

Incidence, Demographic Profile, and Outcomes of Primary Cesarean Delivery on Maternal Request

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Introduction

The risk for placenta previa, morbidly adherent placenta, peripartum hysterectomies, and maternal mortalities increase with each subsequent Cesarean delivery (CD). Despite the established obstetrical indications for CD, the Cesarean rate in the Philippines is 36.24%, exceeding the 10-15% recommendation of the World Health Organization. It is unclear how much of the CD rates is contributed by Cesarean Delivery on Maternal Request (CDMR), both locally and internationally. Understanding the possible contributory factors regarding this matter may help healthcare providers recognize why these patients opt for CDMR.

Objectives

This study aimed to determine the incidence, demographic profile, clinical characteristics, and maternal and neonatal outcomes of deliveries by CDMR.

Design and Method

A retrospective, cross-sectional study design was utilized. Electronic records of 164 patients who underwent CDMR from 2018 to 2021 in a private tertiary hospital in the Philippines were reviewed.

Results

Cesarean delivery on maternal request rate was 5.28% .	76.8% Primigravid 89% Nulliparous 40% Advanced maternal age 87% Higher educational attainment
Co-morbidities: 21% Diabetes mellitus 18% Hypertension	No neonatal and maternal mortality 1 Post-partum hemorrhage 6 Unspecified sepsis 2 Transient tachypnea of the newborn 2 Neonatal pneumonia

Conclusion

CDMR contributes to the increase in CD rates. Knowing the incidence, demographic profile, clinical characteristics, and maternal and neonatal outcomes of CDMR, allows obstetricians to better counsel patients regarding their desired mode of delivery for them to make informed decisions, and thereby decrease the CD rates.

Keywords

Cesarean Delivery; Cesarean Delivery on Maternal Request