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To Study the Prevalence of Labor Induction among Pregnant Women at Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital

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Abstract:

Background of the study: Induction of labor (IOL) is a frequent obstetric intervention, there are differences in its occurrence. **Aim:** To determine the prevalence and indication of induction of labor used in pregnant women at a tertiary care teaching hospital. **Methods:** A prospective observational study was conducted at Karuna Medical College Hospital, Palakkad, from October 2023 to March 2024, enrolling 180 patients aged ≥ 18 years, near delivery date. Patients with psychiatric disorders and those unwilling to participate were excluded. Data was collected using pre-designed forms, covering demographics, medical and medication history, obstetric history (gravidity, parity, gestational age, cervical ripening), and indication of induction. Data analysis was performed using MS Excel 2016.

Results: Among 579 labor inductions, 180 women (31.08%) met the study criteria. The majority (78.33%) were aged 20-30 years, with 13.33% between 31-40 years. Gestational age ranged from 37-44 weeks, with 86.11% between 37-40 weeks. The primary indication for induction of labor (IOL) was inadequate cervical ripening (57.22%), followed by post-date pregnancy, PROM, oligohydramnios, pregnancy-induced hypertension, gestational diabetes mellitus, and fetal distress. The outcomes resulted in 91.11% normal deliveries and 8.88% cesarean sections. **Conclusion:** The prevalence of Induction of labor in pregnant women was found to be 31.08%. The common indication for induction seen in this study was less cervical dilation. Most number of patients comes under normal delivery.

Keywords: Induction of labor (IOL), Indication of induction, Pregnancy, Cesarean delivery.

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