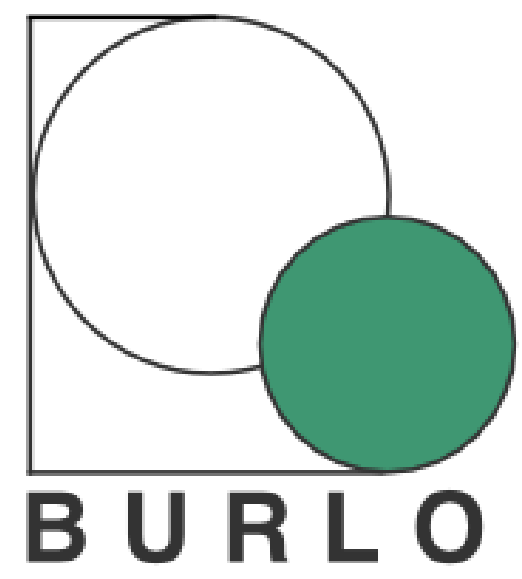


BMI and weight gain during pregnancy and mode of delivery: review of a 12 years experience

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OBJECTIVE:

- Determine the association between
- pre-pregnancy BMI
 - gestational weight gain and
 - *mode of delivery*
 - *induction of labor*
 - *failed induction*

METHODS:

Retrospective cohort study

Inclusion criteria:

- singleton pregnancies
- no fetal anomaly
- Birth > 34 weeks of gestation

RESULTS:

19247 Pregnancies

Mode of delivery	%
Spontaneous delivery	73.2
Cesarean section	20.5
Operative vaginal delivery	6.3

Cesarean section	%
In labour	41.5
Urgent not in labour	21.6
Elective	34.9
Not known	2

	CS in labor (RR)	Urgent CS not in labor (RR)	Elective CS (RR)	Total CS (RR)	Operative vaginal delivery (RR)
Weight gain					
< IOM	0.86*	0.93	0.99	0.92*	0.92
> IOM	1.23*	1.12	1.1	1.12*	1.05
BMI					
25 – 29.9	1.14	1.14	1.21*	1.11*	1.36*
≥ 30	1.09	1.62*	1.31*	1.12*	1.11
≥ 35	1.45*				0.94

	Risk of induction (RR)
Weight gain	
< IOM	0.86*
> IOM	1.13*
BMI	
< 18.5	0.85*
25 – 29.9	1.17*
≥ 30	1.53*

CONCLUSION:

Overweight, obesity and excessive weight gain are an independent risk factor for:

- **Cesarean section**
- **Induction of labour**

Underweight and reduced weight gain seem to be protective for induction of labour