Maternal Risk Factors of PROM after 37 Weeks of Pregnancy

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ABSTRACT

Background & Aims: Various risk factors are known to be contributed with Premature Rupture of Membrane (PROM), therefore detecting the real cause of it has been yet discussing. Hence, the present case-control study on maternal risk factors of PROM after 37 weeks of pregnancy was performed to help better evaluation of PROM causes.

Materials & methods: 242 referees of Sarem Women’s Hospital were investigated and 121 cases were selected as controls (without PROM) which were adjusted with cases for maternal age. Data of maternal factors such as vaginal culture, number of previous abortions, gravids, history of cerclage surgery and the cervix length were statistically analyzed using SPSS software tests such as Chi-square or Mann-Whitney.

Results: The data analysis showed that most of women with PROM were in age groups of 26-30 and then 31-35 years old. However our results indicate that there was no statistical significance (P>0.05) between gravids, vaginal culture and history of cerclage with PROM occurrence while, there was statistically significant (P<0.05) differences among numbers of previous abortions and cervix length of less than 35mm with PROM.

Conclusion: Our results are in agreement with most of the previous investigations about risk factors of PROM occurrence after 37 weeks of pregnancy. More studies should yet be performed on PROM risk factors for managing of the problem causes.

Keywords: maternal age, gestational age, abortion, cervix, cerclage

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