

Perinatal outcome of term pregnancies with meconium-stained amniotic fluid

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Objectives (목적)

The purpose of this study was to compare the obstetric and perinatal outcome between two groups which complicated with or without meconium staining of amniotic fluid (MSAF) at term birth in one-year consecutive population at our delivery unit.

Methods (연구 방법)

Pregnancy complication including fetal distress, intrauterine growth retardation, oligohydramnios, hydramnios and preeclampsia between the two groups were retrospectively documented by review of medical record. To evaluate the perinatal outcome, apgar score at 1min and 5min, and umbilical artery blood gas analysis were also analyzed. Student T test and chi square test were used for statistic analysis.

Results (결과)

The study population was consisted of 687 full-term neonates with presence (n=89) and absence (n=598) of MSAF. Gestational age at delivery was significantly higher in MSAF group ($p<0.001$). Although the fetal acidemia (umbilical artery blood pH <7.0) was significantly higher in MSAF group (3.4% vs 1.0%, $p<0.01$), the metabolic acidemia (base deficit $>12.0\text{mEq/L}$) was not increased. . The incidence of fetal distress was also increased in the MSAF group (4.5% vs 1.0%, $p=0.03$). However there was no significant difference in 1min and 5min apgar score.

Conclusions (결론)

Although MSAF is associated with the risk of fetal distress and fetal acidemia, the metabolic acidemia and low apgar score at 5minutes was not significantly increased compared with clear amniotic fluid group. Delivery of pregnancy with MSAF should be managed under the careful fetal heart rate monitoring.