



Fetal Outcome In Pregnancies Complicated By Uterine Leiomyoma

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Introduction

Uterine leiomyomas are benign smooth muscle tumors of the uterus. Though not fatal but often associated with morbidity. Size and location of leiomyoma are the two most important factors determining morbidity and related symptoms. Leiomyoma may influence the entire spectrum of reproductive function from alterations in fertility to pregnancy outcomes such as preterm birth or need for cesarean section, etc.

Objective

To determine fetal outcome in pregnancies complicated by uterine leiomyoma

Study design, duration and setting

Descriptive Cross Sectional study, conducted at Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Bolan Medical Complex Hospital, Pakistan, from 1.7.2022 to 31.12.2022. Approval from hospital ethical committee

Material and Methods

Ultrasonogram was done at enrolment visit and during subsequent visits to assess the size of the fibroid, its degeneration and other obstetric complications such as malpresentation and placenta previa. Demographic information was taken and recorded into a predesigned proforma along with other information. The maternal characteristics included mode of delivery. The fetal outcome measured in terms of pre-term delivery, Apgar score at one and 5 minutes, birth weight, need for admission to NICU and prenatal death.

Results

The mean age of cases was 28.83 ± 1.46 years. 24 (27.9%) females had submucosal, 36(41.9%) females had intramural and 26(30.2%) females had subserosal fibroid. The mean gestational age was 35.65 ± 2.41 weeks. A total of 27(31.4%) females had spontaneous preterm delivery and 59(68.6%) females had full term delivery. The mean birth weight was 2.43 ± 0.19 kg with minimum and maximum weight as 2 and 2.7 kg. A total of 37(43%) of the cases had low birth weight and 49(57%) neonates had normal weight. The mean Apgar score at 1 and 5 minutes was 7.51 ± 1.73 and 7.94 ± 1.55 . At 1 minute, 24(27.9%) cases had < 7 Apgar score while 62(72.1%) neonates had ≥ 7 . At 5 minutes 16(18.6%) neonates had < 7 and 70(81.4%) neonates had ≥ 7 Apgar score. A total of 37(43%) neonates required admission to NICU and 2(2.3%) neonates had fetal demise.

Conclusion

Fetal outcome in pregnancies complicated by uterine leiomyoma were not favorable, complications such as preterm birth, low birth weight, low Apgar score and admission in NICU were seen. There were cases of prenatal death. Therefore keen attention is needed in female patients who are diagnosed with fibroids during gestation, during their regular antenatal checkup, so the risks can be reduced in future.