

A study of reasons of second trimester abortion

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Abstract

Aim and objectives: The study was undertaken to know the profile of women who came to tertiary care hospital for second trimester abortion and to assess the reasons for second trimester abortion

Materials and methods: An observational descriptive study done in SMS medical college hospital women who sought second trimester abortion were included. Data is collected and analysed

Results: Prevalence of second trimester abortion is 16%.lactational amenorrhea and irregular menstrual cycle.delay in making decision for MTP and logistic related problem were the chief non medical reasons. Late diagnosis of fetal anomaly and maternal diseases were the chief medical reasons

Conclusion: Though 80% of abortion done in first trimester yet 10-20%of abortion done in second trimester .This significantly contribute to maternal morbidity. Second trimester abortion may be associated with greater distress and higher rate of morbidity and mortality attention must be given to this particular group of women.

Keywords: Kashmiri migrants, adolescents, life satisfaction, resilience

Introduction

Abortion is defined as termination of pregnancy before viability. Globally, over 42 million abortion are performed annually and 10-15% of the cases take place in second trimester period, over half of which are considered unsafe and affect the maternal health. It was shown that prevalence of induced second trimester abortion was as high as 25-30% in India .Abortion related complication account for approximately 13% of maternal death. As compare to first trimester abortion there is

high risk of maternal mortality and morbidity in second trimester.

Aims and objectives

To assess the women seeking second trimester abortion.

Material and methods

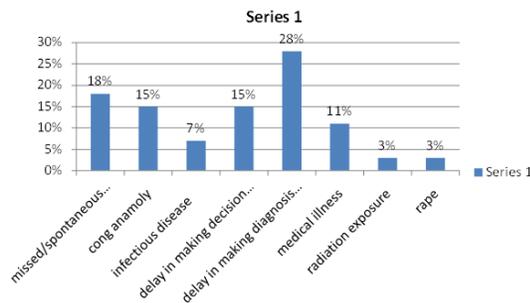
This was a hospital based observational study done in Department of obstetrics and Gynaecology S.M.S Medical College Jaipur. The present study was a hospital based observational study conducted on 26

pregnant women attending outdoor. Willing participants who are with second trimester pregnancy are included in study

A written informed consent was taken from all women to participate in study. Pre designed questionnaire was given to participants having question regarding their reasons for second trimester abortion like whether it's a spontaneous abortion or induced, is baby having congenital anomaly which is diagnosed in second trimester, reasons behind making delay in diagnosis and termination and whether she conceived in lactation amenorrhea making her not aware of pregnancy.

Results

Prevalence of second trimester abortion is 16%.lactational amenorrhea and irregular menstrual cycle, delay in making decision for MTP and logistic related problem were the chief non medical reasons. Late diagnosis of fetal anamoly and maternal diseases were the chief medical reasons.



Discussion

In our study it was found that delay in making the decision was seen in 15% (Table1) of women which is directly related to poor education. Krristine Ivalu Bonnen et al¹ came up with similar result showing that poor education as one of the determinant for second trimester abortion

In the study conducted by Janes Harries et al² it was concluded that reasons for delay seeking an abortion were complex and were linked to changes in personal circumstances often leading to delay in detecting a

pregnancy and health care service related barriers that hindered access to abortion services. In our study delay in making diagnosis is given by 28% (Table1) of women and chief reasons among delay in diagnosis is health care services not accessible, irregular periods conceived in lactation period, lack of time due to domestic reasons.

In the study conducted by Roger Ingham et al³ conducted a study to know reasons for second trimester abortion in England and wales it was concluded that 85% of women reported several factors that contributed to delay in having abortion main among them are not realising about pregnancy and then struggling with the decision to have an abortion. It was consistent with our study in which 28% women gave delay in making diagnosis as their reason and in 15% delay occur due to delay in making decision.

Conclusion

Public awareness programme using mass media by trained personnel and strengthening of primary health care services may help women to seek abortion services in the first trimester and thus lower the maternal mortality. Public health measures that may reduce the prevalence of second trimester abortion include improving access to contraception. Many women seeking second trimester abortion simply lacked pregnancy symptoms or were unaware of their last menstrual period therefore took a long time to recognise pregnancy so patient so patient need to be educated about the importance of keeping track of menstrual period. The access to first trimester abortion can be improved expanding the cadre of service providers to carry out early MVA would also reduce the need of second trimester abortion.

References

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