

The correlation between the duration second stage of labor and the newborn Apgar score in primigravida women admitted in Fatemeh Zahra Hospital (Sari-1999-2000)

Fatemeh Nasiri Amiri Msc, Shafizadeh Hassanai, Mohammadpour Mohamadali

Faculty member of medical university of Babol, Iran

OBJECTIVE: To determine the effects of duration of second stage of labor on the newborn's Apgar score in primigravida women admitted in Fatemeh Zahra Hospital.

METHOD: case control study on the 120 primigravida women (40 women with a duration second stage more than 2 hours and 80 women with a duration second stage less than 2 hours). The criteria such as pregnancy history, quality of prenatal care and socioeconomic status were the same for the both groups. Patients with preterm labor, cesarean section, multiple pregnancy, malpresentation, malformation and receipt sedation of narcotic less than one hours to baby's birth were excluded. Statistically analysis had done by chi-square and Z test and person's coefficient correlation.

FINDINGS: statistically significant relationship was observed between the age of the mothers and the duration second stage of labor, so that, the mothers with more than 30 years of age had prolonged duration second stage of labor ($p < 0.05$).

More than half of women case had used oxytocin for aggmentation of labor, that, this difference was significant ($p < 0.05$).

CONCLUTION: The different studies showed that the duration of second stage of labor was significantly associated with fetal lactate and low Apgar score less than 7 at birth, but weren't role in five minute low Apgar scores and neonate morbidity.

Key word: second stage of labor, neonate Apgar score, prolonged labor