

Outcome of transabdominal amniocentesis in pregnant patients with oligohydramnios and intact membrane

Abstract:

Objective: The objective of this paper was to evaluate the outcome of transabdominal amniocentesis in pregnant patients with oligohydramnios.

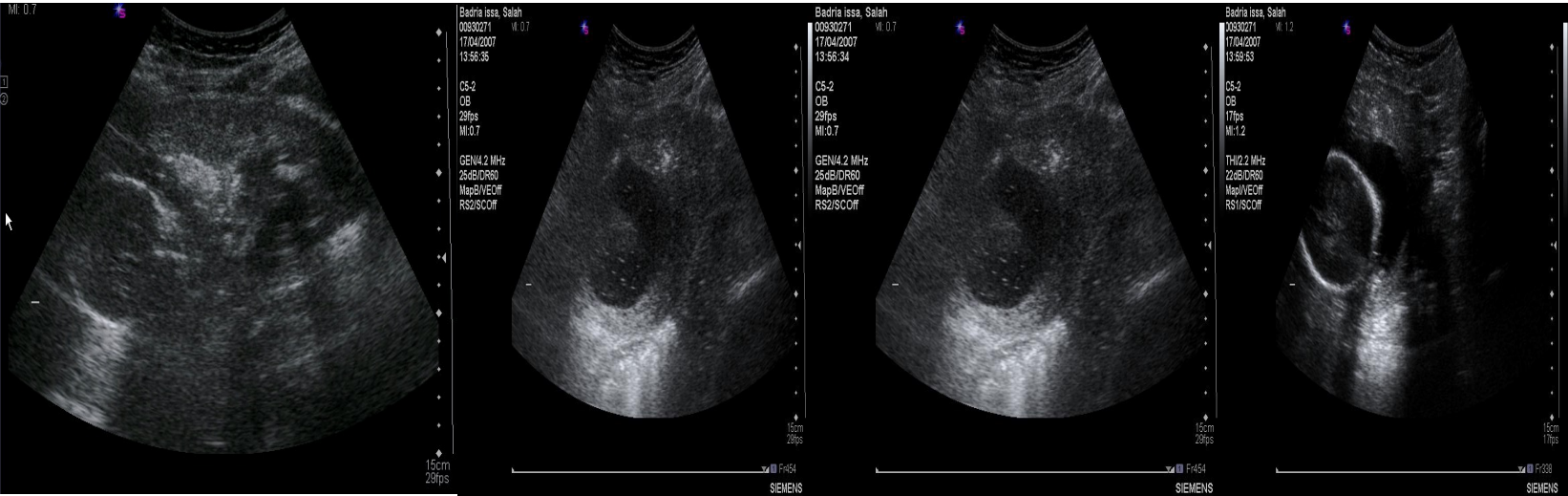
Method: This is a prospective observational study involving 80 cases of oligohydramnios treated with transabdominal ultrasound, in the period between 2011 and 2019. The patients were treated in two centers; however, all the procedures were performed by the same operator.

Results: The mean gestational age at the first treatment was 24 weeks. Some patients received more than one amniocentesis. The mean interval between the first infusion and delivery was 31 days. Perinatal and neonatal mortalities were 45% and 35%, respectively. There were 5 cases of chorioamnionitis and in majority of the cases, the final diagnosis was made after amniocentesis.

Conclusion: The procedure has been proven to be very safe. The result showed a high perinatal mortality which was not surprising, as these pregnancies were complicated by a major fetal malformation. Significantly, this study showed that the diagnosis accuracy of the concomitant congenital fetal malformation was significantly improved. The diagnostic accuracy from pregnancies complicated with severe oligohydramnios had a major impact on the clinical management of of this group of patients, namely the mode of delivery.

Keywords: Transabdominal amniocentesis, oligohydramnios, pregnancy outcome, perinatal mortality, perinatal morbidity.

Figure 1: Transabdominal amniocentesis using normal saline



A

B

C

E

A: Before the procedure

B& C: During the procedure

E: After the procedure