Indian Journal of Basic and Applied Medical Research; September 2015: Vol.-4, Issue- 4, P. 662-667

**Original article:**

**Study of incidence of mecomnium staining of liquor in pregnant women in active labour**

**Dr Sarita A Deshpande , Dr Ajit B Deshpande , Dr Pushpanjali Kumari**

Department of Obstetrics and Gynacecology, Rural Medical College, Loni , Maharashtra , India

Corresponding author: Dr Sarita A Deshpande

**Abstract:**

**Introduction:**  Meconium passage is a potential warning sign of fetal asphyxia and has been implicated as a factor influencing fetal well-being during intra-partum and postpartum perids. Obstetric management is significantly affected. With this bsckground present study was planned to determine the incidence of mecomnium staining of liquor in pregnant women in active labour.

**Materials and Methods:** This was prospective observational study of 150 cases of meconium stained amniotic fluid studied. During study cases were selected with pregnant women with MSAF keeping in mind the inclusion and exclusion criteria as depicted below.

**Results:** It was observed that 67% of MSAF were booked cases. The proportion of booked cases are significantly higher, it may be because of increased awareness of patients for ANC checkup. By applying Z test, the proportion of MSL in active phase of labour are significantly higher (p<0.05). Out of 1,555 cases of MSAF, 1055 cases had MSAF in active labour. Thus the incidence of first detection of meconium in active phase is 7.83%. As per the sample size, out of this, 150 cases were selected which had inclusion criteria.

**Conclusion:** Increased incidence of caesarean section was seen and was significantly associated with grades of MSL. There is a significant association of FHR pattern and mode of delivery.

**Keywords:** Meconium passage, fetal medicine