



INDUCED LABOR IN FOCUS

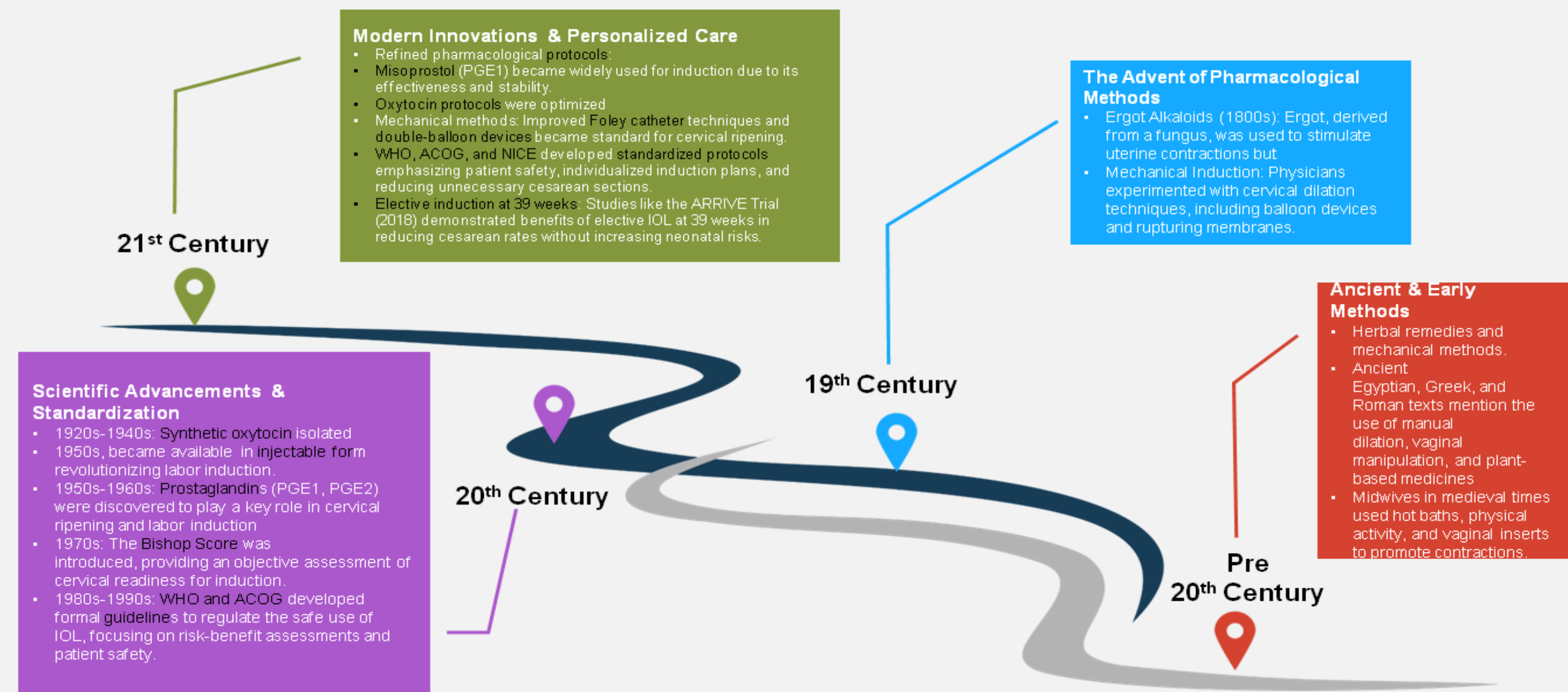
EVALUATING TRENDS, COMPLICATIONS AND DELIVERY SUCCESS RATES

Dr. Saba Ansari, Dr. Mariam Iqbal, Dr. Rubab Khalid, Dr. Asifa Noreen, Dr. Kanwal Aslam

Introduction

Induction of labor (IOL) is a common Obstetric intervention with various maternal and fetal indications. It has evolved from rudimentary techniques to scientifically validated, evidence-based practices. Understanding the impact of IOL on maternal and neonatal outcomes is crucial for optimizing clinical practice and ensuring safety & well-being. Today, the focus is on individualized care, safety, and minimizing risks while ensuring optimal maternal and fetal outcomes.

Brief History of Induction of Labor (IOL) in Gynecology



Objective

- To investigate the relationship between IOL and various maternal and neonatal outcomes.

Research Methodology

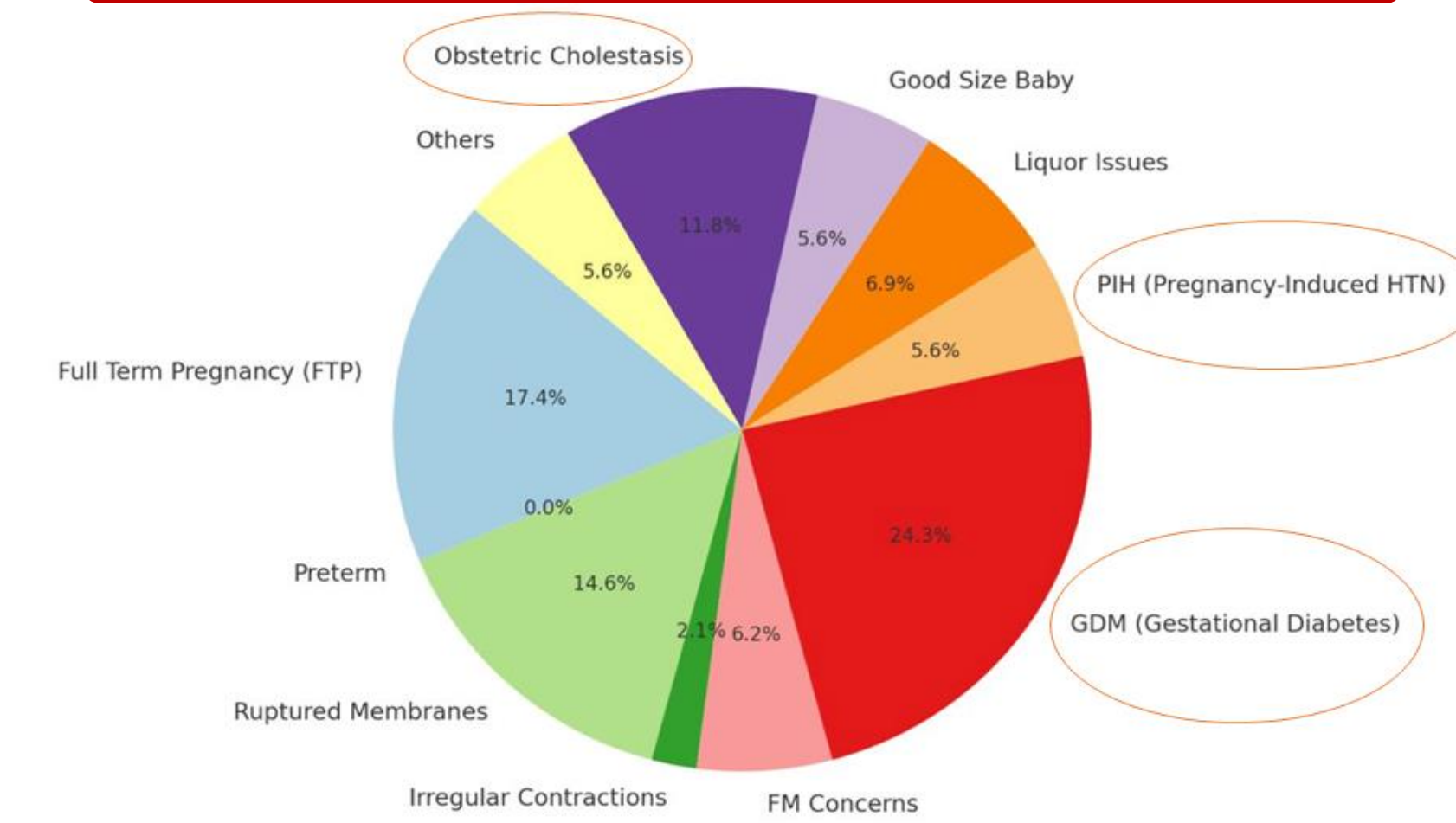
A retrospective analysis was performed on 120 women who underwent IOL from February to December 2024.

Data collected included:

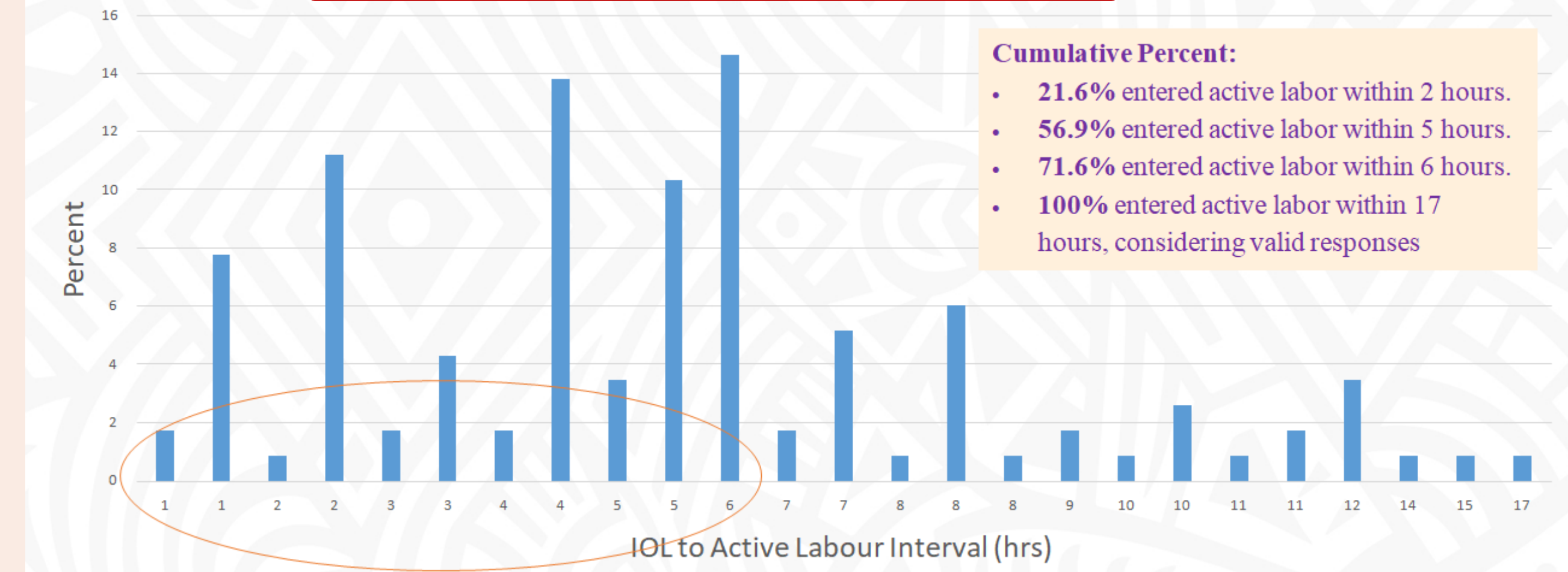
- Maternal age, Parity, Booking status
- Indications for induction
- Medications used
- Labor progression
- Mode of delivery
- Neonatal outcomes
- Complications

Statistical analyses included chi-square and t-tests.

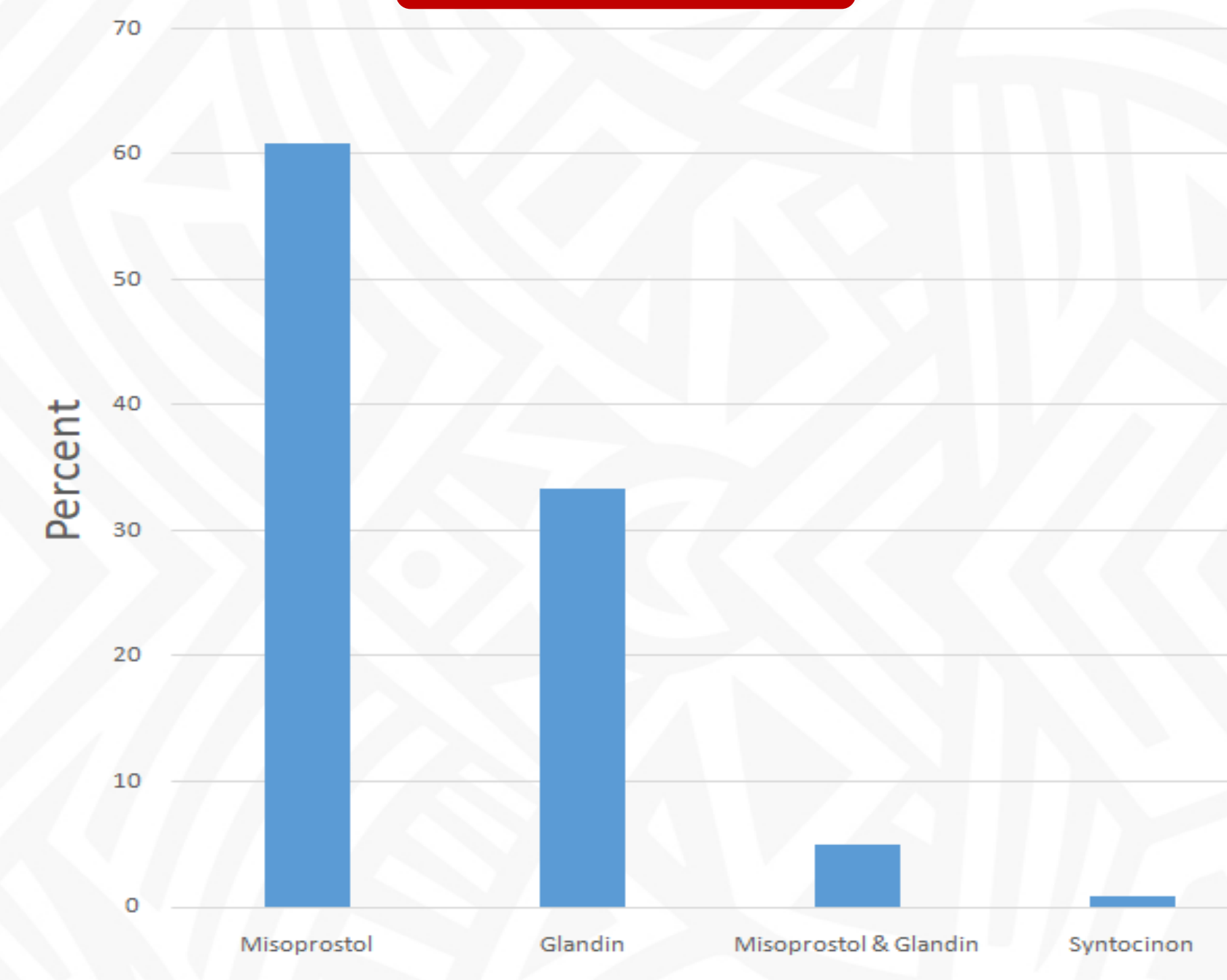
Indications for Induction of Lahore (IOL)



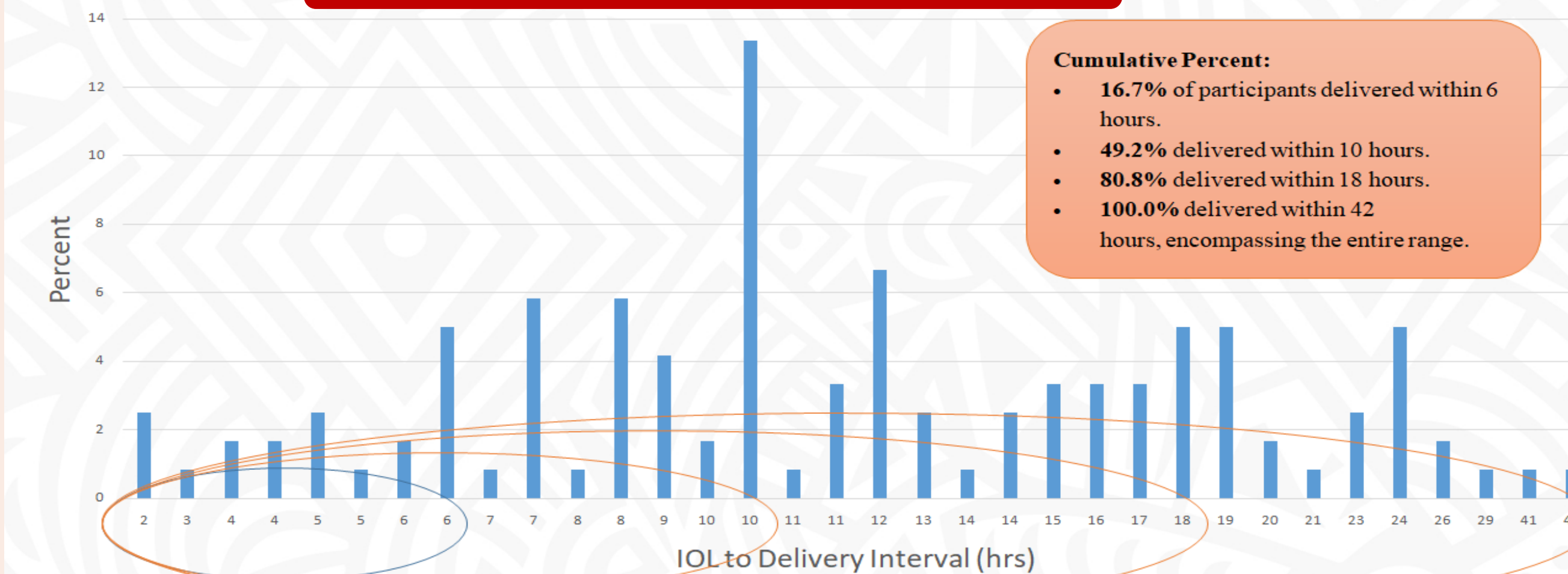
IOL to Active Labour Interval (hrs)



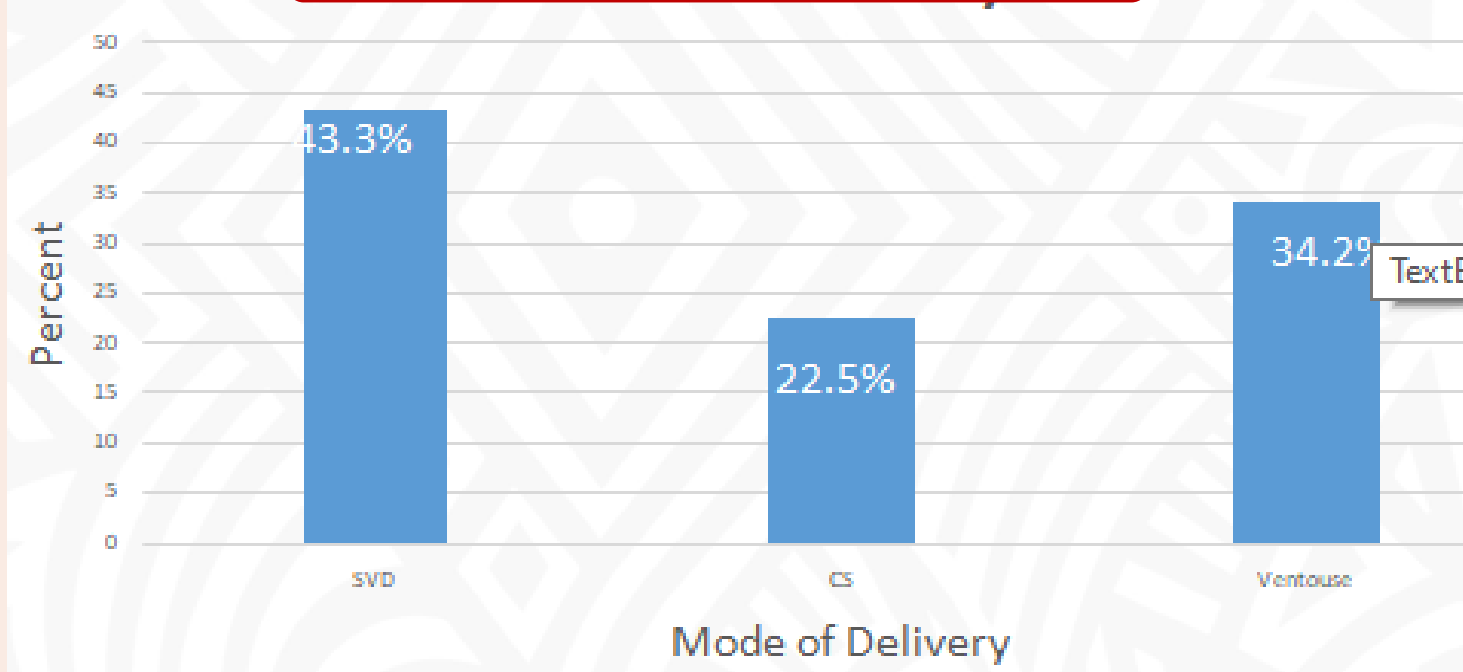
Medicine Used



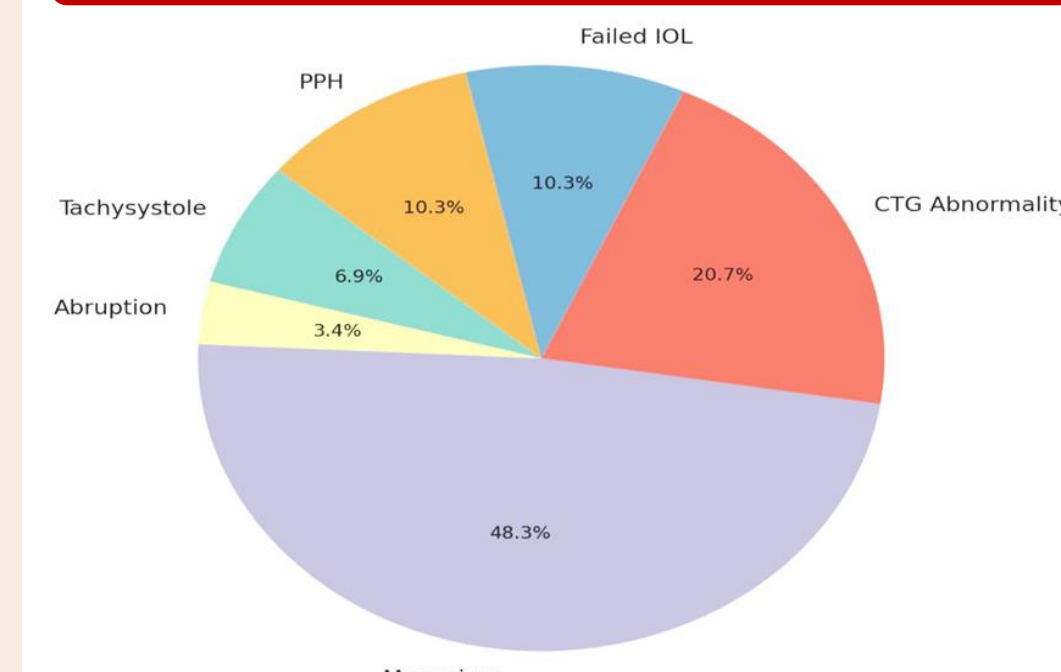
IOL to Delivery Interval (hrs)



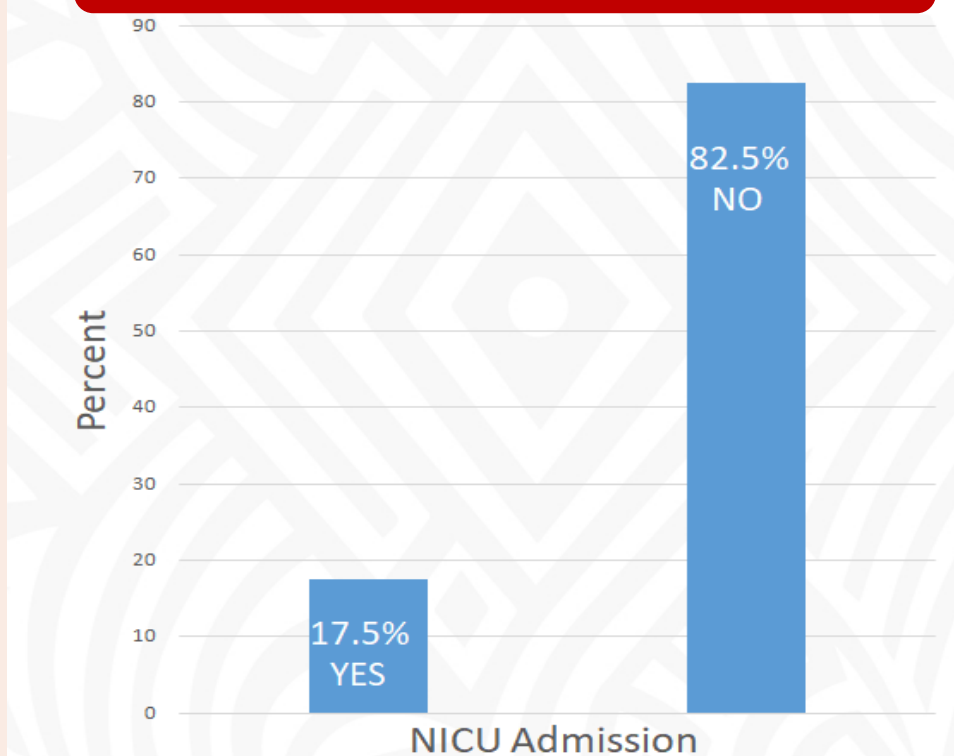
Mode of Delivery



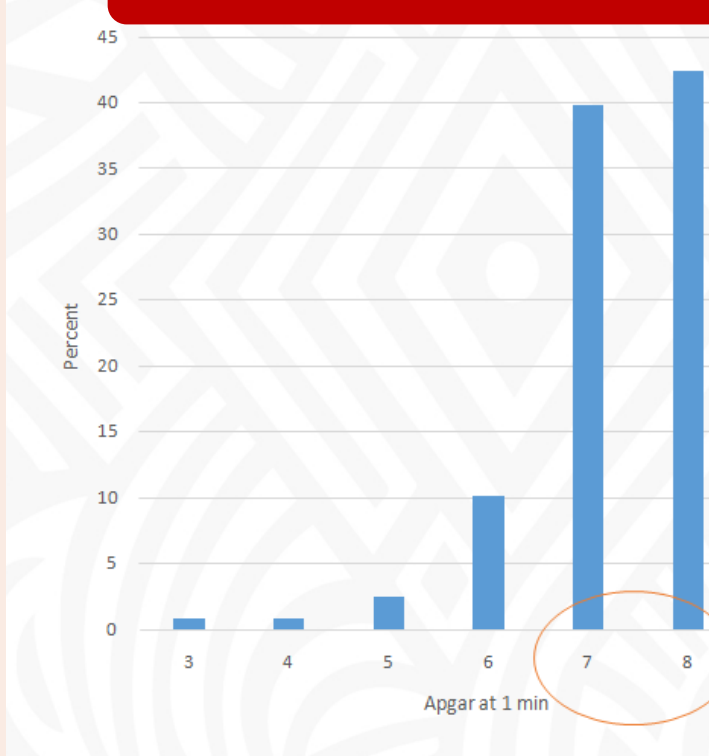
Proportion of IOL Complications (Yes Cases)



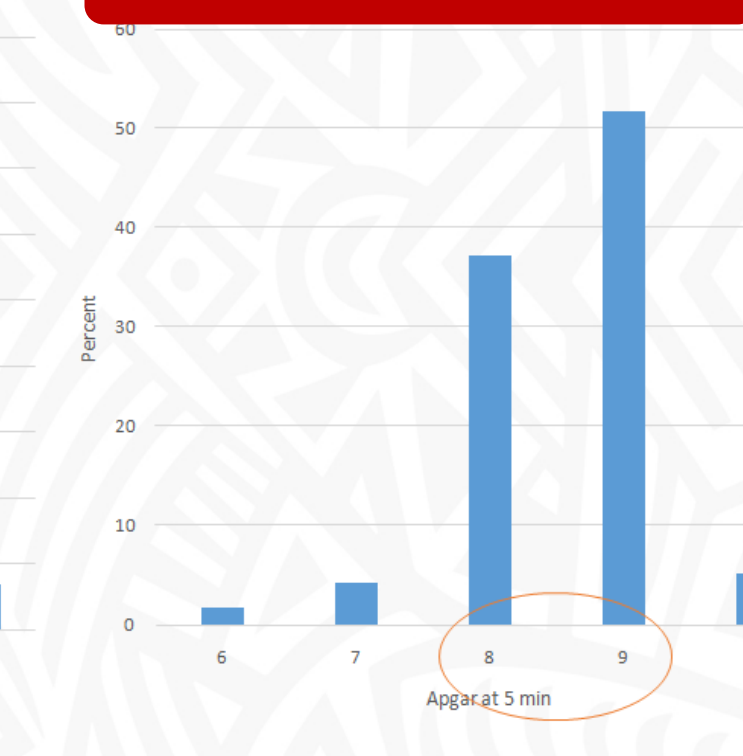
NICU Admission



APGAR at 1 min



APGAR at 5 min



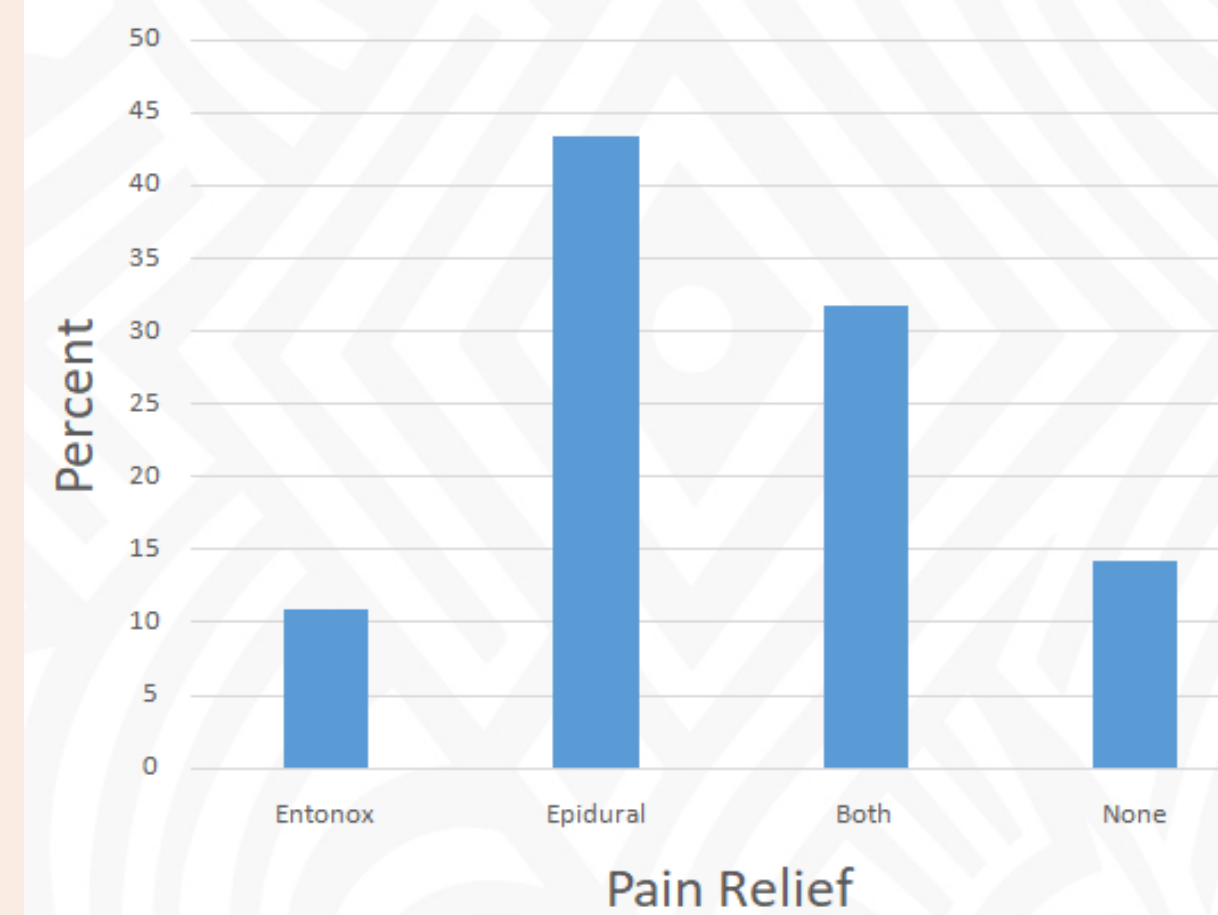
Final Thoughts

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the impact of induction of labor on maternal and neonatal outcomes

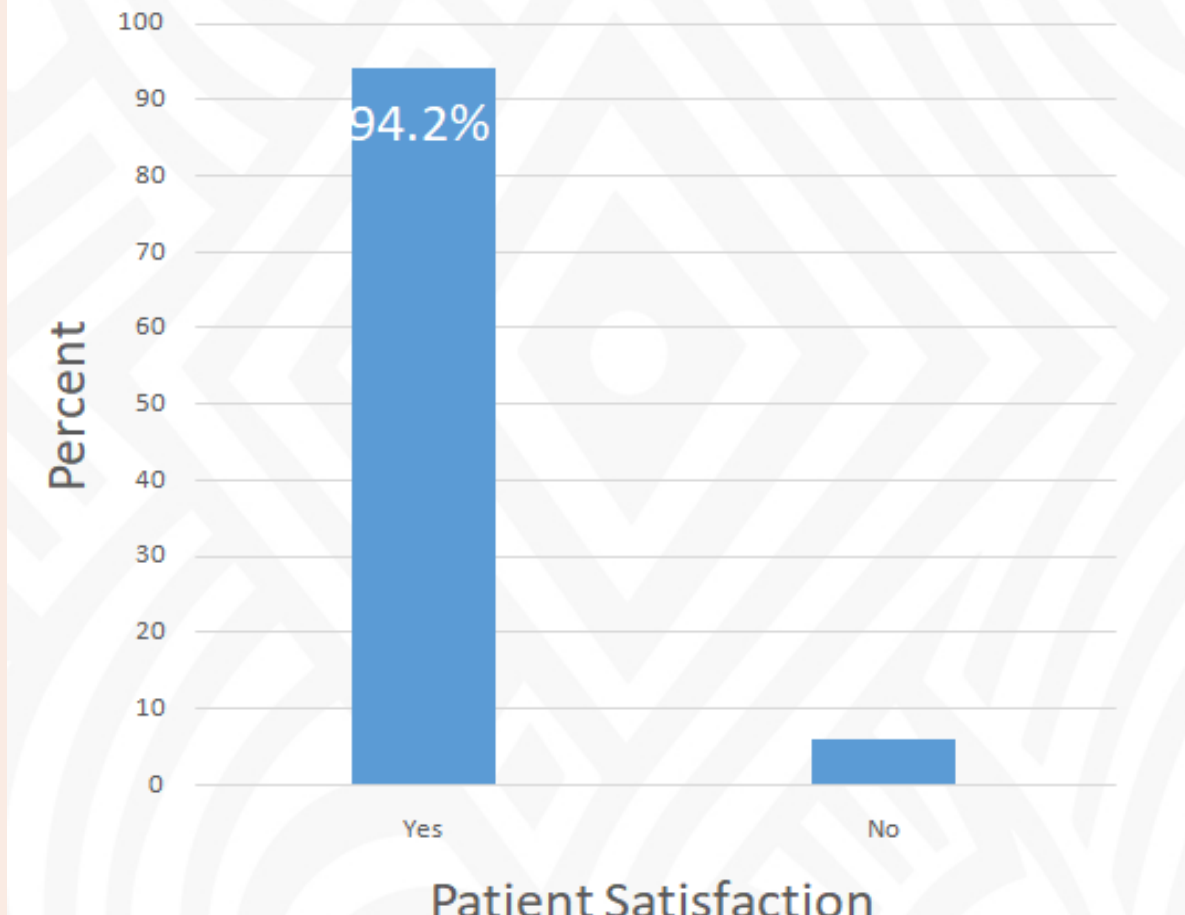
The findings highlight the importance of considering various factors, such as the choice of medication for IOL and parity, in clinical decision-making.

The lack of significant associations between routes of induction, medicines used for IOL, and mode of delivery suggests that these factors do not have a major impact on delivery outcomes.

Pain Relief



Patient Satisfaction



Future Recommendations

- Further research with larger sample sizes is needed to confirm these findings and explore additional variables that may influence the outcomes of labor induction.
- Investigate the potential trends observed in the association between parity and mode of delivery.
- Explore the impact of other factors, such as maternal comorbidities and fetal characteristics, on maternal and neonatal outcomes in the context of IOL.
- Conduct longitudinal studies to assess the long-term outcomes of infants born following induction of labor.

References

- NICE. Overview | Inducing labour | Guidance | NICE [Internet]. 2021. Available from: <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng2072>.
- Weeks AD, Lightly K, Mol BW, Frohlich J, Pontefract S, Williams MJ. Evaluating misoprostol and mechanical methods for induction of labour. BJOG an International Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology [Internet]. 2022 Apr 27;129(8). Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1471-0528.171363>.
- Chodankar R, Sood A, Gupta J. An overview of the past, current and future trends for cervical ripening in induction of labour. The Obstetrician & Gynaecologist [Internet]. 2017 Jul 1;19(3):219–26. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1111/tog.12395>