

**A STUDY TO UNDERSTAND THE FACTORS BEHIND CARRYING OUT  
CESSARIAN DELIVERIES IN SMALL HEALTH CARE ORGANIZATION  
JAGDAMBA HOSPITAL, JALORE  
RAJASTHAN**



BY

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# Introduction

- ▶ What is Caesarean Section?
- ▶ Caesarean section, often known as C-section or caesarean birth, is a medical procedure in which a baby is delivered through an incision in the mother's belly. It is commonly used when vaginal delivery would put the baby or the mother in risk.
- ▶ Normal Delivery: Normal delivery is a completely natural delivery of a baby by the mother without any medical intervention

# What is Nulliparous?

- ▶ Nulliparous" is a fancy medical word used to describe a woman who hasn't given birth to a child. It doesn't necessarily mean that she's never been pregnant — someone who's had a miscarriage, stillbirth, or elective abortion but has never given birth to a live baby is still referred to as nulliparous
- ▶ What is Multiparous?
- ▶ A multiparous woman (multip) has given birth more than once.

# Breech Presentation

- ▶ A breech presentation is when the fetus presents buttocks or feet first rather than head first – a cephalic presentation. It has significant implications in term (weeks).

## Fetal Presentation

at term (>37



Breech Presentation

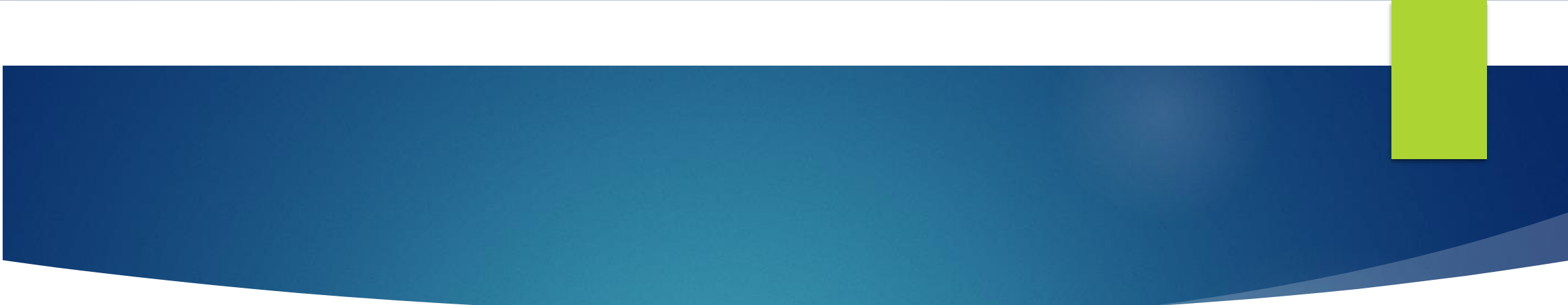


Vertex Presentation

# Robson Classification

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Group 1</b></p>  <p>Nulliparous women with single cephalic pregnancy, <math>\geq 37</math> weeks gestation in spontaneous labour</p>                                                                                                 | <p><b>Group 6</b></p>  <p>All nulliparous women with a single breech pregnancy</p>                                                                    |
| <p><b>Group 2</b></p>  <p>Nulliparous women with single cephalic pregnancy, <math>\geq 37</math> weeks gestation who either had labour induced or were delivered by caesarean section before labour</p>                                    | <p><b>Group 7</b></p>  <p>All multiparous women with a single breech pregnancy, including women with previous uterine scars</p>                       |
| <p><b>Group 3</b></p>  <p>Multiparous women without a previous uterine scar, with single cephalic pregnancy, <math>\geq 37</math> weeks gestation in spontaneous labour</p>                                                                | <p><b>Group 8</b></p>  <p>All women with multiple pregnancies, including women with previous uterine scars</p>                                        |
| <p><b>Group 4</b></p>  <p>Multiparous women without a previous uterine scar, with single cephalic pregnancy, <math>\geq 37</math> weeks gestation who either had labour induced or were delivered by caesarean section before labour</p> | <p><b>Group 9</b></p>  <p>All women with a single pregnancy with a transverse or oblique lie, including women with previous uterine scars</p>       |
| <p><b>Group 5</b></p>  <p>All multiparous women with at least one previous uterine scar, with single cephalic pregnancy, <math>\geq 37</math> weeks gestation</p>                                                                        | <p><b>Group 10</b></p>  <p>All women with a single cephalic pregnancy <math>&lt; 37</math> weeks gestation, including women with previous scars</p> |

 Previous caesarean section
  Spontaneous labour



## METHODOLOGY

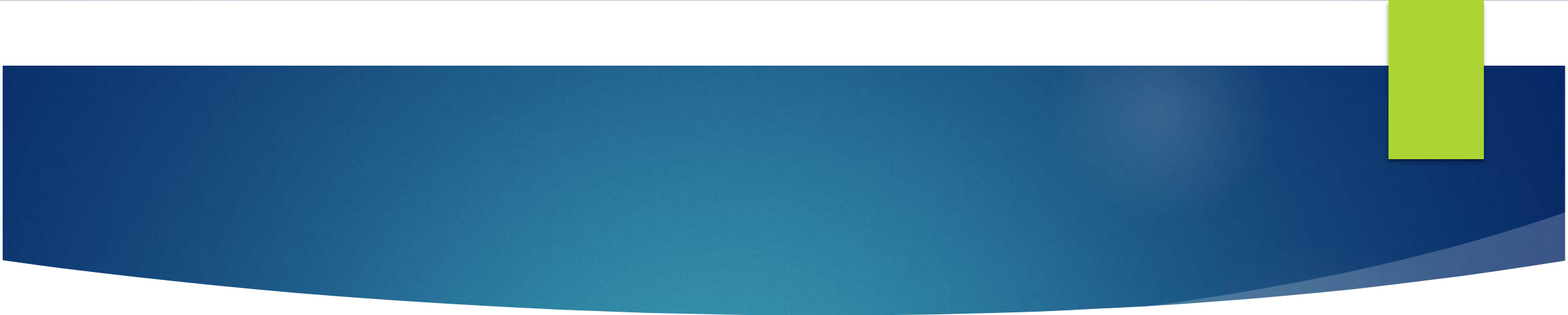
- ▶ Sampling Design: Questionnaire Based
- ▶ Study Area: Pregnant ladies underwent delivery in Jagdamba Hospital, Jalore, Rajasthan
- ▶ Duration of Study: January 2021-March 2021
- ▶ Primary data: The primary data will be taken from Delivery Register, Focus Voice to Voice through telephonic

### Data analysis plan:

- ▶ The collected data will be analysed through statistical tool like Excel and SPSS, different variables used to compare the means between them two groups.

### Ethical consideration:

- ▶ The participants will be asking for informed consent through voice call



## DATA Sampling

The data was collected using structured questionnaire containing Education levels like higher secondary or Bachelor, Employed or unemployed, choice of delivery whether elective or emergency or Normal, source of information from physician or family or media, information of complication of LSCS and Age.

## Analysis and Sampling

- ▶ Microsoft excel is used for finding mean and the percentage for categorical variables, data were displayed as frequency distributions. and Robson classification is used for classifying pregnant women undergoing child birth. SPSS (t-test) is used for comparisons of two groups and sampling of pregnant laddies were taken from Jagdamba Hospital, Jalore those who has underwent delivery within January to March 2021.

# Results

|                                        | Age     | Weight/kg |             |
|----------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| Mean                                   | 25.9744 | 2.715385  |             |
|                                        |         |           | Percentage  |
| Unemployed                             | 173     |           | 98.29545455 |
| Employed                               | 3       |           | 1.704545455 |
| Education                              |         |           |             |
| Higher Secondary                       |         | 146       | 82.95454545 |
| Bachelor                               |         | 30        | 3.977272727 |
| Fertility treatment                    |         | 0         | 0           |
| LSCS                                   |         |           |             |
| Elective                               |         | 4         | 2.272727273 |
| Emergency                              |         | 35        | 19.88636364 |
| Normal delivery                        |         | 137       | 77.84090909 |
| Source of Information                  |         |           |             |
| Physician                              |         | 38        | 97.43589744 |
| Friends                                |         | 1         | 2.564102564 |
| Media                                  |         | 0         | 0           |
| Being informed about LSCS complication |         |           |             |
| Yes                                    |         | 39        | 100         |
| No                                     |         | 0         | 0           |
| Planning for pregnancy again           |         |           |             |
| yes                                    |         | 5         | 2.840909091 |
| No                                     |         | 171       | 97.15909091 |

- ▶ 176 women participated in this study out of these 137 deliveries were normal and 39 deliveries were done through LSCS. The mean age of the women was 25.9 years old with a range of 20-40 years old. Around 98.29% of the participants were unemployed (n=176), 3.97% holds a Bachelor degree (n=30) and remaining 82.95% had passed from Higher secondary or less (n=146)
- ▶ The results showed 100% of the sample (n=39) have no history of fertility treatment, 19.88% women had been delivered through emergency caesarean section (n=35) while remaining 2.27% were elective (n=4) and rest were through normal delivery with 77.84% (n=137). The mean birth weight for the new born babies were 2.71kg ranged from 2.3kg to 3.3kg.
- ▶ The result showed treating doctors were main source of information regarding labour pain and delivery which showed 100% (n=39) with 100% conveying of complication of LSCS. Only 2.84% women were planning for pregnancy again rest 97.15% said no or not sure for future pregnancy.

## Robson classification

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| Group 1<br>3  | Group 6<br>0  |
| Group 2<br>14 | Group 7<br>0  |
| Group 3<br>1  | Group 8<br>0  |
| Group 4<br>21 | Group 9<br>0  |
| Group 5<br>0  | Group 10<br>0 |

- ▶ Only one pregnant woman from Group 1 (out of 39) underwent LSCS. She was nulliparous, had a single cephalic pregnancy, was at least 37 weeks pregnant, and had spontaneous labour. In Group 2, 16 pregnant women were found to be nulliparous, with a single cephalic pregnancy and a gestation of at least 37 weeks, with either induced labour or a caesarean section prior to the commencement of spontaneous labour. Only one pregnant lady in Group 3 is Multiparous, has never had a caesarean section, has a single cephalic pregnancy, is at least 37 weeks pregnant, and is in spontaneous labour. Group 4 consisted of 21 pregnant women who were multiparous, had never had a caesarean section, were carrying a single cephalic pregnancy, were at least 37 weeks pregnant, and had either induced labour or a caesarean section prior to the commencement of spontaneous labour

# T Test

Group Statistics

|     | Group | N  | Mean    | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
|-----|-------|----|---------|----------------|-----------------|
| Age | 2     | 15 | 22.7333 | 2.12020        | .54743          |
|     | 4     | 22 | 28.5000 | 3.54226        | .75521          |

Independent Samples Test

|     |                             | Levene's Test for Equality of Variances |      | t-test for Equality of Means |        |                 |                 |                       |                                           |          |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------|
|     |                             | F                                       | Sig. | t                            | df     | Sig. (2-tailed) | Mean Difference | Std. Error Difference | 95% Confidence Interval of the Difference |          |
|     |                             |                                         |      |                              |        |                 |                 |                       | Lower                                     | Upper    |
| Age | Equal variances assumed     | 1.414                                   | .242 | -5.639                       | 35     | .000            | -5.76667        | 1.02260               | -7.84266                                  | -3.69067 |
|     | Equal variances not assumed |                                         |      | -6.182                       | 34.556 | .000            | -5.76667        | .93275                | -7.66113                                  | -3.87221 |

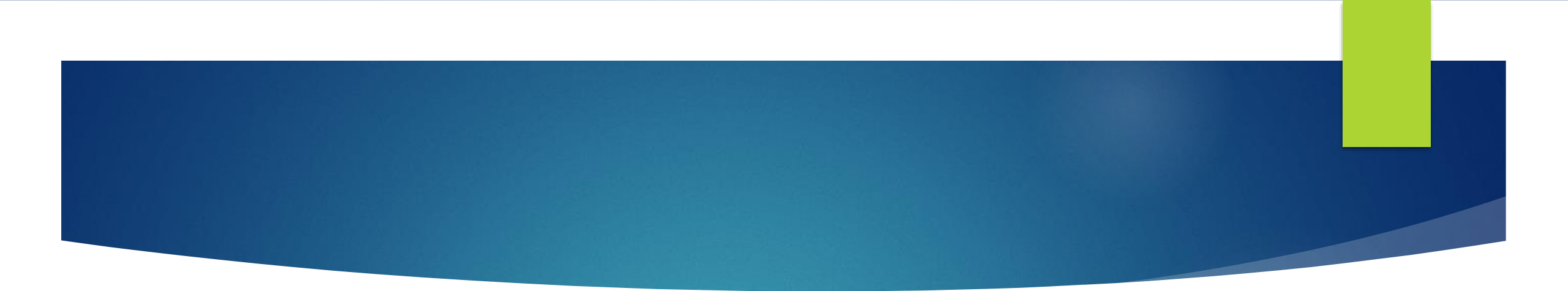
Since the p-value is less than 0.05 we reject the null hypothesis that there's no difference between the mean and conclude that Age doesn't matter between Group 2 and Group 4.

# Discussion

- ▶ Fear of childbirth is one of the most prevalent reasons for women in India wanting for C section, and these fears accumulates from previous bad experiences.
- ▶ Caesarean deliveries are especially desirable when it comes to avoiding complications during labor. Such as cephalopelvic disproportion or a baby with a high birth weight.
- ▶ The unemployment is more and education level among the pregnant women is low so the access of information regarding LSCS is less from media. The main source of information is through consulting doctor
- ▶ In the present study the Robson Group 2 and Group 4 were most common and there is no significant relation between age of pregnant women that underwent C section between two groups because most of the time doctors decide that a C-section is essential and schedule it ahead of time or at time of emergency.

# Conclusion

- ▶ Factors like Age, Education, Unemployment, Source of information doesn't play much difference in SHCO in Rural blocks in Rajasthan all it matters is Doctor's decision at the time of emergency.



THANK YOU