

Indications Associated with Primary Cesarean Section among Women in Al-Diwaniyah City, Iraq

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ABSTRACT

Background: The most common obstetric surgical procedure performed worldwide is a cesarean section. When performed properly, C-sections can enhance maternal and/or newborn outcomes. However, if a C-section is performed improperly, there is a chance that more harm than good will result.

Material/Methods: In order to evaluate the various indications for primary caesarean sections over the time frame of 1 May 2020 to 4 December 2020, a descriptive study was carried out on (100) women who delivered by CS at Maternity and Pediatric Hospital in Al-Diwaniyah City.

Results: The findings revealed that the majority of women there (68%) were between the ages of 20 and 35, (36%) were college or institute graduates, (93%) were stay-at-home moms, (67%) lived in urban areas, and (22%) had cephalo-pelvic disproportion as the primary maternal indication for primary cesarean section. Fetal distress was the primary fetus indication in (11%) of the primary cesarean sections performed at the hospital, while maternal request was the second indication of PCS and had (20%).

Conclusions: According to the study's findings, the leading maternal indication for primary cesarean section was cephalo-pelvic disproportion in (22%) of the cases. Fetal distress was the primary fetus indication in (11%) of the primary cesarean sections performed at the hospital, while maternal request was the second indication of PCS and had (20%).

Recommendations: It is recommended to improve health education to the mother about the risk of CS and possibility of normal delivery after primary CS in order to decrease incidence and decrease maternal request for that.

Keywords: Indications, Primary Cesarean Section, Women, Al-Diwaniyah City, Iraq

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