

The relationship between idiopathic polyhydramnios or oligohydramnios and perinatal outcomes

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Objective : Alterations in AFI have classically been considered an indication of fetal compromise. Thus, this study was undertaken to determine whether there is any association between idiopathic polyhydramnios or oligohydramnios and adverse perinatal outcomes.

Methods : Women delivered between December 1999 and November 2005, and who underwent ultrasonography from 26 to 41 weeks gestation were analyzed. Twenty-seven consecutive women with singleton pregnancies complicated by idiopathic polyhydramnios and 31 women complicated by oligohydramnios were included in this study. We reviewed the perinatal outcomes including preterm delivery, birth weight, primary cesarean section rate and indication, Apgar score, and admission to NICU. These findings were compared with those of 50 matched control patients with normal amniotic fluid volume.

Results : We observed that idiopathic oligohydramnios was significantly associated Cesarean delivery for fetal distress as well as birthweight, SGA, Apgar score and NICU admission rates. On the other hand, idiopathic polyhydramnios did not correlate with any other perinatal outcomes, except for rates of LGA.

Conclusion : We demonstrated that the AFI identification of polyhydramnios was helpful in identifying LGA, and idiopathic oligohydramnios was a significant predictor of poor perinatal outcomes.