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Effect of maternal body mass index on mode of delivery, fetal outcome, and post delivery, fetal outcome, and post delivery complications.

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Objective of the study was to determine the effect of maternal Body mass index on pregnancy outcome and fetal outcome. Prime mothers before 18 weeks of period of amenorrhoea, below 35 years, and above 18 years. admitted for delivery after 37 completed weeks were the population of this study. Mothers were divided into 3 categories according to BMI,(low 18.5, normal 18.5 to 24.9, high 24.9). Following outcomes were compared in low, normal, and high BMI categories. Delivery and labour outcomes such as mode of delivery of labour (spontaneous or induced), outcome of labour (normal vaginal delivery, instrumental, or emergency caesarean section), appearance of meconium stained liquor and fetal distress / unfavourable cardiotocograph, and of caesarean section (elective and emergency) and induction. Post partum complications such as episiotomy, caesarean wound Infections , deep vein thrombosis and post panurn endometritis. Neonatal outcomes such as Birth weight, and admissions to special baby Unit, and congenital abnormality in relation to BMI .. It was revealed that deviation from normal BMI is associated with increased occurrence of adverse pregnancy out come; therefore need preconceptional and antenatal counseling.