of breech after 38 weeks is 2.22%

Table 3: Incidence of shoulder presentation after 38 weeks

Years	Total No. of deliveries	Total No. of shoulder presentation after 38 weeks	Percentage
March 1990 to October 1991	6614	19	0.28%

The incidence of shoulder deliveries was 0.28%

Table 4: Incidence of Primi and multi in this series of breech study

Primi	percentage	Multi	Percentage
45	45%	55	55%

Incidence of Primi in breech study was 45% and Multi was 55%.

Table 5: Incidence of Primi and Multi in this series of shoulder presentations

Primi	percentage	Multi	Percentage
4	22.22%	14	77.78%

Incidence of Primi in shoulder presentations was 22.22% and multi was 77.78%.

DISCUSSION

Breech delivery has always being a topical issue in obstetrics because of its attendant high perinatal mortality and morbidity (Ojiyi *et al.*, 2011)¹². These are due to combination of factors such as trauma, birth asphyxia, prematurity and congenital malformations (Hyftern, 1982).¹³ A Term Breech Trial study had demonstrated a significant reduction in the risk of perinatal and Neonatal death or serious neonatal morbidity in the first 6 weeks of life among those fetuses that were delivered by elective caesarean section compared with those that had planned vaginal breech delivery (Hannah *et al.*, 2000)¹⁴ Reassuring however, was the report of a 2 year follow up that revealed similar neurological development between both arm of the study group (Whyte *et al.*, 2004)¹⁵: Out of the total 6614 deliveries 147 breech deliveries so the prevalence of breech deliveries was 2.22% and for Shoulder deliveries the prevalence was 0.28 %. The incidence of breech after 38 weeks is 2.22%. The incidence of shoulder deliveries was 0.28%. Incidence of Primi in breech study was 45% and Multi was 55%. Incidence of Primi in shoulder presentations was 22.22% and multi was 77.78%. This is similar to the 1.4% reported from Calabar¹⁶ and 1.9% reported from Jo.¹⁷

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