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INTRODUCTION

Eclampsia is a life-threatening disease and is a well-recognized major cause of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. Globally it remains one of the leading causes of maternal morbidity and mortality with higher incidence in developing countries compared to developed countries due to poor utilization of maternal health care facilities. In Malaysia, from the CEMD report in year 2005-2008, HDP is the 4th leading cause of maternal mortality.

OBJECTIVE

- To determine the incidence of eclampsia at tertiary hospitals in Malaysia.
- To determine the demographic, maternal and fetal outcomes among eclamptic patients admitted to tertiary hospitals in Malaysia.

OBJECTIVE

This is a retrospective review based on data from the National Obstetrics Registry from 1st January 2011 to 31st December 2012. A total of 260959 deliveries were analyzed and in this study there were 376 cases of eclampsia that was reviewed. Information extracted included age, parity, booking status, gestational age, type of pregnancy, mode of delivery, maternal and fetal outcomes.

Inclusion Criteria:

All pregnant women presented with eclampsia reported in NOR data.

Exclusion Criteria:

Patient with incomplete data/ missing data

DISCUSSIONS

The incidence of eclampsia in this study was 0.14% lower compared to the incidence of other developing countries. Primigravida, women age more than 35 years and unbooked pregnancy had higher incidence of eclampsia. Majority were delivered by Caesarean Section and had good maternal and fetal outcome.

LIMITATION OF STUDY

Incompleteness of data

RECOMMENDATION

All complications from eclampsia should be captured in future in the National Obstetrics Registry.

RESULT

The incidence of eclampsia was 0.14 % of total deliveries. The highest rate was from Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh at 0.30% followed by Hospital Kuala Lumpur and Hospital Pulau Pinang at 0.29%. Eclampsia was highest among Orang Asli (0.29%) followed by Iban (0.27%) and Bidayuh ethnicity (0.25%). It was more prevalent in primigravidas (0.20%) women aged more than 35 years (0.20%) and in unbooked pregnancy (0.5%).

Table 1: Distributions of eclamptic patient according to age, parity and antenatal follow-up.

Age	n	Total deliveries	%
Less than 20	22	12817	0.17
20-34	259	205379	0.13
35 and above	95	42763	0.20
Parity	n	Total deliveries	%
1	184	89694	0.20
2-4	163	156399	0.10
5 and above	29	14866	0.19
Antenatal f/up	n	Total deliveries	%
Yes	371	260512	0.14
No	12	2591	0.50
Unknown	5	1543	0.32

Most of the cases were delivered by Caesarean section at 84.3% followed by vaginal delivery and operative delivery at 12% and 1.6% respectively.

Out of the 376 cases, 13.45% developed complications of eclampsia. 53.8% were complicated by postpartum haemorrhage secondary to disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, 38.5% had pulmonary oedema and 7.7% had abruptio placenta. There was one maternal death in this group of patient.

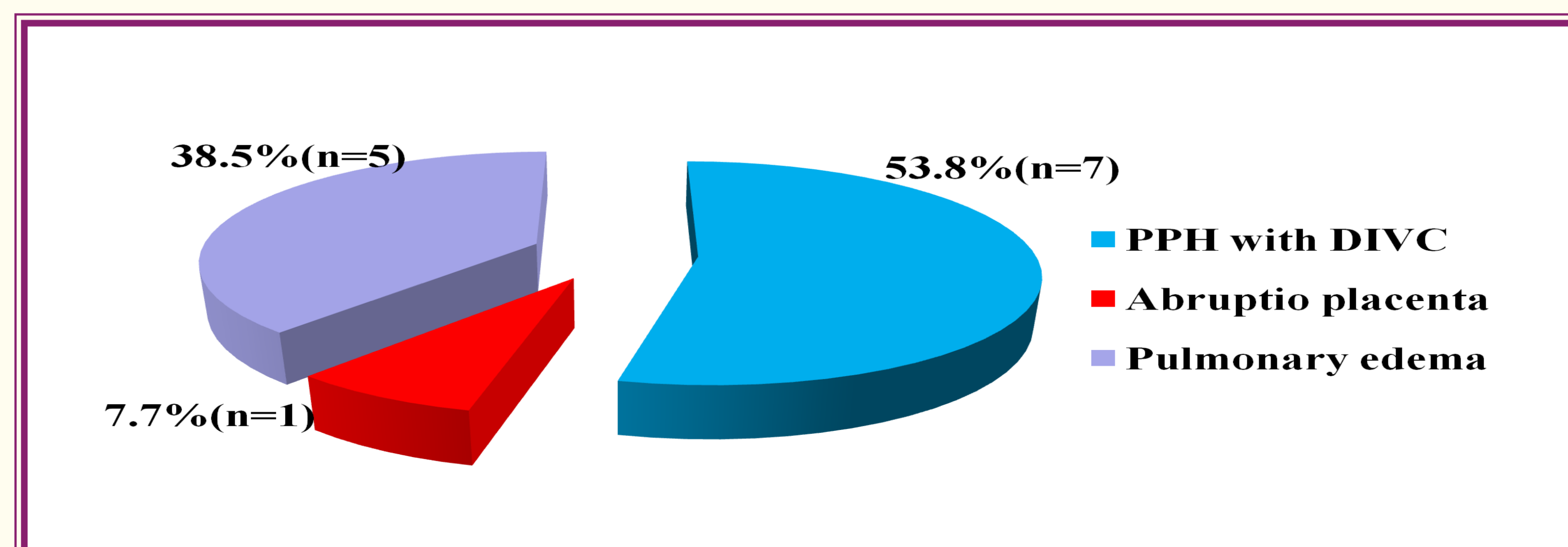
Table 2 : Distribution of mode of deliveries in eclamptic patients.

Mode of Delivery	n	%
Vaginal delivery	45	12
Instrumental delivery	14	3.7
Caeserean section	317	84.3
Total	376	100

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Graph1: Distribution of eclampsia by maternal complications



The perinatal mortality rate was low at 0.054 per 1000 live births. 1.4% had IUGR, 0.72% was preterm and 0.85% was complicated with birth asphyxia. 0.71% babies required NICU admission.