

A study on failed induction of labour with prostaglandin E2 in term pregnancies at Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Induction of labour is used in 20% of pregnancies worldwide. Failed induction of labour is associated with adverse maternal and neonatal outcomes. The objectives of this study were to determine the prevalence and risk factors failed induction using Prostaglandin E2 in term pregnancy in Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun. **Materials and Methods:** This involved a retrospective observational study of record review conducted at Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department of Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh, Perak from June 2020 to May 2021. The study population included term pregnant women (>37 weeks-42 weeks) admitted for induction of labour with prostaglandin E2. **Results:** The study found a 15% prevalence of failed induction by PGE2 among pregnant women in term pregnancy. Maternal BMI >25, nulliparity, and Bishop's score of 1-4 were significantly associated with failed induction. BMI >25, nulliparous women and Bishop score of 1-4 had risk of 2.15, 5.62 and 1.99 times chances of failed induction, respectively. **Conclusions:** Maternal BMI >25, nulliparity, and Bishop score 1-4 were significant risk factors for failed induction of labour using Prostaglandin E2 in term pregnancies at Hospital Raja Permaisuri Bainun, Ipoh, Perak. These findings can contribute to the development of a scoring system for successful induction of labour in Malaysia, enabling personalized patient counselling and potentially reducing unnecessary emergency caesarean section due to failed inductions, ultimately improving maternal and neonatal outcomes.