Research Article

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE PREVALENCE AND CAUSES OF VARIOUS TYPES OF ABORTION DURING THE PERIOD OF JANUARY – APRIL 2013 AMONG WOMEN ADMITTED IN OG WARD, AT SELECTED HOSPITALS, PUDUCHERRY

[1]Dr. Danasu, R., [2]Mrs. Sathiyakala, K. and [3,*]Shilpa Antony

[1]Principal, Srimanakula Vinayagar Nursing College, Puducherry, India
[2]Lecturer in Nursing, Srimanakula Vinayagar Nursing College, Puducherry, India
[3]IIyear Msc, Nursing, Srimanakula Vinayagar Nursing College, Puducherry, India

ABSTRACT

Reproduction is a basic function of human being. Abortion is one of the highly debated issues and also highly controversial in our country. It is the expulsion or extraction from its mother of an embryo or fetus weighing 500 gm or less when it is not capable of independent survival. In hospitals around 20 abortion cases found every month and the need for a study related to abortion would be helpful to rule out the causes related to it. A retrospective approach with descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The study sample comprises of all the women who underwent abortion during the time period of January to April 2013 at hospitals in puducherry of 45 women's using purposive sampling technique. Hence the total prevalence of abortion was found to be 4%. Out of 45 sample 13(29%) women underwent spontaneous abortion, 16(36%) underwent missed abortion,6(13%) women underwent complete abortion, 5(11%) women underwent incomplete and septic abortion respectively. 25(55.5%) were with contributing factors of gestational diabetes mellitus, 11(24.4%) were with anemia, 10(22.2%) were with pregnancy induced hypertension.

INTRODUCTION

Reproduction is a basic function of human being. They reproduce to keep generations alive and the human civilization active. Getting pregnant is one of the feelings in the world. Pregnancy is not just a matter of waiting to give birth. It is often defining phase in women's life can be joyful and pleasant experience. It can also be one of misery or suffering for few. Abortion is one of the highly debated issues and also highly controversial in our country. It is the expulsion or extraction from its mother of an embryo or fetus weighing 500 gm or less when it is not capable of independent survival (WHO).

Need For the Study

Abortion is one of the major public health issue facing women in developing as well as developed countries. In India, abortion is legal for broad range of medical and social reasons. There are many contributing factors for abortion which may be different for different individuals.

Corresponding author: Shilpa Antony
IIyear Msc, Nursing, Srimanakula Vinayagar Nursing College, Puducherry, India.

We found that the cases of abortion coming in our hospital is around 20 every month and the need for a study related to abortion would be helpful to rule out the causes related to it. As we nursing professionals, we must know the known causes and indications for abortion, so that we can create awareness among common people regarding the causes of abortion and thus we have selected this topic for my study.

Objectives

- To assess the prevalence of abortion and its types among women admitted in OG ward.
- To find out the contributing factors of abortion
- To associate the contributing factors of abortion with selected demographic variables.

Assumptions

The study helps the students to understand the common indications of abortion.

HYPOTHESIS

H0: There is no association between the contributing factors of abortion and selected demographic variables.

Frequency and percentage wise distribution of demographic variables of women who underwent abortion

		Count	Column N %
AGE	<20 YEARS	6	13%
	20-25 YEARS	12	27%
	26-30 YEARS	23	51%
	31-35 YEARS	4	9%
	>35YEARS	0	0%
EDUCATIONAL STATUS	Primary Education	6	13%
	Secondary Education	13	29%
	Higher Secondary Education	18	40%
	Graduates	8	18%
OCCUPATION	Housewives	28	62%
	Daily Wagers	8	18%
	Self Employees	6	13%
	Government Employees	3	7%
MONTHLY INCOME	Below Rs .3000	6	13%
	Rs.3000 – 4000	19	42%
	Rs. 5000 - 6000	13	29%
	Above Rs 6000	7	16%
AREA OF RESIDENCE	Urban	27	60%
	Rural	18	40%
TYPE OF FAMILY	Joint Family	15	33%
	Nuclear Family	30	67%
MENSTURAL CYCLE	Regular	13	29%
	Irregular	32	71%
TYPES OF MARRIAGE	Consanguineous	27	60%
	Non - Consanguineous	18	40%
HB LEVEL	<6gm%	28	62%
	6 – 8gm%	13	29%
	8 – 10gm %	4	9%
	>10gm%	0	0%
WEIGHT(kg)	<60kg	28	62%
	61 – 70 kg	11	25%
	71 – 80 kg	6	13%
	>80kg	0	0%
HEIGHT(cm)	<150cm	0	0%
	151 – 155cm	27	60%
	156 – 160 cm	14	31%
	>160cm	4	9%
GRAVIDA	I	28	62%
	II	13	29%
	III	4	9%
PARITY OF WOMEN	Primi	10	23.2%
	Multi para	26	56.4%
	Grand multi para	9	20.4%
PERIOD OF GESTATION	Less than 8 weeks	15	33%
	8 – 14 weeks	22	49%
	15 – 20 weeks	8	18%

Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Various Types Of Abortion Among Women Admitted In SMVMCH From January To April 2013

Sl No	Various Types Of Abortion	Number Of Abortion	Percentage
1	Spontaneous	13	29%
2	Missed	16	36%
3	Complete	6	13%
4	Incomplete	5	11%
5	Septic	5	11%

Limitations

- The sample is limited to women's who underwent abortion and got admitted in hospitals.
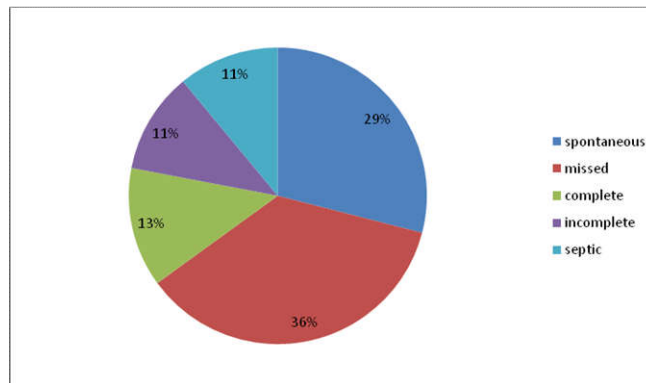- The study is limited from January to April 2013.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A retrospective approach with descriptive research design was adopted for the study.

The study sample comprises of all the women who underwent abortion during the time period of January to April 2013 at hospitals in puducherry of 45 women's using purposive sampling technique.

Inclusion Criteria

- Women who underwent abortion.
- Patients records available at the time of data collection

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Contributing Factors of Abortion

Sl no	Contributing Factors	Frequency	percentage
1	Genetic Factors	4	8.8%
2	Chromosomal Abnormality	-	-
3	Cervical Incompetence	5	11.1%
4	Congenital Malformation	3	6.6%
5	Infection	7	16.5%
6	Hemoglobinopathies	-	-
7	Anemia	11	24.4%
8	Gestational Diabetes Mellitus	25	55.5%
9	Pregnancy Induced Hypertension	10	22.2%
10	Anti – Phospholipid Antibody Syndrome	-	-
11	Premature Rupture Of Membrane	5	11.1%
12	RH Incompatibility	-	-
13	ABO Incompatibility	-	-
14	Radiation Exposure	-	-
15	Contraceptive Exposure	-	-
16	Drug Exposure	-	-
17	Accident	1	2.2%
18	Unknown Causes	2	4.4%

Exclusion Criteria

- Patients records not available at the time of data collection

Development and Description of Data

The tool consists of two parts

- **PART I:** it consist of demographic variables of abortion such as age, educational status, occupation, monthly family income, area of residence, type of family, menstrual cycle, type of marriage, level of hemoglobin, height, weight, gravid, parity of women, gestation period.
- **PART II:** Check list on contributing factors of abortion.

Major Findings of the Study

- The total number of women underwent abortion were 45 out of 1242 women admitted in selected hospitals puducherry. Hence the total prevalence of abortion from January to April 2013 was found to be 4%. Out of 45 sample 13 (29%) women underwent spontaneous abortion, 16 (36%) underwent missed abortion, 6 (13%) women underwent complete abortion, 5 (11%) women underwent incomplete and septic abortion respectively.
- The findings denoted that among 45 samples , 25 (55.5%) were with contributing factors of gestational diabetes mellitus, 11 (24.4%) were with anemia, 10 (22.2%) were with pregnancy induced hypertension,7 (15.5%)were with infection, 5 (11%) were with cervical incompetence and premature rupture of membrane,4(8.8%) were with genetic factor,3(6.6%)

were with congenital malformation, 2 (4.4%) were with unknown causes, 1 (2.2%) was with an accident.

- The findings denotes that the demographic variable, parity has significant association with the contributing factors like genetic factor, infection and gestational diabetes mellitus because of <0.05.

Recommendations

- Similar study can be carried out with large samples to find out the prevalence and causes of various types of abortion.
- A comparative study can be done in urban and rural areas.

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