

Perinatal Asphyxia and the Associated Risk factors Among Neonates in Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Birth asphyxia is a common risk factor for many neonatal deaths worldwide. There can be multiple risk factors due to which a neonate may not be able to take in enough oxygen before, during, or just after birth. This lack of oxygen can cause serious damage to the brain tissues leading to complications like seizures and other neurological problems. This study aimed to determine various perinatal risk factors associated with birth asphyxia in Hayatabad Medical Complex (HMC), Peshawar.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was carried out at the Neonatal Pediatric Department, Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar from June 2020 to December 2020. All neonates with birth asphyxia admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) during the study period with a low Apgar score of three or less at the first minute were enrolled. The socio-demographic information of neonates and mothers was noted. A modified standard questionnaire was used. The data were analyzed through SPSS 22.

Results: A total of 145 newborns were enrolled. In cases, there were 99 males and 46 females. The majority of mothers [87 (60%)] were primiparous and 49 (33.8%) presented with anemia. Prolonged labor was noted in cases 29 (20%) while fetal distress was found in 52 (35.9%) cases. Meconium was found in the amniotic fluid in 38 (26.2%) cases.

Conclusion: The major risk factors for birth asphyxia identified in our study were Meconium-stained liquor Prolonged and fetal distress. Pakistan being still a developing country demands further research in this regard. On-time involvement of obstetricians, proper education of the mother regarding care during pregnancy and awareness regarding the importance of antenatal screening can be helpful in reducing the risk of birth asphyxia in neonates.

INTRODUCTION

Birth asphyxia is a lack of blood flow or gas exchange to or from the fetus in the period immediately before, during, or after the birth process [1]. A cell needs oxygen and nutrition to work properly. Without this a cell cannot perform its functions normally. Lack of oxygen leads to accumulation of the waste products such as acids which build up in the cells and cause damage. This harm depends on (1) the level of oxygen (2) the duration the baby is deprived of oxygen (3) How timely the right treatment is given [2]. Multiple

risk factors have been identified due to which a neonate may not be able to receive enough oxygen. It can be divided into three main causes i.e. a) Maternal problems, b) problems with the placenta and c) fetal problems such as the baby may not be able to breathe after delivery [3]. Birth asphyxia is the fifth largest cause of under-5 child deaths (8.5%), after pneumonia, diarrhea, neonatal infections and complications of pre-term birth and contributing to 23% of all newborn deaths [4].

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Two-thirds of the world’s neonatal deaths occur in just 10 countries, mostly in Asia. Among these countries, Pakistan ranks third. With an estimated 298,000 newborn deaths annually and a reported neonatal mortality rate of 49 per 1,000 live births, Pakistan accounts for 7% of global neonatal deaths [5-7]. Various risk factors are associated with birth asphyxia such as meconium staining, prolonged rupture of membranes, maternal anemia, vaginal bleeding, mode of delivery etc. [8]. The American Academy of Pediatrics and a task force on cerebral Palsy have defined birth asphyxia as a persistently low Apgar score of 0-3 for ≥5 minutes along with neurologic manifestations due to asphyxia and multi-organ involvement e.g. cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, or renal compromise [9].

To find the contribution of birth asphyxia to the mortality and morbidity of neonates, detailed research needs to be done especially in the areas where the prevalence is higher due to unavailability’s of the proper facilities. Pakistan being a developing country still lacks research in this area and demands attention. In Peshawar, not much data is available on the prevalence of birth asphyxia along with the risk factors causing it. The findings of the present study can be utilized for policy making so that one can find the possible causes and plan to educate the public and create awareness regarding the risk factors, and hospital- based management strategies can be further strengthened and tailored. The main purpose of this study is to explore and address the gap in magnitude and associated factors of birth asphyxia.

MATERIALS & METHODS

The research was carried out at the Department of Pediatrics/ Neonatology HMC, Peshawar. Consent (written & informed) was taken from all mothers. The data was collected from June to December 2020 (six months). A total of 145 neonates were enrolled in the research. Neonates who were born in HMC and who fulfilled the definition of birth asphyxia were enrolled in the study. A detailed history was taken from the mother along with the examination of the neonates to look for any signs of birth asphyxia such as tone posture delayed cry etc. A modified standard questionnaire was used to collect data from the mothers of neonates with birth asphyxia and from medical records. The questionnaire comprises 26 questions in four sections. The demographic data of neonate and mother, maternal history, maternal history of current pregnancy, fetal conditions diagnosed during pregnancy, a maternal condition during labor and delivery, and neonatal characteristics. All the data were analyzed through SPSS version 22 for descriptive statistics. Association between birth asphyxia and risk factors was determined using the Chi-Square test.

RESULTS

The Demographic Data of Neonate and Mother

In this study, all 145 mothers approached agreed to participate, thus a response rate of 100 %. More than two-thirds of them (85.5%) were illiterate. The mean maternal age was 26.1 (SD = ±5.86) years of whom 71.03% were between 20 and 34 years (Table 1).

Table 1: Maternal history of current pregnancy.

Factor	Response	Frequency	%
Maternal Age (years)	16-19	24	16.5
	20-34	103	71.03
	> 34	18	12.41
Mother Education	Illiterate	124	85.5
	Literate	21	14.4
Parity	Primiparous	87	60
	Multiparous	58	40
History of Abortion	Yes	22	15.17
	No	123	84.82

Eighty mothers [80(55.2%)] had attended antenatal care. In the antenatal period, obstetric complications were found in mothers. Of

these complications, anemia accounted for the highest percentage 49 (33.8%); (Table 2).

Table 2: A maternal condition during labor and delivery.

Factor	Response	Frequency	%
Antenatal Checkup	Yes	80	55.2
	No	65	44.8
Complication During Pregnancy	Pre- eclampsia/eclampsia	15	10.34
	Antepartum haemorrhage	15	10.34
	Anaemia	49	33.8
	Hypertension	18	12.4

A maternal condition during labor and delivery, of the total respondent mothers, 108(74.5%) had normal vaginal delivery among which 80(55.2%) were delivered spontaneously. Premature rupture of the membrane was reported among only 18 (12.4%)

mothers. Following membrane rupture, meconium-stained amniotic fluid was observed among 38 (26.2%) mothers at labor, about one-fifth of the fetuses 28(19.3%) were misrepresented (Table 3).

Table 3:

Factor	Response	Frequency	%
Fetal presentation	Vertex	117	80.6
	Malpresentation	28	19.31
Mode of Delivery	Normal Vaginal Delivery	108	74.4
	Elective c section	13	8.96
	Emergency c section	24	16.55
If Vaginal	Spontaneous	80	55.17
	Assisted	29	20
	System missing	36	24.8
PROM	Yes	18	12.41
	No	127	87.58
Color of Amniotic Fluid	Meconium stained	38	26.2
	Clear	107	73.7
Prolonged Labor	Yes	29	20
	No	116	80

Neonatal Characteristics

More than half of the newborns, 99(68.3%) were males. More

than half of the newborns 124(85.5%) were term. Moreover, about one- fifth of the newborns 28(19.3%) had low birth weight (Table 4).

Table 4:

Factor	Response	Frequency	%
Sex	Male	99	68.27
	Female	46	31.7
Gestational age at birth	Pre-term	21	14.4
	Term	124	85.5
	Post-term	0	0
birth weight	<2.5kgs	28	19.3
	2.5-4kgs	113	77.9
	>4kgs	4	2.8

Around two-thirds [107 (73.8%)] were referred from the emergency department. A total of 29 (20%) only underwent prolonged labor whereas premature births were accountable for

just 12(8.3%) of the newborns. Of the newborns with delayed birth cry were only 27 (18.6%); (Table 5).

Table 5:

Factor	Response	Frequency	%
Referred from	Emergency	107	73.8
	Ward	38	26.2
Prolonged labor	Yes	29	20
	No	116	80
Prolapsed cord	Yes	10	6.9
	No	135	93.1
Pre-maturity	Yes	12	8.3
	No	133	91.7
Baby cry	Yes	27	18.6
	No	118	81.4
Was the child resuscitated?	Yes	52	35.9
	No	93	64.1

DISCUSSION

This study was conducted to find the perinatal risk factors associated with birth asphyxia amongst the neonates born in Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar, Pakistan. In the present study, male newborns were 68.3% as compared to females 31.7% which was 2:6:1 male-to- female ratio in a study from the Children Hospital Lahore, Pakistan [10]. Our study showed multiple risk factors for birth asphyxia in which the leading cause was Primigravida (60%) This is in accordance with the studies conducted in India and Nepal [11,12]. The common reason is that during the first pregnancy the mother is usually not aware of her nutritional status and the importance of the antenatal checkups and the responsibilities towards the unborn fetus [13]. These reasons can contribute and can lead to fetal distress. In our study 35.9% of neonates born needed resuscitation, which is a significant number. Meconium-stained liquor was seen in only 26.4% of cases. This is an additional risk factor for fetal distress This is again in accordance with the studies done in the past [14- 20]. Prolonged labor was also observed as a significant risk factor for birth asphyxia This was similar to the studies conducted in the past in different parts of the world like Dhaka, Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Stockholm and Gotland Sweden [21-22]. some studies have shown an increase in birth asphyxia with an increase in gestational age which was similar in our study as well [23,24]. Our study also showed that birth asphyxia is more common between 20 and 34 years of age in the mother (71.03%) newborns were mostly delivered by normal vaginal delivery (74.5%) as compared to cesarean section particularly emergency c-section which in our case was 16.6%. Some studies found emergency cesarean section due to any reason to be an important risk factor for asphyxia [23]. Like every study, we too had limitations such as we were not able to record blood gases in diagnosing asphyxia due to unavailability of the adequate resources.

CONCLUSION

The major risk factors for birth asphyxia identified in our study were Meconium-stained liquor Prolonged and fetal distress. Pakistan being still a developing country demands further research in this regard. On-time involvement of obstetricians, proper education of the mother regarding care during pregnancy and awareness regarding the importance of antenatal screening can be helpful in reducing the risk of birth asphyxia in neonates.

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