

Examine the application extent of periodic medical examinations for pregnant women in Al-Abassia general hospital in Al- najaf Al-Ashraff province

Atheer Kadhim Ibadi
Msc.Community Health/ Community Health department
Kufa/ Technical Institute

أجريت هذه الدراسة في وحدة رعاية الأمومة والطفولة في مستشفى العباسية العام في محافظة النجف الأشرف للفترة من ٢٠٠٩ / / ولغاية ٢٠١٠/١/٣١ لمعرفة مدى تطبيق الفحوص الدورية للنساء الحوامل المراجعات لوحدة رعاية الأمومة والطفولة والتي تم جمعها بواسطة نموذج استمارة الاستبيان . العدد الكلي (١٠) امرأة حامل . تراوحت أعمارهن بين (٣٤ - سنة) وكانت قمة التكرارات تتراوح أعمارهن بين (٢٩-٢٠ سنة) . (٥٢%) من الحالات تم أخذ التاريخ الطبيعي لهن (٠%) اجري لهن الفحص الفيزيائي، (٨٠%) اجري لهن الفحص النسائي (٣٦%) من الحالات تم سؤالهن عن علامات الخطورة لديهن، (٦٨%) اجري لهن فحص الإدرار، (٨١%) اجري لهن فحص صنف الدم والمطابقة (٨%) اجري لهن قياس نسبة هيموغلوبين الدم (٠%) تم قياس أوزانهن (٨%) تم قياس ضغط الدم لديهن وأخيرا (٠%) تم قياس نسبة السكر في الدم لديهن. توصى هذه بالتأكيد على دور وحدات الرعاية الصحية الأولية في المراكز الصحية والمستشفيات بضرورة إجراء الفحوص الدورية للنساء المراجعات لما لها من دورا كبيرا في الترصد والاكتشاف المبكر للحالات الخطرة لمعالجتها ومنع زيادة نسبي الوفيات والمرضاة بالنسبة لام الحامل والجنين. التشجيع على إجراء المسوح الميدانية لهذه الحالات لتمكن من تأسيس قاعدة بيانات خاصة بالتخطيط والبحوث الطبية في هذا المجال.

Abstract

This study was conducted in the unit of maternal and child care in AL-Abassia General Hospital in the province of Najaf for the period from 1st of November 2009 until 31st of January 2010 to identify the application of periodic examinations of pregnant women, reviews of the unit of maternal and child care, was collected by questionnaire form at A purposive sample of data .

The total number (100) pregnant women. Aged (15-39 years) and the summit were between the ages (25-29 years). (52%) of cases were taken natural history to them (62%) make their examination Physicist, (80%) made their gynecological examination (36%) of cases were asked for signs of risk to have, (68%) made their examination lactation (81%) make them examine the type of blood and the corresponding (78%) made them to measure the proportion of hemoglobin blood (80%) was measured by weight, (82%) were measured blood pressure, and had finally, (72%) were measured sugar in the blood to them.

Recommend of this study on the role of primary health units in health centers and hospitals need to conduct periodic examinations for revision pregnant women's because of their significant role in surveillance and early detection of dangerous situations to address and prevent further morbidity and mortality ratios for the expectant mother and fetus.

Also, the promotion of the field surveys for these cases to enable the establishment of the database planning and medical research in this area.

Introduction:

The pregnant women exposed to many large risks which impendence her life and embryo during pregnancy and birth period and after that, Was from difficult determinateness all risky factors. Therefore, the world health Organization made classification for these groups from women to many classes depending on many medical problems which effect in same time or other time. And play important role in happening of dangerous on the mother and embryo life ,from these factors (early rupture in membrane ,caesarian section , medical problems like the epilepsy or nervous problems ,birth of premature baby before his time ,previous abortions ,pregnancy before 16years and after 35years ,low of body weight or increase of body weight ,dying embryo before birth and toxic of pregnancy ...etc)(British pediatric association ,1997) .

These factors may be lead to adverse effects on pregnant women and influence as essential causes in doing of morbidity and mortality rate (Eurocat Conid, 1990) .There are many acute and chronic diseases and malnutrition diseases its basic causes for death and pathogenicity of children in the poor countries in the world (Asindi et al,1980). About (2-5%) from pregnant women has a problem during pregnancy can continue hyperglycemia with her after pregnancy.

For women which has medical history with cardiac diseases like rheumatic fever and hypertension be highly risky if the pregnancy happing and my be lead to birth of baby with heart function failure .And consider hypertension from risky complications for pregnant and 8% from all pregnant cases develop her hypertension(Andrej Robida,2007) .

From 97 pregnant women she have pathological history with cardiac malformations ,there are 59% normal childbirth and 37% premature childbirth .(Perloff.J.K,1991).Some cases which happen for pregnant mother consider highly risky on the mother and embryo like immunity disorder ,kidney diseases ,diabetes militias , heart diseases and communicable & epidemiological diseases .. Act.

This study aiming to study the extent of application of medical examinations for pregnant women she is revising to Al-abbasa general hospital in Al-najaf Al-Ashraf governorate.

Methodology:

This study was conducted on the survey100 revision A woman pregnant for the maternity unit and child care in the AL-Abassia General Hospital in Najaf Al-Ashraf for the period from 1st of November 2009 until 31st of January 2010 is designed to model the questionnaire (1), to collect information on the study of the application tests regular medical review for pregnant women to the AL-Abassia General Hospital in Najaf Al-Ashraf.

The result:

Table (1) Distribution of cases according to age group.

Age group	No.	Percentage
15-19	24	24%
20-24	19	19%
25-29	26	26%
30-34	18	18%
35-39	13	13%
Total	100	100%

Table one shows that the majority of women of this study that the number of cases of women revisions to the care unit motherhood, childhood and which has one of the high-risk groups was (100) case, the highest number of cases, she was in the age group (25-29) years (26 cases). The rest of the regular check-ups were arranged in descending order for up to a final product was the asking about risk symptoms 36%.

Table (2) Distribution of study sample according to medical examinations which recommended it WHO to pregnant women.

The repeated medical examinations	No.	Percentage
examination of hypertension	82	82%
examination of blood group & Rh	81	81%
Gynaecian examination	80	80%
The weight examination	80	80%
Urinary test	78	78%
Hb.test	78	78%
Examination of blood sugar	72	72%
Physical examination	62	62%
Take the past history	52	52%
The asking about risk symptoms	36	36%

Table two shows that the highest medical examination was examination of hypertension with percentage 82%.The results were the highest percentages to measure high blood pressure (82%), blood group (81%), and gynaecian examination (80%), examination of weight (80%), while the lowest when taken past medical history (52%) and when asked about the symptoms of risk ratio was (36%). The middle measure in the urinary test (78%), Hb.test (78%), the percentage of blood sugar (72%) and lastly a physical examination was (72%).

Discussion:

Our study show that the highest percentages of age group revision A woman pregnant for the maternity unit and child care was (25-29) with Number of cases 26 case , while (15) ensure the Pregnancy-associated high risk group is found to occur in pregnant women of all child-bearing ages, ranging from 19 to 44 years. Yet, the highest incidence occurs in pregnant women over the age of 30.

According to the repeated medical examinations we show the highest medical examination was examination of hypertension with percentage 82%

The results were the highest percentages to measure high blood pressure (82%), blood group (81%), and gynaecian examination (80%), examination of weight (80%), while the lowest when taken past medical history (52%) and when asked about the symptoms of risk ratio was (36%). The middle measure in the urinary test (78%), Hb.test (78%), the percentage of blood sugar (72%) and lastly a physical examination was (72%).

All of these examinations and tests are designed to ensure the health and well being of both the mother and child but not all are necessary for every woman. (13)

Pregnant women require routine prenatal care to help ensure their health and the health of the fetus. Also, evaluation is often required for symptoms and signs of illness. Common symptoms that are often pregnancy-related include vaginal bleeding, pelvic pain, vomiting, and lower-extremity edema (for specific obstetric disorders

Multi fetal pregnancy is counted as one in terms of gravidity and parity. Abortus is the number of pregnancy losses (abortions) before 20 wk regardless of cause (eg, spontaneous therapeutic or elective abortion; ectopic pregnancy). (14)

From the above we find that the periodic medical examination is very necessary for the health of the mother and the fetus, but not for all pregnant women and not on the length of pregnancy, even if we return to the results of our study, we find it fluctuating For this several reasons, including the health status of pregnant mothers, or the level of scientific workers in the field of health and other reasons and this basis we can explain part of the true picture of this problem, large or open lights to conduct large studies in the future to establish a database of health.

Recommendations:

1 - Recommend this study guide the media - health offices and offices of the academic work of a group of scientific meetings on these cultural groups, and should be reviewed in the health community to provide special care for each group.

2 - Emphasis on the role of hospitals and units of primary health care is necessary to conduct regular medical examinations and the large role in the task of monitoring and early detection of dangerous situations to view the treatment and prevention and the prevention of an increase in morbidity and mortality rate for pregnant women and fetuses.

3 - Encourage surveys of these real situations and establish a database for health planning and action of medical research in this area

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دراسة مدى تطبيق الفحوص الطبية الدورية للنساء الحوامل في مستشفى العباسية العام في

اثير كاظم عبادي زياد
ماجستير صحة عامة
المعهد التقني |