

## ABSTRACT

### AIM & OBJECTIVES:

To compare the perinatal morbidity & mortality of presenting twin to its co-twin based on

- Mode of delivery
- Gestational age at delivery
- Chorionicity
- Discordancy
- Birth weight

### DESIGN OF STUDY:

Prospective analytical study

### PERIOD OF STUDY:

1 year

### COLLABORATING DEPARTMENT:

Department of paediatrics

### METHODOLOGY:

- The study is conducted on antenatal women with twin pregnancy admitted to labour ward for delivery.
- Patients are allotted based on inclusion and exclusion criteria.
- Patients are selected randomly and informed consent is obtained.

### CONCLUSION:

- Twin pregnancy is more common among women of age less than 30years in our study.
- There is male preponderance in both Twin I and Twin II.
- Multiparous women in our study are higher incident twin mothers.

- Study group entirely belongs to low socio-economic status.
- RDS is more common in Twin II, hence need for mechanical ventilation is more in Twin II compared to Twin I.
- SEPSIS is more common in Twin I with PROM contributing to the major cause of sepsis
- Thus the perinatal mortality is similar in both Twin I and Twin II but the cause is different and being SEPSIS and RDS respectively.
- The study helps to analyse the difference in the outcome of both the twins & to find out various factors which influence it, in the era of sonography, fetal monitors, judicious use of inducing agents, increased & prompt cesarean delivery.
- This will be helpful in counselling women with twin gestations in future.

#### KEYWORDS:

Perinatal mortality, chorionicity, discordancy, sepsis, respiratory distress syndrome, twins.