Perinatal outcomes of idiopathic polyhydramnios
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Objective
To compare the perinatal outcomes of idiopathic polyhydramnios cases with normal pregnancies.

Methods
114 singleton pregnancies that were diagnosed with idiopathic polyhydramnios in the department of obstetrics at Shiraz Medical University between January 2000 and January 2011. They were compared with the 114 normal pregnancies for their perinatal outcomes. Variables included: birth weight, admission in neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) after delivery, meconium staining, respiratory distress, intrauterine death, neonatal death, low APGAR score at 1 and 5 min, primary caesarean section(C/S), preterm delivery (<37 weeks), postpartum bleeding and placental abruption.

Results
Low birth weight (<2500g), macrosomia (>4000g), NICU admission, fetal distress, intrauterine death, low APGAR scores at 1 and 5 min, preterm delivery (<37 weeks) and neonatal death were higher in the case group. However, meconium staining and malpresentation were equal between the two groups. Except for 1 minute and 5 minute APGAR scores and prematurity, there were no significant differences for other maternal and fetal outcomes considering the severity of polyhydramnios.

Conclusion
Idiopathic polyhydramnios should be considered as a high risk pregnancy and warrants close surveillance.