

Perinatal Outcome in Idiopathic Polyhydramnios

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Objective: To determine if idiopathic polyhydramnios is associated with adverse perinatal outcome.

Design: A retrospective study.

Method: Sixty-nine women with singleton pregnancies who were discovered to have idiopathic polyhydramnios and who were delivered in a period of sixteen months (July 2002-October 2003). These were compared with 150 pregnant women with normal amount of liquor. Analytic study of preterm delivery (<37 weeks gestation), low birth weight (<2.5 kg), macrosomia (>4.0 kg), malpresentation, Apgar score at 5 minutes <7, rate of C/S delivery, neonatal hospitalization and death was considered. Analysis was done using X^2 test.

Results: This study showed an increase in malpresentation, C/S and Macrosomia.

Conclusion: Antenatal diagnosis of polyhydramnios requires careful search for associated underlying maternal and fetal conditions. Adverse perinatal outcomes are less in idiopathic polyhydramnios than in polyhydramnios due to a known cause.