

# Pregnancy Outcome in Women with Different BMI

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## Introduction

BMI is a significant risk factor that may contribute to obstetric outcome for example emergency caesarean section. There is evidence to suggest that the BMI of obstetrics population is gradually increasing.

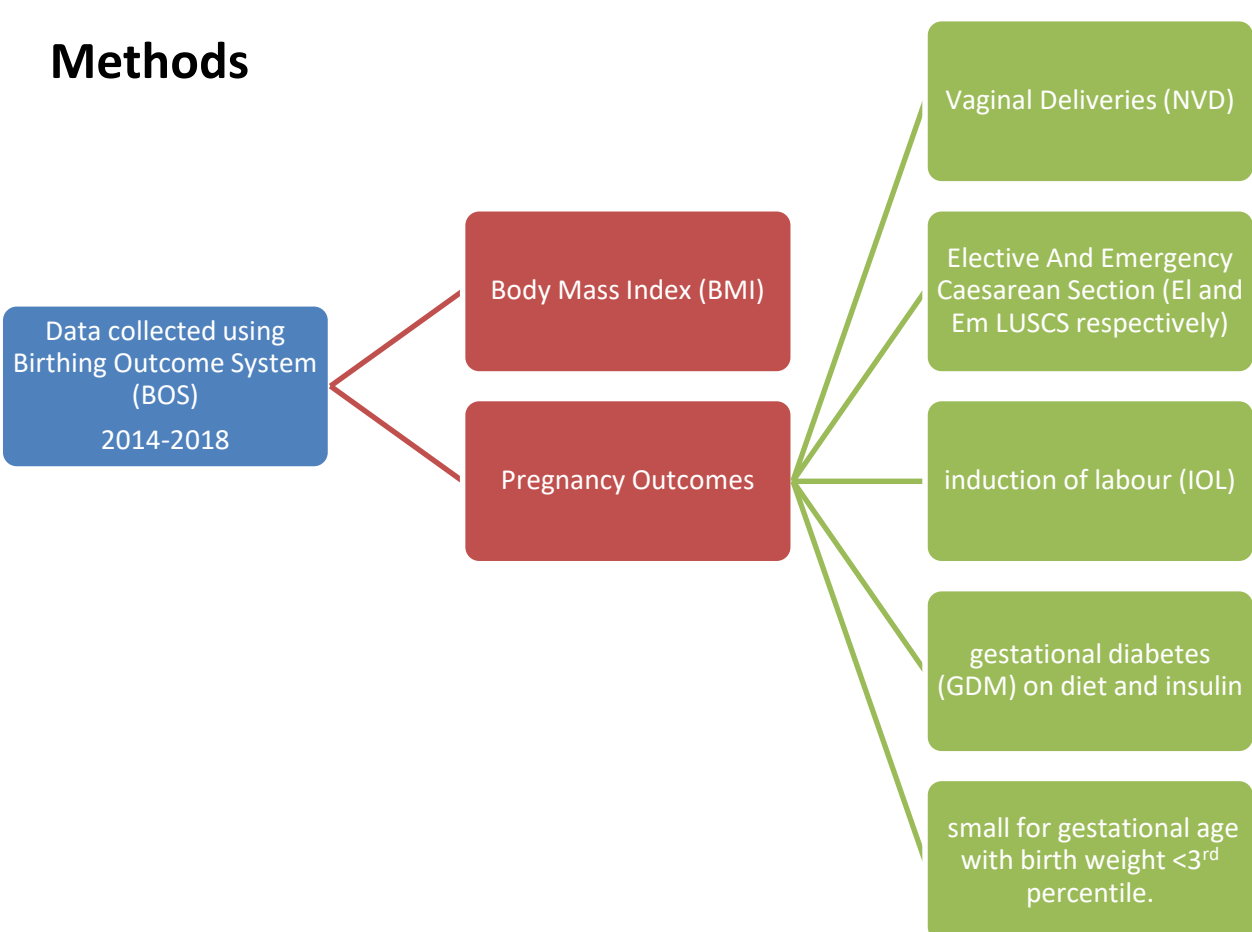
## Objectives

To evaluate the BMI changes of an obstetric population in a metropolitan maternity services over 5 years to correlate the BMI to mode of delivery and other comorbidities.

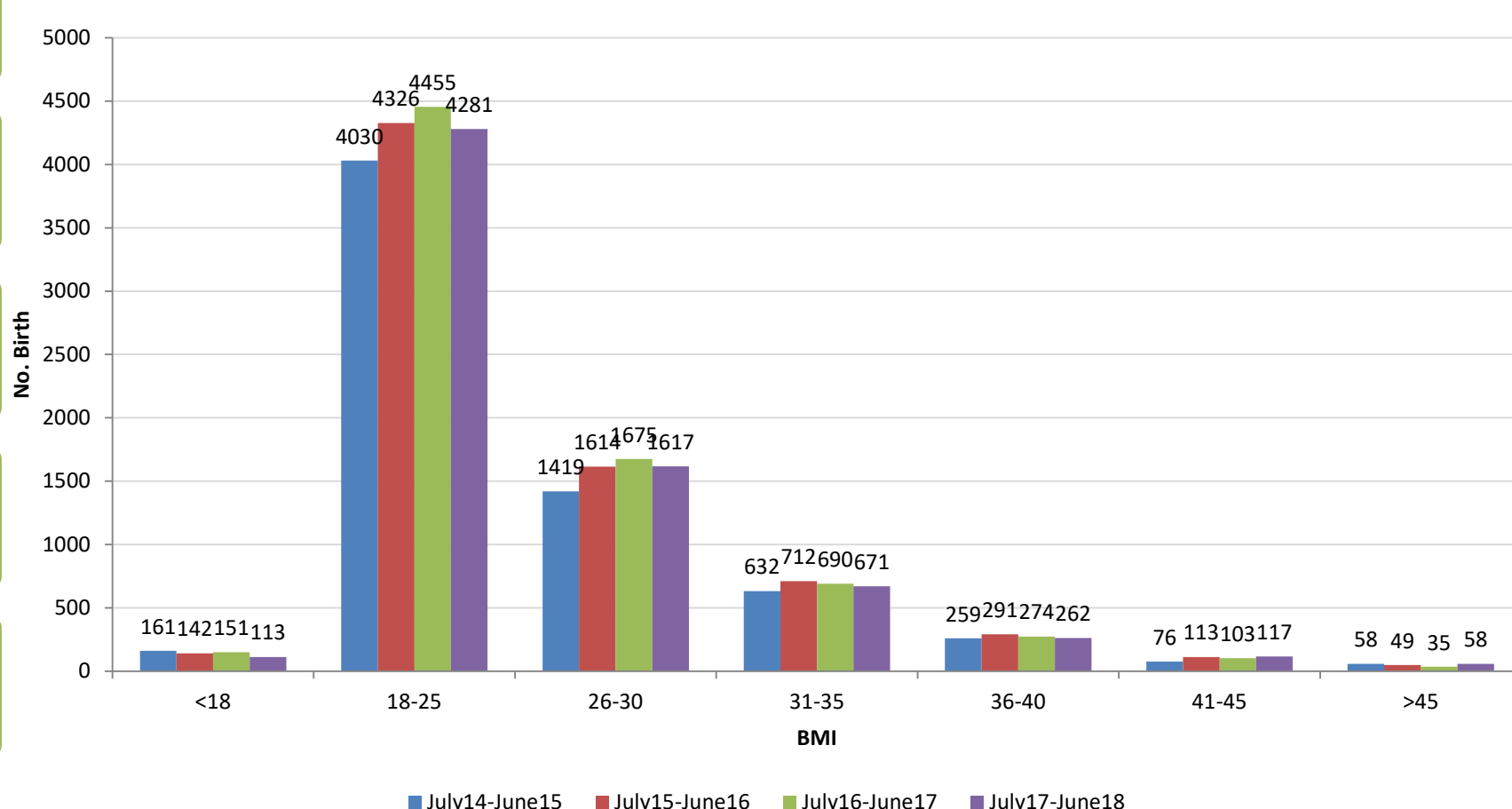
## Population

All women who attended a large metropolitan hospital for pregnancy care from June 2014 to June 2018 were included in this study.

## Methods



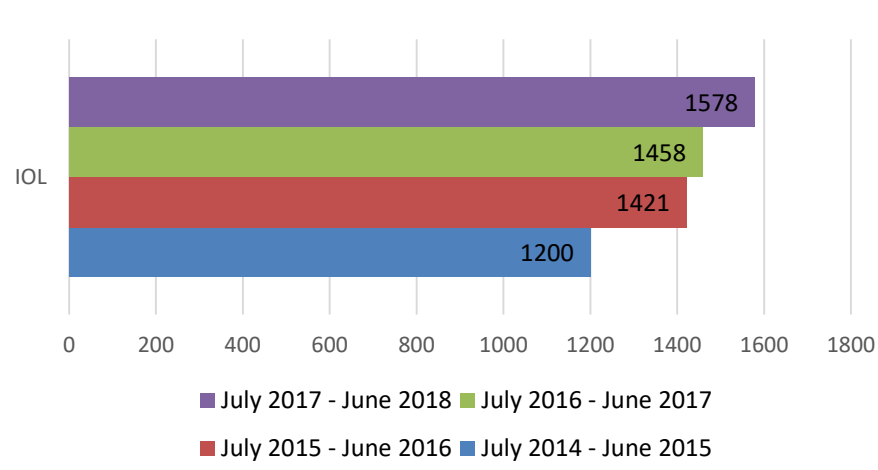
No. of Birth in Women with Different BMI in Eastern Health



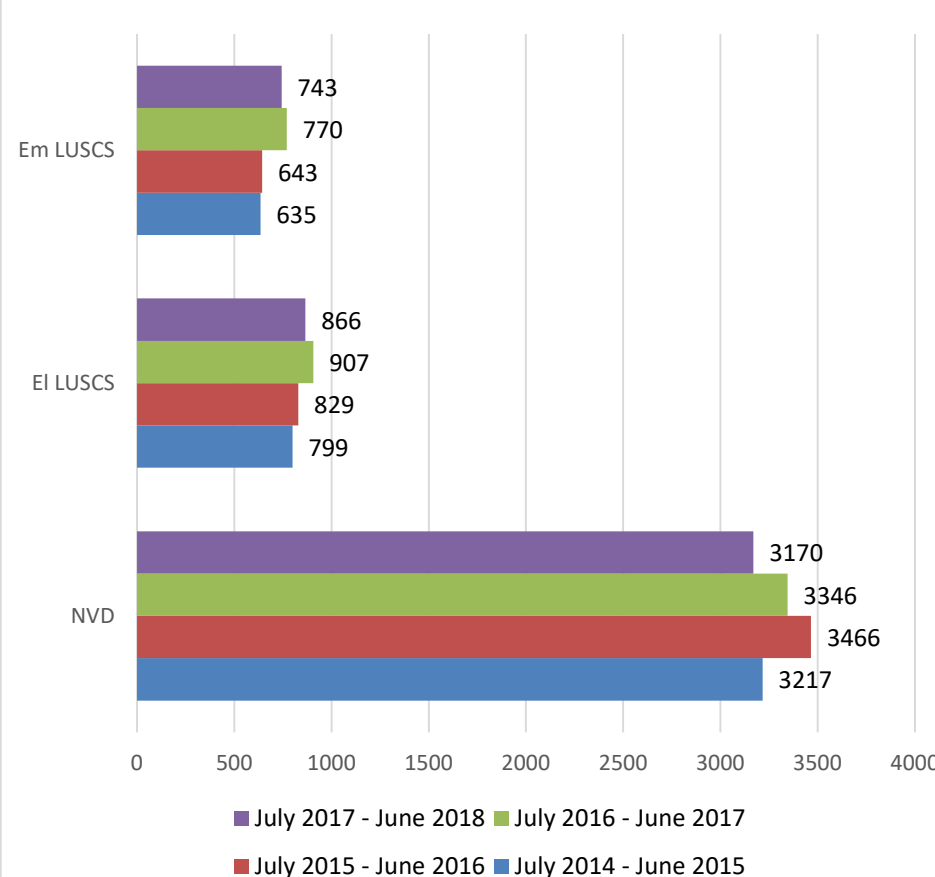
## Results

Using the BOS, 28384 women were included in the study. Over the 5 years period, there appears to be stable proportion of women with BMI of 31-35, 36-40, 41-45 and >45. The number of women, however, with BMI 18-25 and 26-30 was seen to be gradually increased. During this same period, it was noted that the induction of labour (IOL) rate has increased together with the gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) population (correlation coefficient  $r=0.75$ )

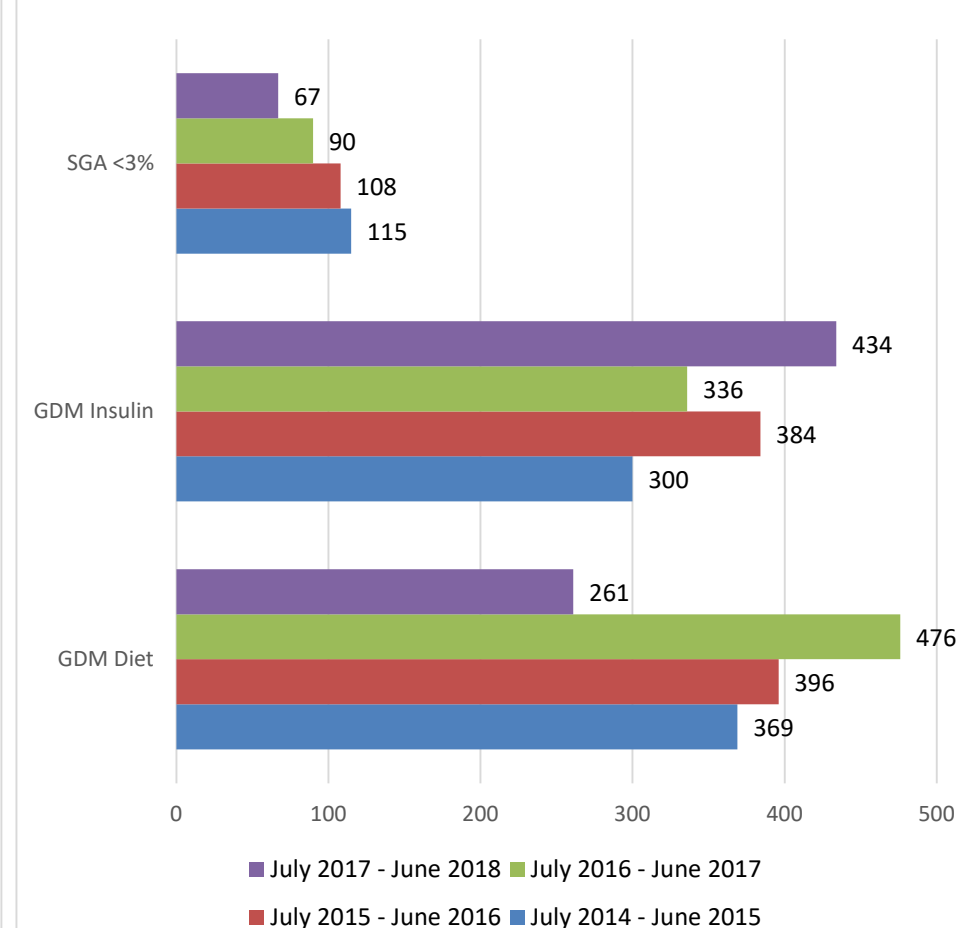
No. of IOL in Eastern Health



No. of Birth Based on Different Mode of Deliveries in Eastern Health



No. of SGA and GDM in Eastern Health



## Conclusion

1. BMI increase is specific to 18-30.
2. There is a corresponding increase in IOL.
3. Other comorbidity parameters such as GDM has also increased.
4. Despite the differences in numbers between the 2 sites. The relative proportion is the same.

Contact [stellamei@gmail.com](mailto:stellamei@gmail.com) for further information regarding this research project.

## References

Masukume G, McCarthy FP, Baker PN, *et al* Association between caesarean section delivery and obesity in childhood: a longitudinal cohort study in Ireland *BMJ Open* 2019;9:e025051. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2018-025051

## Acknowledgement

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