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TITLE

IMPACT OF GESTATIONAL WEIGHT GAIN ON CESAREAN DELIVERY RISK, PERINATAL BIRTH WEIGHT AND GESTATIONAL AGE IN OVERWEIGHT AND OBESE WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Abstract

Objective: Gestational Weight Gain (GWG) is important for all pregnant women because of its effect on pregnancy outcome. This study aimed to assess relation between GWG, and Cesarean section, birth weight and gestational age at birth in women with BMI equal to or larger than 25 kg/m².

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study. Data were collected from 103 hospitals, which were equipped to obstetrics and gynecology wards, in Tehran. In this study, 2147 obese or overweight pregnant women who had singleton births were studied.

Results: The prevalence of cesarean section was 74.35 %. The mean GWG was 11.7 kilograms. The odds of cesarean delivery in women with low GWG was 0.62 (95 confidence interval: 0.42-0.92, P=0.019) times than those with normal GWG; the odds of cesarean delivery in women with high GWG was 1.20 (95 confidence interval: 0.90-1.59, P=0.197) times than those with normal GWG. After controlling for confounding variables, no significant association was observed between GWG, birth weight and gestational age at birth in overweight and obese women.

Conclusion:

The findings of this study demonstrated that, after controlling for confounding variables, there was a significant relationship between GWG and the type of delivery and the odds of cesarean section in those women with low GWG is 0.62 times than women with normal GWG.

INSTITUTE

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