

Progress of Active Phase of Labor for Multiparous Saudi Women: An Observational Study

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Abstract

Objective: To demonstrate the presence or the absence of similarity between the normogram for normal Saudi women in labor and the standard stencil normogram and to define the characteristics of active phase of labor in different multigravida groups.

Design: Observational Study.

Setting: Maternity Unit at Al-Noor Hospital, in Makkah

Sample: 318 women who had uncomplicated pregnancy at term in active phase of spontaneous labor.

Methods: Women in the study were included into one of 4 groups according to gravidity, have their cervical dilatation recorded every two hours during the active phase of labor from 4 to 10 cm and compared to a normogram curve drawn from the labor stencil (Studd and Duignan). The main outcome was the rate of cervical dilatation and the type of cervimetric pattern during the active phase of labor in normal Saudi at different group under the study.

Results: The aberrant cervicometric patterns for Saudi primiparous labor were similar to the monogram of the labor stencil from 4 cm to full dilatation. The progress of labor in multipara and grandmultipara from 4 to 8 cm was not significantly faster than in corresponding primipara. The grand-grandmultipara with 8 or more deliveries exhibited a non-linear trends with a periods of non progress during dilatation from 7 to 8cm for two hour followed by normal linear trends corresponding to primipara until full cervical dilatation.

Conclusion: The cervical normogram of expected labor progress using labor stencil from 4 cm to full dilatation can be applied for Saudi primipara and multipara until eight delivery. That will suggested the useful of using graphic analysis and labor stencil to identifying women at risk in Saudi population.

Keywords: Labor, Active Phase, Labor Stencil, Grandmultipara.